"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair Wednesday; Thursday, increasingly cloudy, warmer; moderate northerly to variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 20.

VOL. LXI...NO. 19,660. * * * NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1911.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

MAYOR TURNS FIRE ON FUSION BOARD

Says His Departments Have Cut Expenses While Others Have Not.

DEFENDS SUBWAY STAND

Says Proper Subway Routes Will Be Built—Emphatic Talk at Fifth Avenue Association Dinner.

At the second annual dinner of the Fifth Avenue Association in the Astor Court Room of the Waldorf-Astoria last night, with Borough President McAneny sitting within a few feet of him at the speakers' table, Mayor Gaynor took up the charges of extravagance which Mr. McAneny, Controller Prendergast, and President Mitchel of the Aldermen made against his administration during their recent campaign speeches. The Mayor, working himself up into what seemed to be an unusual height of anger, turned these charges against the Fusion city officials.

First the Mayor took up the charges that his mismanagement was responsible for the increase in the annual appropriations for his departments. He pointed out that whereas, before he came into office the appropriations in departments controlled by the Mayor had increased each year over the previous one at the rate of 7 or 8 per cent. with the normal growth of the city, this rate had been cut down during his administration to one-half of 1 per cent. during the first year and 4 47-100 during the second year.

Then, turning directly toward Mr. McAneny, the Mayor charged that, while there had been a decrease in the rate of annual appropriations in other city departments, the increase of appropriations which Borough President McAneny demanded for his department had risen to 11 71-100 per cent. over that of last year.

After having replied to the charges of extravagance, the Mayor took up the question of the subways, of the ownership of which he has been accused of having tried to deprive the city. The Mayor stated emphatically that the city could not part with the ownership of the subways even if it wanted to, since the statute governing the construction and management of the subways expressly provides that they can only be leased for fifty years at most.

During one part of his speech he turned to Tax Commissioner Purdy, Street Cleaning Commissioner Edwards, and Police Commissioner Waldo and addressed them familiarly and paying them high compliments, deliberately looking over the head of Borough President McAneny, although Mr. McAneny was seated only one chair away at the speakers' table. This baiting of Mr. McAneny made the diners laugh heartily. Mr. McAneny laughed at the Mayor's sallies.

Mr. McAneny, when his turn to speak came, declared as to the charge of extravagance that many departments had been under allowanced, and instanced the streets, which were being in many cases practically repaved, and the great improvements made by street widening. Turning then to the subway matters he recalled the negotiations with the Interborough and admitted that it had a natural subway route, which ought to have been built if the company had been willing to come to proper financial terms. He pointed to the reduction in the company's profits shown in the last annual report, and hinted that should the Interborough come forward with a new and equitable proposal, which would give the Pennsylvania its due facilities, there was still time for that natural route to be completed.

THE MAYOR'S SPEECH.

Mayor Gaynor said in part:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Fifth Avenue Association: I asked your Chairman after I came in what the object of the association was, and he told me it was to make Fifth Avenue the greatest avenue in the world. Mr. Chairman, really if that be all, you might as well disband now, because it is already the greatest avenue in the world. But I suspect there is something way beyond that. Your object is not wholly selfish. Your object grows out of that civic pride which the Chairman has mentioned. You have a general interest in the City Government. You have an interest in the welfare of all. I warn you, however, not to think that you are the City of New York, because you are not.

"You are just a little fragment of the city and don't know it. That is one of your troubles over here, and one of the troubles of the newspapers. If nobody read these newspapers except the people that live over here, about two-thirds of them would go into bankruptcy. [Laughter and applause.] If you do that once or twice you will put me in good humor. [Laughter.]

"I had the temerity a year and a half ago to suggest that we open another avenue between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, and some of you did not take it very kindly, as I found out within forty-eight hours, when my mail began to grow. Nevertheless, I think it would be a good thing yet. Even with all the help that Waldo and 10,000 policemen can give me I have a pretty hard job to get up Fifth Avenue about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when I am in a big hurry to get up to meet some learned men in some institute or something of that kind. Eight hundred feet across here—I think you could put two avenues through and would not hurt Fifth Avenue a bit. It would do Fifth Avenue a lot of good, but, dear me, where is the money? Will you pay for it? That is the trouble.

Defends His Administration.

"I am going to try to say something as serious as possible, as little as I feel like it, now that election is over and nobody has any immediate reason for lying. [Laughter.] It is a good opportunity to tell sensible men the truth. I suppose even among an intellectual assemblage like this there may be some who still think that the expenses of government have been run up enormously here during the last year, or the last two years. Well, now let me tell you the cold facts. I have them here in the official reports, if any of you are curious to look at them, but I have written down the figures.

"The Mayor appoints twenty-six heads of departments and bureaus, as some of them are called—I don't know why, because the new charter was not passed. I don't know any other reason, because we were going to change their names, among many other things—and those departments cannot be run without money.

"Yet we have to keep expenses down to the lowest point consistent with good government. The rent payers and taxpayers are willing that enough should be appropriated to pay for good government, to keep the government up to a standard of efficiency which the government should have. [Applause.]

"Now I will tell you, since election is over, just how much these twenty-six departments have increased their appro-

Continued on Page 2.

GRAPE JUICE OF 1911 VINTAGE.
Finest Ever, Now in Bottles.
T. DEWEY & SONS CO., 138 Fulton St., N. Y.

NEW CARDINALS LEAVE PARIS.

Mgrs. Farley and Falconio Start for Rome After a Day's Rest.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—Cardinals-Designate Farley and Falconio, who arrived in Paris last evening, spent to-day quietly, resting after their stormy voyage across the Atlantic and lunching and dining at the Elysée Palace Hotel, where they obtained excellent accommodation.

Together with the priests who are accompanying them they left Paris to-night by the Rome express.

The party will break up immediately after the consistory, Cardinal Falconio remaining in Rome and several of the others starting immediately for home, where it is necessary that they should arrive in good time before Christmas.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—Cardinals-Designate Farley and Falconi left here at 10:15 P. M. for Rome.

Prior to the departure of the train Archbishop Farley said he was anxious to get back to America as soon as possible. He had hoped to return by Christmas, but now feared that he would be detained in Europe until the middle of January.

A telegram was received by the Archbishop from Rome this evening announcing his official nomination as the titular pastor of the Church of Sancta Maria Sopra Minerva.

ROME, Nov. 21.—The Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Merry del Val, is planning a State dinner in honor of the new American Cardinals in the Borgia apartment of the Vatican. No definite decision has yet been reached, as the project must be submitted to the Pope.

It is now understood that the Pope has decided to create Archbishop O'Connell a Cardinal under the title of the Church of San Clemente, instead of the Church of Saint Callixtus, and Mgr. Falconio a Cardinal under the title of Sancta Maria Aracoeli.

THE CITIZEN BURNED OUT.

Police Praised for Good Work at Brooklyn Newspaper Building Fire.

A fire which caused much excitement in the Borough Hall district of Brooklyn occurred early last evening in the building occupied by the Brooklyn Citizen, at Fulton and Adams Streets. That the thousands of Brooklynites returning from shop or office in Manhattan were not held up for a long time in reaching their homes was due to what was regarded as a fine exhibition of police work on the part of the men of the Adams Street Station. As but one alarm was turned in, the reserves from that station were the only policemen called out. Working swiftly and intelligently, they not only held back the big crowd which had assembled in the square, but kept open the surface car lines. Inspector Patrick Harkins praised the men for their work.

The fire started in the press room in the cellar of the Citizen Building. It swiftly spread to the stock rooms and other rooms adjoining. Five men who were at work in the cellar were slightly burned while making their way up the stairway. John Frost, foreman of the stereotyping department, fell on the stairs, but was dragged to the floor above by his fellow-workers.

Using the high pressure service, the firemen succeded in preventing the fire from spreading to the upper floors. The Truly Warner Hat Company, the Seidenberg Cigar Company, and the Rigi Shoe Company, on the street floor of the building, were also damaged.

As the Citizen press room was flooded William Berri, proprietor of the Brooklyn Standard-Union offered the use of the plant of that newspaper for the printing of to-day's edition of The Citizen. Andrew McLean, editor of The Citizen, accepted the offer.

ROYAL CHAPLAIN LOSES POST

Comment Caused by Cancellation of Mr. Farrar's Appointments.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The following announcement appeared in to-night's London Gazette:

"Notice is hereby given that the appointments of the Rev. F. Percival Farrar as domestic chaplain and chaplain in ordinary to the King and honorary domestic chaplain to Queen Alexandra are canceled."

The announcement has caused a good deal of comment, especially as Mr. Farrar, who is Vicar of Sandringham, officiated and preached the sermon last Sunday morning at Sandringham Church, Queen Alexandra, Queen Maud of Norway, and the Prince of Wales, with a number of other royalties, being present.

DIES IN THE STREET.

Henry B. Levy Stricken by Heart Disease After Leaving Elevated Train.

Henry B. Levy, President of the Diamond Point Pen Company of 86 Fulton Street, was stricken with heart disease as he alighted from an uptown elevated train at the station at Ninety-third Street and Columbus Avenue, last night. He was on his way to his home, in the Turin apartments, at Ninety-fourth Street and Central Park West. He died before medical assistance could reach him.

The body was removed to the West 100th Street Police Station, and there identified through a card bearing the name of Dr. Walter Timme of 158 West Ninety-fifth Street, who had attended Mr. Levy. Later, by permission of Coroner Holtzhauser, the body was removed to Mr. Levy's home.

Mr. Levy was 44 years old and was born in this city. He leaves a widow. Besides being head of the fountain pen firm he was interested largely in real estate operations and was Secretary and a Director of the Palisade Realty Company and President and a Director of the Service Realty Company.

ROB MRS. GRISWOLD GRAY.

Burglars Take Jewelry and Other Valuables from Her Home in Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—Jewelry and other valuables have been taken by burglars who entered the apartment of Mrs. Griswold Gray of New York, whose Paris residence is in the Avenue de l'Alma.

Mrs. Gray is now in America.

Latest Shipping News.

By Marconi Wireless—SS Vaderland, incoming from Antwerp, was reported 263 miles east of Sandy Hook at 1 A. M. today; due at her pier, if not delayed, to-morrow morning.

$20.70 R. T.—SAVANNAH RACES, via Seaboard Air Line Ry. Electric lighted steel trains. Inq. 1,184 B'way. Phone 5644 Mad —Adv.

Antediluvian Whiskey is quite unlike others—it's just this difference that emphasizes its popularity. Empire Bros., N. Y. Distrs.

SAYS ROCKEFELLER GOT HIS RAILROAD

A. Merritt Lays His Loss of Mesaba Iron Mines and Road to Oil Head.

NOW WORTH $700,000,000

Rockefeller Had Loaned Him $1,000,000—Minister as a Mediary—Senators May Call Millionaire.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The Stanley Committee resumed its work to-day, taking up the subject of the ore roads in Minnesota, which Chairman Stanley holds are not barred by any interpretation of the resolution of the House authorizing the investigation.

There was no discussion of the motion made yesterday by Mr. Lindabury, counsel for the United States Steel Corporation, to discontinue the investigation because of the Government's prosecution of the corporation. There was much curiosity to know why the Steel Corporation had decided to take this action. It is believed that the Steel Directors know that members of the committee and authorities employed by the committee have unearthed a vast amount of data not divulged by the Steel Corporation to the Bureau of Corporations, and that they do not propose to have this brought out by the committee and corroborated for ultimate use in the Steel suit. The question of immunity does not seem to figure much in the matter, as the suit against the Steel Corporation is not a criminal one, but seeks the dissolution of the trust.

Alfred Merritt of Duluth, Minn., the first President of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railroad, stated that through loans of less than $1,000,000 from Mr. Rockefeller he had lost his holdings in the Mesaba Iron Mines and the railroad properties, now owned by the United States Steel Corporation, and estimated to be worth to-day as high as $700,000,000.

Mr. Merritt and his brother, Leonidas Merritt, who will testify to-morrow, were among the original mine owners in the Lake Superior region and part owners and builders of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railroad. The elder Merritt declared that he was induced through F. D. Gates, Mr. Rockefeller's Secretary "in charge of his charitable work," to put up all his holdings as collateral for loans from Mr. Rockefeller in 1892 and 1893. One loan was for $420,000. Others were for various sums. Gates, he said, was a Baptist preacher, in whom he had confidence and who assured him that by placing a call loan he would not be pressed and that he would be taken care of.

The witness charged that two months after he had put up his collateral with Mr. Rockefeller during the panic of 1893, Mr. Rockefeller called in the loan, giving him twenty-four hours to raise $420,000, and, that being unable to raise the money, he and his brother lost their property. He admitted that Mr. Rockefeller offered him an opportunity to buy his property back within a year, but declared that the oil President told financiers "to keep their hands off," and that he was unable to raise money anywhere.

Dispute as to the nature of the transaction arose when D. A. Reid, counsel for the Steel Corporation, stated that the Merritts had made actual sales of their stock holdings to Mr. Rockefeller in order to raise money, and that they never had taken advantage of the opportunity to repurchase within a year. Another brother, Mr. Reid declared, had redeemed his stock and obtained his pro rata share at $208 per share when it was taken over at the time of the organization of the United States Steel Corporation.

The introduction of Mr. Rockefeller's name in this manner almost resulted in the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum for him to appear before the committee with the contract made at the time of the Merritt loans. Representative Beall of Texas moved that this be done. No objections were heard when Chairman Stanley put the motion, but the committee decided later in executive session not to call Mr. Rockefeller until Leonidas Merritt had testified.

The Merritts were first parties to a transaction with Mr. Rockefeller and others in the formation of the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines. In this the mines of the region and the Duluth, Missabe and Northern were consolidated. Out of this a suit by the Merritts against Mr. Rockefeller developed on the ground of misrepresentation of the value of mining properties turned in by the Rockefeller interests. Subsequently Rockefeller paid the Merritts $525,000 in settlement of this transaction.

Before this settlement and after he had lost his stock holdings and ceased to be President of the railroad, Merritt testified that the Rev. F. D. Gates came to him and said Mr. Rockefeller wanted him to continue as President of the road for another year. He said: "Mr. Rockefeller had confidence in me and knew that I, through my acquaintance with the boys on the range, would be able to get more shipping business than any one else could do. I guess that was true."

"The Rev. Dr. Gates seemed to be serving the Lord and John D. Rockefeller, didn't he?" the Chairman interrupted.

"But I refused the offer," Merritt answered emphatically. "I told Gates that I couldn't retain my manhood and work for John D. Rockefeller."

The intricacies of the transactions were involved, and with difficulty were drawn from the witness. Representative Beall of Texas finally summed the matter up.

"You do, then, know this," asked Mr. Beall, "before you dealt with John D. Rockefeller you and your brother had valuable stock holdings in the Lake Superior ore region and in this railroad, and after your dealings with him you had no stocks?"

"Yes, that's it," said Merritt. "I want to emphasize further that before I dealt with Rockefeller I had a one-tenth interest in the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railroad, which last year made $8,000,000, and that now I have nothing.

"I am inclined to blame the preacher more than I do Mr. Rockefeller. He deceived me. I don't blame Mr. Rockefeller so much. He belongs to the Money Trust."

"What reason did Mr. Rockefeller have for closing in on you?" asked Representative Gardner. "Did he need the money?"

"He wanted that property. I am convinced that he sent the 'Hands Off' notice to financiers with whom I tried to raise money to redeem my property. He told financiers in Cleveland whom I approached that the property he got for $10 a share wasn't worth $5, and I couldn't get a cent.

"I put too much faith in these men in my interest to develop the property. I was only a lumberjack and woodsman unused to the money trust's ways. Many a Western man has had similar experience in New York."

After Chairman Stanley had indicated that he would be very glad to hear from Mr. Rockefeller in the matter, Mr. Beall made his motion that he be served with a subpoena duces tecum. Here George Wellwood Murray, personal counsel for Mr. Rockefeller, objected and suggested that Mr. Rockefeller be requested to send the contract desired.

"I am sure that Mr. Rockefeller would be glad to comply with any request," said Mr. Murray.

C. P. Martz, engineer of the railroad, testified that he was forced by Mr. Rockefeller to sell his stock in the road because he was an employe, and that he had been ordered to pay the cost of the road in a report to the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission in order to justify ore rates charged.

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Alma Tadema's "Coliseum."
A full-page reproduction of this noted picture will be published in the Pictorial Section of
THE TIMES NEXT SUNDAY

TAFT 1912 CAMPAIGN IN SILENT PROGRESS

Hilles Is the Moving Spirit—Hitchcock Not Playing Politics Any More.

FEAR ROOSEVELT STAMPEDE

To Avert This Every Known Political Device Will Be Used at Next Summer's Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The campaign of Mr. Taft's political friends to bring about his renomination next June is silently but effectively in progress. Charles D. Hilles, Secretary to the President, is at the head of the Taft forces, and it is the best tribute to him to say that in that position he is not making a noise. There has been much talk about Postmaster General Hitchcock's part in the campaign, but while Mr. Hitchcock will undoubtedly be consulted regarding the Southern delegates, who are mostly Postmasters under him, it can be stated now that Mr. Hitchcock is not playing politics any more. He was at the steering wheel when Mr. Taft was steamrollered through the Chicago Convention and later elected. But his resignation of the National Chairmanship was a bona fide relinquishment of the reins of office. He has since been devoting himself to making a record in the Post Office Department, and he has done so by cutting off the postal deficit.

So far the Taft campaign has not included any overt action. Though the move of certain Ohio radicals in calling for Mr. Roosevelt yesterday has occasioned talk here, one thing is certain, and the Ohio incident makes it more certain—the Taft delegates to the convention next Summer will be bound to the President's renomination by every known political device. The talk of Mr. Roosevelt's return to politics, while it is not believed, is causing worry just as it did at the convention that first nominated Mr. Taft. And it is safe to say that the same sort of preventives used then by Mr. Hitchcock and his assistants to avert a stampede to Mr. Roosevelt will be employed this year.

In the first place, in every State where Mr. Taft can control the convention that chooses delegates the most ironbound instructions will be put through, holding the delegates to Mr. Taft first, last, and all the time. That was done before, though, of course, delegates elected at primaries will require different handling. It will be recalled that at the convention four years ago the Taft camp was in terror of the allies—Mr. Knox, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Hughes, and Mr. Fairbanks—stampeding the convention to President Roosevelt. With that fear in mind every Taft delegate passed into that convention only after a most careful coaching from the Taft leaders. Each was warned that the Roosevelt cry would be raised, and that a great demonstration would follow. Then the delegate was asked if he was sure he could stand the emotional strain of prolonged hurrahing, and the direst proposal was made that if he felt the least doubt about himself another would be chosen in his stead.

The result was that when the name of Roosevelt was sprung and the shouting began every delegation sat firm, except that from Wisconsin. The Taft men had all been tested in advance, and they will be again before they are allowed in the convention.

The Republican National Committee will meet here on Dec. 12 to decide on a place for the convention, and probably to elect a National Chairman. Ex-Gov. Hill of Maine is now Chairman, vice Mr. Hitchcock. Either Mr. Hill or his successor will head the committ until the convention is in full swing. Then, of course, the party nominee will practically name the man who is to run the rest of the campaign.

NEGRO ATTACKS TWO WOMEN

Holds Them Up on a Lonely Road—Police and Posse Are Out.

COATESVILLE, Penn., Nov. 21.—After an attack by a negro on Mrs. James Campbell here, a man believed to be the same one attempted to hold up Mrs. Fred Russell near where the first attack occurred.

Mrs. Campbell, who was going to the home of her brother, Frank McCleese, a short distance out of town, was attacked while crossing the Black Horse Hill. She fought the man, and was fast losing her strength when a carriage in charge of Johanna Irwin came into view, and the negro disappeared into the woods.

Miss Irwin assisted the woman into her carriage and drove back to this place. Chief of Police Umsted summoned several policemen, and with a posse of citizens started out to find the negro. The search was kept up until dark, but he was not found.

A short time later as Mrs. Russell was driving in the same road, between Ursilton and Modena, a negro jumped out, and brandishing a revolver attempted to catch the horse by the bridle. Mrs. Russell whipped the horse and escaped. Mrs. Russell's description of the negro answers that given by Mrs. Campbell of her assailant.

The police officials believe the negro is a former employe of a mill here. Early to-day the man whom they suspect went to the mill and said that unless the paymaster gave him his money he intended to kill him.

Army-Navy Football.

Saturday, Nov. 25, Franklin Field, Philadelphia. Pennsylvania Railroad special trains direct to grounds leave Pennsylvania station 10:25 A. M., 10:45 A. M., and 10:55 A. M., all parlor cars and dining cars; 10:35 A. M., all coaches and dining car. Returning thirty minutes after game. Round trip Pullman tickets sold. Extra accommodations on regular trains. Consult C. Studds, D. P. A., 263 Fifth Avenue, New York.—Adv.

BIG POOL IN COTTON TO AID THE PLANTER

$50,000,000 Ready to Back a Gigantic Speculation to Make the Price 12 Cents.

BANKERS ARE SKEPTICAL

Col. R. W. Thompson, Indicted in 1910 Pool, Says He Doesn't Care About the Sherman Law.

A gigantic speculation in cotton has been practically agreed to by the Governors of the cotton-growing States and the representatives of the various planters' organizations, in co-operation with Col. Robert W. Thompson of the Stock Exchange House of S. H. P. Pell & Co., one of the largest operators on the bull side of cotton in this season's market. The scheme, which contemplates holding cotton for 12 or 13 cents a pound, uses, as Col. Thompson expressed it yesterday, the machinery of the Cotton Exchanges for the benefit of the planter.

The agreement is the outcome of a series of conferences attended by Southern Governors, representatives of cotton growers' associations, and Southern banking interests, which have been going on for many months. Col. Thompson says that he and his associates have $50,000,000 to put into the plan, but he declined yesterday to explain who were acting with him in raising this vast sum other than the indefinite statement that he and his associates had been assured "by a number of the strongest banks in New York of a thorough backing of these already strong interests."

The cotton trade in New York has been expecting for several weeks some such development as was announced yesterday, but that it would take the form of an alliance of Southern State officials with cotton speculators was something of a surprise. Col. Thompson is one of the Hayne-Brown-Scales bull pool members, who were indicted under the Sherman law for their bull operations in 1910.

Doesn't Fear Sherman Law.

The announcement explained that, on the advice of Senator Bailey of Texas, the Sherman law in this case was satisfied by a provision that the planter could sell his cotton at whatever time or price he elected, and that a maximum price has been fixed at which the staple would be automatically disposed of, anyway.

"I don't care about the Sherman law," Col. Thompson exclaimed when he was asked how it could be expected that the Sherman law should be considered inoperative up to twelve-cent cotton. "What I am thinking of is economic law. It has been established that 12 cents is a fair price for cotton. It can't be sold for less, and leave the planter a profit."

Col. Thompson has just returned from a tour of the South, and for the past few days has been conferring here with representatives of the Southern Governors and cotton growers. Gov. O'Neal of Alabama and the other Southern representatives gathered in S. H. P. Pell & Co.'s office yesterday to put the plan in final shape. It has not yet been passed upon by the various organizations in the South, but the men who took part in its framing expressed confidence before they left for home yesterday that it would go through.

Briefly it involves the turning over to a syndicate by the planters of a large part of the surplus of this year's record-breaking crop. The syndicate proposes to make part payment of $25 a bale on all the cotton turned in and to pass it on to the markets, depending for their profits, which will be divided with the planter, on a prospective increase in price of future contracts, which they will buy at the various exchanges as the actual cotton is disposed of.

It's the Valorization Scheme.

The plan was described in a statement given out at the office of S. H. P. Pell & Co., in the presence of Gov. O'Neal of Alabama, Clarence Ousley, representing Gov. Colquitt of Texas; E. J. Watson, Commissioner of Agriculture of South Carolina, and other representatives of the cotton growers. It is the scheme which has been hatching for many months, and at the meeting of the Southern Governors and planters' representatives in New Orleans a week or so ago was spoken of as involving a syndicate of foreign bankers who intended to do for cotton what they had done for Brazilian coffee, that is, supply funds for buying up and storing the surplus cotton of this year's crop.

The statement said that a proposition had been presented to the conferees "which means the placing in the Cotton Belt States of about $50,000,000 immediately for the handling of the cotton crop of 1911. In other words, the proposition is to give the farmer $25 per bale advance on his cotton, without interest, charging him only $1 per bale to cover expenses of grading and handling, letting him turn over the cotton to the holders who will advance him $25 per bale and give him the opportunity to designate the day of sale prior to Jan. 1, 1913, and participate in any advance in price to the extent of three-fourths of the rise in the market. It is calculated that by the present ordinary holding process the farmer takes all the chances of the rise in the market. By this plan he takes no more chance that he did before, and has every opportunity of maximum participation in a rise in the market, meantime paying the debts he has to pay and saving the losses sustained by country damage and by loss of weight and warehousing charges."

The statement said further:

Provision is made against any apparent violation of the Sherman law, in that each State Committee named by the Governor or Commissioner of Agriculture of each State has the power to name the day of sale if cotton reaches 12 or 13 cents, which, according to testimony gathered, gives only a close legitimate profit on the cost of production.

Of course, everything depends on the acceptance of the plan by the individual farmer in connection with his pledge to reduce acreage the coming year. "The individual farmer alone can make success possible," said Mr. Watson to-day after the conference.

The undertaking is fathered by a number of bankers, of which Col. Robert M. Thompson is the head, he being a widely known bull, and of the firm of S. H. P. Pell & Co., bankers and cotton men, and all necessary machinery for caring for the cotton has been provided. The committee men here have been assured by a number of the strongest banks in New York of a thorough backing of these already strong interests.

The gentlemen here, as well as President Barrett of the National Farmers' Union, consider the plan acceptable to the growers, and they are to-night returning to their respective States to present it to their people, and if it be agreeable to the producers to put it into immediate operation.

Senator Bailey of Texas, who is here, has been advising as to the legal aspects of the proposition.

President Watson of the Southern Cotton Congress spoke for the plan in a prepared interview, in which he said it had been carefully considered that it promised results and prevented any effort to corner the market. "Some one besides the farmer may make some money out of it," he said, "but as that is done the farmer is being assured of several dollars a bale more than he would get under the present iniquitous marketing methods."

He laid emphasis on the necessity of

Continued on Page 2.

SPEND THANKSGIVING AT VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS.
Special train leaves Pennsylvania Station Nov. 29th. Returning on Bankers' Special Sunday night, Dec. 3.—Adv.

EVENING SUBWAY TIE-UP.

Mishaps at Times Square and Mott Avenue Cause Long Delays.

Two mishaps disorganized the Subway service early last evening. Just as the last of the rush-hour crowds were getting uptown a few minutes before 7 o'clock a drawbar between two coaches on an uptown local train gave way in Times Square Station. There was no confusion, but the local had to be run in two sections, and this caused a delay of fifteen minutes. The delay disorganized traffic and it took an hour or more to straighten it out.

A few minutes after 8:30 o'clock the shoe of a north-bound West Farms express hit the third rail at Mott Avenue a whack and tipped it partly over. It was impossible to move any trains in this section until the rail could be set up again, and for an hour no trains on that branch could proceed uptown beyond 145th Street. A shuttle service was rigged up on the downtown track and the traffic was handled as best it could be. By 9:30 o'clock, however, the displaced rail was restored and the regular service was resumed.

SAYS HE CAN CURE CANCER.

Well-Known German Physician Applies for $20,000 Prize.

COLOGNE, Nov. 21.—Dr. Otto Schmidt, the well-known cancer expert of this city, has applied for the Italian Maraini prize of $20,000 offered to the discoverer of a cancer serum who can prove that he has been successful in healing five cases by means of his remedy.

Dr. Schmidt says he is able to prove that he has made forty cures.

BATTLE WON BY CASTRO.

Ex-President Has Entered Venezuela with Thousands of Followers.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 21.—A dispatch to the Neuvo Era from Caracas to-day says that Gen. Cipriano Castro, ex-President of Venezuela, has won a battle, which was fought in Venezuela the day before yesterday.

Castro, it is added, entered his native country with some thousands of followers.

LOSES FOOT TO SEE TAFT.

Beverly Boy, Stealing a Ride to Capital, Gets Under a Train.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—While stealing a ride to Washington to call on President Taft, Edward McMahon, 15 years old, of Beverly, Mass., fell beneath the wheels of a Pennsylvania freight train as it was pulling into this city late last night and had his left foot crushed so badly that it had to be amputated.

Arthur Hanson, another Beverly lad of the same age, who was with him, is being held at the House of Detention. McMahon said he and Hanson had often seen the President at Beverly, and thought if they went to the White House he would let them come in and talk to him.

CONEY BATHER GETS $250.

Woman Sued Proprietor for Refusing Her a Bathhouse.

ALBANY, Nov. 21.—Ada A. Aaron of Brooklyn is entitled to $250 damages for being refused the facilities of a beach bathing house at Coney Island in July, 1909, according to a decision by the Court of Appeals to-day. The action was against William J. Ward, proprietor of the bathing house. The woman alleged that she was refused a bathhouse after purchasing a ticket, because she protested against the discrimination of an attendant in favor of another bather.

PIN PRICK CAUSES DEATH.

Young Woman Stepped on the Pin and Dies from Blood-Poisoning.

Special to The New York Times.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Nov. 21.—The prick of a rusty pin, which she stepped on three weeks ago, proved fatal to-day for Miss Ellen Enright, of this place. Miss Enright had been taken a few days ago to St. Francis Hospital, Trenton, suffering with blood poisoning. The victim made her home here with her brother, John Enright. She was at work about the house when she stepped on the pin. It penetrated the side of her thin slipper.

Miss Enright pulled out the pin and did not take the trouble to examine her foot. A few days later the foot began to swell and the blood poisoning symptoms developed.

DIAMONDS FROM GAS.

New Process Discovered in Germany —Only Small Stones So Far.

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—A new method of making diamonds has just been discovered by Dr. Werner von Bolten, a chemical expert connected with the Siemens-Halske Laboratory here.

The process is based on the decomposition of lighting gas by a mercury amalgam whereby the carbon contained in the gas is crystallized into diamonds. As these diamonds are extremely minute small bits of diamond dust are introduced into the apparatus, where they serve as "mother" crystals, upon which larger diamonds are gradually built up.

The process is still in the experimental stage, and the diamonds are small, but it is hoped that Dr. von Bolten's discovery will result in the solution of the problem of manufacturing diamonds by artificial means.

TAFT KEEPS INDOORS.

His Cold Makes Him Hold Cabinet Meeting in White House Study.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—For the first time for more than seven years a formal meeting of the Cabinet was held in the White House to-day, instead of in the executive offices.

President Taft's cold showed improvement this morning, but his physician pursuaded him not to venture over to his office and the Cabinet members were summoned to the White House proper.

The meeting was held in the President's study, where the treaty that ended the war with Spain, the arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France and many other important State papers were signed.

Agreement by Atlantic Lines.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The North Atlantic Passenger Conference, which has been meeting in London for the past few days, concluded its sittings to-day. It is understood that an arrangement has been reached between the British and Continental lines, which will hold good for some time. The discussion with the Italian lines is understood to be still incomplete.

"No Thanksgiving dinner without Angostura Bitters, world-renowned appetizer; exquisite flavor."—Adv.

New, stylish eyeglasses called "Tlikit," Krypton and Toric Pebbles. SPENCER'S, now 7 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

WOMEN SMASH LONDON WINDOWS

Suffragettes' Demonstration Develops Into a Crusade of Destruction.

OVER 200 ARRESTS MADE

Failure of Attempt to Storm Parliament Followed by Organized Stone-Throwing.

OFFICIAL BUILDINGS SUFFER

Aristocrats Among the Rioters—Some Manage to Break Windows Even After Arrest.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—A visitor to London to-night, unaware of the previously announced plans of the suffragettes to storm the Houses of Parliament, might have imagined that the Germans had come at last.

I alighted at Charing Cross from a subway train. Policemen were everywhere. Knots of excited men talking and gesticulating wildly stood at the street corners. The air was filled with suppressed excitement, while the plate glass windows of nearly every building roundabout were smashed.

As I waited, a motor omnibus going cityward passed. A second later a startling crash was heard, and, looking across the road, I saw a large window of the West Strand Post Office, one of the few which hitherto had remained intact, shattered into a thousand pieces. There was a rush of policemen toward the 'bus, and the next thing I saw was a well-dressed woman, young and good looking, being hauled down from the top of the vehicle, struggling and screaming "Votes for women!"

It was the organized protest by the suffragettes against the Manhood Suffrage bill that was foreshadowed by Premier Asquith in a recent speech.

Deliberate damage to public and private property formed the plan of campaign pursued by the women. As a result, over 200 of them have been arrested, prominent among them being Lady Constance Lytton, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, and the Hon. Evelina Haverfield.

While the attention of the police was occupied in protecting the House of Commons from the members of a deputation which set out from a meeting of suffragettes held in Westminster, skirmishing bands of women made sudden window-breaking raids on Government offices and private buildings in different parts of the West End of London.

Along Whitehall and Parliament Street stones were hurled through windows of the War Office, the Admiralty, the Treasury, the Home Office, and the Local Government Board buildings, while the premises of the National Liberal Club came in for special attention.

The meeting at Westminster had a very different sequel from what the police had expected. They looked for the formation of a column of women marching upon the House of Commons. Instead, the women left the hall in twos and threes, for various destinations.

The lower end of Parliament Street was choked with persons. Knots of women wedged themselves through the press of the crowds until they reached the solid lines of stalwart policemen. Mounted men were summoned to help resist the attacks on the ground floor of the Treasury Building. In Parliament Street there was scarcely a window which escaped attention. Holes into which one could get one's head were made by great stones. It was all done very quietly. Policemen said the women mixed in the large crowd in twos and threes as if they were ordinary spectators, and "all of a sudden we heard the crash of breaking glass and the damage was done."

The women in many cases offered some resistance, and for more than an hour Parliament Street and Parliament Square were in a state of turmoil. In Victoria Street, the Westminster Palace Hotel suffered the most damage. Two windows in one of its large public rooms were broken, and the windows of offices in the vicinity were also broken. Attempts were made to force an entrance to Downing Street, with the object, no doubt, of getting at the official residence of the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but strong cordons of police were drawn up at both ends of the street, and the designs of the suffragists were frustrated. In the Strand, where women operated singly, great stones were flung through shop windows, and one went crashing through the window of a restaurant which at the time was crowded with customers.

Whenever the crash of a stone through a window told the news of another success for the women, there was a frantic rush by policemen after the scampering window smasher, a quick capture, and a burst of cheering and laughter from the crowd. Some women were armed with hammers, with which they knocked large holes in such windows as they could reach. Some were so determined to break as much glass as possible that even when they were under arrest in the Cannon Street Police Station they broke the windows of the police office with their elbows.

Some of the window smashers were handsomely dressed, and at least one

escaped arrest. This was an aristocratic-looking woman who walked quietly up to a tailor's shop nearly opposite Big Ben, and, taking a stone from her muff, passed it gently through the tailor's window. The crowd, surprised into silence, stood by while she walked serenely away, and it was not until she had gone that some policemen ran up.

Shortly after 11 o'clock four policemen bore a cripple's tricycle chair into Cannon Row. In it sat Miss Billingshurst, who has propelled herself with a hand-tricycle through three reigns. Earlier in the evening she was allowed to ride in her cycle-chair through the police lines as far as the St. Stephen's entrance to the Houses of Parliament, where, to her disappointment, she was politely told that she might remain for the night. Apparently she afterward succeeded in doing something. The area of stonethrowing was bounded by Piccadilly Circus on the north, Ludgate Circus on the east, the Westminster Palace Hotel on the south, and the Guards' Club on the west.

That the demonstration has not been quelled, is proved by the fact that while I am writing this dispatch, a large sheet of plate glass in this building, used as the advertising office of The Daily News, has been smashed by a woman passing in a taxicab. She got away without being arrested. Our neighbor, The Daily Mail, also suffered in the same manner, but there the woman was arrested.

The stonethrowing followed an unsuccessful attempt by the women to force their way into the House of Commons.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The suffragettes fared badly at the hands of the police tonight. They had threatened to force their way into the House of Commons and make a protest on the floor of the House against the Prime Minister's refusal to pledge the Government to a bill giving equal suffrage to both sexes, but they failed even to reach the entrance to the houses of Parliament.

Thwarted by the police, who made 220 arrests of women and 3 of men, the Suffragettes resorted to a campaign of window smashing. Driven from Parliament Square by the police, 1,800 of whom were on duty, the women, accompanied by sympathizers and gangs of rowdies, proceeded through Whitehall armed with bags of stones concealed under their coats, and broke the windows in the public offices, the Liberal headquarters, and the National Liberal Club. They even extended their operations to the Strand, where windows of the Post Office and banks and other private concerns suffered from the onslaught.

The militant tactics of the suffragettes followed a statement by Premier Asquith that the Government was unable to introduce a bill to enfranchise women, as the Cabinet was divided on the question, but would allow an amendment to be introduced to the proposed Manhood Suffrage bill, leaving it to the House of Commons to decide whether women should be enfranchised.

The suffragettes had made ample preparations to renew their attacks on Parliament with a battle which, it was expected, would surpass all previous efforts. They met early in the evening in Caxton Hall, less than a mile from Parliament Square, and after adopting a resolution declaring that the Prime Minister's denial of their request was a grave and unpardonable insult to women, called for volunteers for "dangerous service." A deputation of fifty women, headed by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and accompanied by immense crowds, started shortly afterward for the House of Commons to present the resolution or take whatever other action was deemed advisable. The police, however, were too much for the women, in spite of all their preparations and the assistance of hundreds of sympathizers.

Strong detachments of police, both on foot and mounted, guarded the streets from Caxton Hall to the houses of Parliament. They broke up the deputation into units which, when they reached the cordons surrounding the square, were thrown back, or, if too persistent, were arrested and passed along to a receiving squad in the square, and thence through a double line of Constables to the police station.

The greatest confusion prevailed. Several women were injured in the scramble, while others fainted or became hysterical and required the attention of the ambulance men. The battle was fierce, but brief.

An hour after the women emerged from the hall Parliament Square had been cleared of the attacking forces with the exception of half a dozen women who had chained themselves to the railings, and whose chains the police had to file or break.

The demonstration was not so large as the demonstrations of last year. The damage to property was greater than ever, however, and the number of arrests establishes a new record. The Cannon Row Police Station in Whitehall was crowded with prisoners, and the police were occupied for hours in making charges against them. All were released on bail.

Among the many buildings of which windows and glass doors were smashed were the offices of The Daily Mail and some houses on the south side of the Strand. The latter buildings contain public offices. The window-breaking was systematic, the motive apparently being to insure arrest. Many of the women carried stones in cloth bags attached to long tapes. These were used like slings.

Among those arrested were Mrs. Lawrence, who is joint editor of Votes for Women; Lady Constance Lytton, sister of Lord Lytton, and the Hon. Mrs. Evelina Haverfield, daughter of the third Lord Abinger.

There is a law prohibiting demonstrations within a mile of the precincts of Parliament, and Caxton Hall, from which the suffragettes started, is less than a mile from Parliament Square. The orders to the police were to keep the approaches to the Parliament buildings clear and to make as few arrests as possible.

DRUGGED ON BOARDWALK.

Matron Who Made Chance Acquaintances in Atlantic City Seriously Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 21.—Found drugged and unconscious in a roller chair at Kentucky and Pacific Avenues early to-day, a young matron of this city, whose name is kept closely guarded, is said to be in a serious condition at a well-known hotel. She was removed to that hostelry by the proprietor.

Dr. J. C. Marshall found the young woman in a serious condition, presumably from knockout drops, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that she was revived. Just before she was carried into the hotel two Los Angeles visitors rushed breathlessly into the barroom and, calling up two taxicab concerns, ordered machines sent to the hotel at once.

They leaped into the first taxicab that arrived and ordered the driver to break all records to the Reading Station, where they boarded the train leaving for Philadelphia at 8 o'clock, just as it was leaving the station.

Late this evening the young woman had sufficiently recovered to tell her story and it is probable that one or more arrests will follow the episode. With the wife, of a prominent city official, she said she had set out for a stroll early in the afternoon. The Los Angeles visitors, with whom her companion appeared to be acquainted, were encountered on the board walk. They proposed visiting a near by café and she consented. After staying there for a time it was proposed that they visit a hotel and shortly afterward she became unconscious.

NAVY MEN AT MURDER TRIAL.

Officers and Seamen Called to Testify About Shooting on Battleship.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—The United States Circuit Court room looked like the mess deck of a war vessel to-day. It was crowded with seamen and naval officers summoned as witnesses at the trial of Mess Steward James Beeks, a negro, of Atlanta, Ga., charged with the murder of Alexander Allen, a negro, of Brooklyn, on the battleship Nebraska while she lay at the Charlestown Navy Yard on May 9 last.

The jury was taken to the navy yard and shown the scene of the murder on the deck of the Nebraska. The testimony tended to show that the negroes quarreled frequently, and that Allen was shot during one of their disputes.

GIRL TELLS HOW MEN TARRED HER

Mary Chamberlain, in Packed Courtroom, Faces Those Whom She Accuses.

SAYS THEY MADE HER LAME

Dragged from Buggy by Masked Men, While the One Who Decoyed Her Refused to Aid Her, She Declares.

LINCOLN CENTRE, Kan., Nov. 21.—Mary Chamberlain, the Shady Bend school teacher, facing Edward Ricord and the three other men charged with complicity in pouring tar upon her, took the stand this afternoon and told her experience on the lonely roadway on the night of the "tar party."

After telling of her employment in a store at Shady Bend, Miss Chamberlain began her testimony.

"Did some one call you up on Aug. 7?" she was asked.

"Yes; Ed Ricord," she replied.

"What did he say?"

"He said there was a dance at Beverly, and he wanted me to go with him. He said we were invited and I told him I would go. He arrived at about 8:30 o'clock, and we started for Beverly."

"How was his conduct toward you?"

"His remarks were offensive, and I said I wanted to go back home. We talked a little and then we turned and started back toward Shandy Bend."

"What happened on the way back to town?"

"Five masked men took me from the buggy. Three of them carried me around behind the buggy, threw me down, and smeared tar over my shoulders and my lower limbs."

Miss Chamberlain said she did not recognize any of her assailants at this time. She said that Ricord was "over by the fence" while the tarring was going on, and did not assist her.

"Did you call to Ed. to help you?" she was asked.

"Yes, two or three times."

Miss Chamberlain said the treatment she had received had made her lame. She did not remember how she got back into the buggy in which, she said, Ricord accompanied her back to town. She said she pointed out members of the "tar party" to Ricord on the way back, but that in reply he whipped up the horse.

The witness said that not only her shoulders and legs, but also her arms and the upper part of her body were smeared with tar. Her clothing was ruined.

Returning to the ride homeward with Ricord, the Prosecutor asked the witness if she knew any of the men she met in the road.

"Yes, I recognized Sherrill Clark, A. N. Simms, and James Booze," she answered.

"Did these men treat you roughly?" queried Attorney Richie.

"They were not very rough, but I suffered ill-effects from their treatment."

Edward Ricord resumed his testimony. He told of meeting Sherrill Clark, one of the defendants, on the Sunday following the attack.

"What do you think they will do to me?" Ricord testified he asked Clark.

"If they send you to the penitentiary," the witness alleged Clark said, "Mary will go, too, as I have evidence which will convict her."

Attorney J. J. McCurdy cross-examined Ricord, and the witness again said that Chester Anderson proposed to him that he take Miss Chamberlain driving, and detailed a plan he said they discussed for Ricord and the school teacher to be waylaid by the "tar party."

"Did you know when you started on the trip that the intention was to tar Miss Chamberlain?" asked Attorney McCurdy.

"I did not," he answered.

Details of a meeting at Sherrill Clark's Shady Bend mill to plan the attack were alleged by Watson Scranton, the next witness. He recently pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and is now awaiting sentence. According to Scranton, Sherrill and Everett G. Clark, Chester Anderson, A. N. Simms, Jay Fitzwater, and James Booze helped plan the attack.

Sherrill Clark, John Schmidt, and A. N. Simms did not participate in the attack, Scranton said, but he added that he met them on the road "headed for the party."

PASTOR DIES IN BATHTUB.

Rev. G. A. Phinney Thought to be a Suicide in Boston Hotel.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—The Rev. George A. Phinney, formerly pastor of the Bethany Methodist Episcopal Church at Roslindale, was found dead at noon to-day in a bathtub at the Parker House. He was lying face downward in the tub, which was partly full of water.

Circumstances surrounding his death indicate that he committed suicide. The minister registered at the hotel yesterday afternoon.

BIG POOL IN COTTON TO AID THE PLANTER

Continued from Page 1.

reducing cotton acreage next year. "We wish," he said, "to impress the fact that success in this movement rests absolutely upon the reduction of acreage. It therefore depends entirely upon the individual farmer himself."

Col. Thompson described the plan as a concentration of the power of the South's cotton-growing interests on the cotton market, using the same machinery for the confusion of cotton speculators as speculators have used perennially at the expense of the cotton growers.

"We have no intention," he said, "of holding back cotton from the natural channels of trade. We will take advantage of the market machinery to protect planters from the operation of market conditions which have always been against them when cotton is rushed to market. That is, we will hedge our sales of cotton by purchasing contracts in exactly the same manner that the cotton merchant or the spinner has been accustomed to hedge his purchases of cotton by sales of market contracts. In that way we will use the machinery that is always operated against the planter for his salvation."

Col. Thompson explained that the farmer in the South would get his profits out of the market when the prices of contracts go up, as the framers of the plan are confident that they will.

Bankers Not Encouraging.

Banking interests, which have been the largest handlers of cotton financing, were not inclined yesterday to take Col. Thompson's plan seriously. One banker described it as "economically unsound and financially impossible." "When it is all over," he said, "the planter will be found as usual holding the bag. There is only one thing in the world that will put the price of cotton up and that is a short crop. No $50,000,000 or $100,000,000 fund will accomplish an upheaval of the law of supply and demand."

Among cotton houses, however, there was some division of opinion. One close observer of Southern conditions expressed the opinion that the concurrence of the Southern Growers' Associations in the plan would insure what has never been accomplished before, the reduction of cotton acreage. He also believed that the knowledge that $50,000,000 was to be available for loans on cotton would encourage Southern banks to be more liberal in their accommodations to planters, and that, therefore, the funds available for holding cotton would be very largely increased.

The cotton market itself yesterday reflected no fear on the part of traders of an immediate rise in cotton prices. At the close, after heavy selling, prices were down from four to seven points, the January option touching 9 cents per pound. Reasons why the plan would fail were freely expressed by cotton interests. A former official of the Cotton Exchange and an authority on the economics of the cotton trade said:

"One essential of the plan seems to be the purchase of Cotton Exchange contracts against the sales of actual cotton, and this immediately opens the question of who will be the sellers of these contracts. The Southern interests seem to forget that cotton traders are a highly trained body of men. They are not likely to sell contracts for the future delivery of cotton unless they know where the actual staple is coming from. The South speaks of every seller of cotton as a 'short,' forgetting that the bulk of these sales are made against cotton in hand or contracted for.

"Then comes the problem of how the future contracts bought by the syndicate as a hedge against their sales of the farmers' cotton are to be disposed of. Certainly the cotton market could not be fooled by any method of roundabout transaction when the syndicate undertakes to market its future contracts at a profit.

"This year's crop is so enormous—the ginning figures seem to assure a crop of 15,500,000 bales—that the world's demands for American cotton will be taken care of without the need of drawing on the 2,000,000 bales which the syndicate may be expected to finance. All of the contracts purchased by the syndicate must eventually be satisfied by deliveries of actual cotton unless the syndicate succeeds in disposing of its hedges at a profit. It is safe to say that such a contingency is remote if not impossible.

"The most hopeful feature of the plan is that it will result in a largely reduced acreage next year. Even if it does, the delivery to the syndicate on purchased contracts as the various options fall due, will leave them with a sufficient amount of cotton to be carried over to the next season as will seriously dampen any bull enthusiasm which might be expected to arise from a short crop in 1912. Then there must be considered the carrying charges on this cotton, which will amount to $4 or $6 a bale. This is a very serious item even should cotton go to 12 cents, which would make the value of the bale about $60. Another obstacle is the extreme elasticity of the demand for cotton. Whereas the spinners might take 13,500,000 or 14,000,000 bales of cotton at 9 cents, 11-cent cotton might easily reduce the demand to 12,500,000 bales or less."

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NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATIC

So State Committee Figures, Though Assembly Was Lost.

The Democratic State Committee of New Jersey issued yesterday a statement declaring that despite the Republican victory in winning a majority of seats in the Legislature in the last election, the total popular vote throughout the State, which has now been tabulated, shows that the State really went Democratic by a majority of 3,100. The vote for Assembly candidates, the statement sets forth, was 160,184 Democratic and 157,084 Republican. In 1910, when Gov. Wilson carried the State, the Democratic Assembly majority was only 14,470. Official returns just made public, the committee declares, show that Gov. Wilson, by winning a majority of the voters for his party this year and last year has made New Jersey Democratic.

This result, the committee declares, was accomplished despite the opposition of Senator James Smith, who dominated the organization in Essex County, where alone twelve Assembly seats were lost, a loss that changed the complexion of the Assembly.

"The Democratic majority in the State is notable," declares the committee, "in view of the fact that there was no candidate for State office and no man like Gov. Wilson running for office, about whom a State-wide interest might revolve."

WILSON TIRED OF RESTING.

On His Way to Trenton from a Vacation That Was Too Busy.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 21.—According to word received to-day by Joseph P. Tumulty, his secretary, Gov. Wilson is on his way home from a vacation trip and will likely be at his office in the State House to-morrow. Mrs. Wilson received a letter from the Governor saying that he was tired of looking for rest, as he had been found both at the University of Virginia and at St. Augustine, Fla., and was continually rushed by delegations and visitors.

At a conference held at the Capitol today by Senators Leavitt, Nichols, Read, Edge, Colgate, Smalley, and Prince, it was decided to have the Republican Senatorial caucus at the State House at 1:30 o'clock next Tuesday afternoon.

Gossip in the corridors to-day was to the effect that Edward Nichols, son of the Cumberland County Senator, will be the Assistant Secretary of the next Senate, and, therefore, it is unlikely that Senator Nichols will be either President of the Senate or floor leader of the majority. It is practically conceded that Senator Prince of Passaic will be President, but there will doubtless be a contest for the leadership of the majority. Besides Senator Leavitt of this city, Senators Colgate, Edge, and Smalley must be considered.

MAYOR TURNS FIRE ON FUSION BOARD

Continued from Page 1.

priations since I became Mayor. I see no way to avoid that phrase, although I would like to. Before the present administration came in these departments for the four years preceding had increased the appropriation for the previous year as follows: In one year 8.65 per cent. over the previous year; the next year 7.00 over the previous year, and the next year 7.04 per cent. over the previous year. And in 1909, the year before the present administration, the increase was 9.59 per cent. over the previous year. Now, the first year of the present administration the increase was a little less than one-half of 1 per cent. over the previous year. In plain words, it was .47 of 1 per cent. And this year it was 4.37 per cent. over last year.

"So, Waldo, We're Not So Bad."

"Those are the official figures. [Turning to Police Commissioner Waldo.] So, Waldo, we are not so bad as we have been painted. [Laughter and applause.] Purdy over there began to look guilty when I went to read it. He thought it would sound awful, and Big Bill, with all his troubles this year, is not going to run it up so much either. I am sure you will all stand back of him, [applause,] even though you have to burn your garbage for a few weeks, which might be a better thing to do with it than what we are doing now, to tell the truth.

"Now how does that sound? Does it sound like what you heard before election? [Voice in audience, "It sounds all right."] Does it sound as if we were running the budget way up out of sight with our extravagance? However, we can bear it. We have to bear a good deal. It is not so much after all, if you have a contented mind and just a little bit of philosophy in you, you can bear an awful lot.

"I sometimes feel like that great, big fat man who had a little bit of a wife who used to scratch his face and thump him and pull his hair in the presence of other people, and one of his neighbors said one day, 'Why do you stand that from her?' He laughed and said, 'I stand it because it does not hurt me and it pleases Mary Ann.' [Laughter and applause.]

"The five Borough Presidents have a budget, too, which we don't begrudge them. Their increase this year was 11.71 over last year. I don't say it was bad, but it is a good deal more than 4.37 per cent. after all. Maybe it would be better for the city Government if the Mayor's departments had an increase equal to that. And I don't think you people would grumble any more if that were the fact—you would pay your tax bill just the same and vote just the same and vote against the fellow who did you the good probably, too.

Taxes Not So High, After All.

"Now right in that same connection I want to say one more word about taxation here. I have shown you that we have not run the taxes up by our increase of the budget. That is absolutely the official record that I have given you.

"So what is the fact about taxation? Here we have it, or I have it, by letter. This monstrous taxation, ruining this city by a taxation unheard of, and all such talk. What is the fact? Why you have the lowest taxation of any city in this State, and so far as I know of any large city in the United States. I have got the record of all the cities of this State. I took the trouble to collect them, and the rate runs all the way from $2.40 up to $3.

"And yet we are told about this monstrous taxation here in the City of New York. Why, $2 would not be an enormous rate here in the City of New York. I beg you intelligent men to think of these things. The rate when the great city came in here, in the old City of New York, was $1.50 if I remember right. That is what you were paying on a valuation lower than now. Quite low.

"In looking at the rates up through the State and in Chicago, Ill., say, don't stop at the city rate. Where a city is in the county and not co-terminus with the county, there are two bills, a city bill and a county bill, and you must get them both before you know just where you are.

"I saw a brilliant editorial in a Brooklyn newspaper the other day giving the rate in some cities that were only parts of counties. The editor wears spectacles, so you can imagine who he is. Spectacles are so rare among editors.

The Jump in Valuations.

"Now there is one other thing you must allow me to speak of. A year ago Purdy and myself and his whole board, we got our heads together and we determined that we would equalize values throughout the whole city. It was a fact that the values were very unequal all over the city. They had as many knolls as the surface of the ground has throughout the city. The values ran up in a knoll here and ran down in a hollow there, not following the knolls and hollows in the ground, but something like it, and so it was all over the city, and I am sorry to say that some, by favoritism procured by political influence, (I think that is what it is called, with the accent on the second syllable very often,) and I am still very sorry to say, sometimes by money, had their values altogether too low.

"I said something about that during the campaign and when I became Mayor, and said that that would come to an end, and in doing that equalizing process we ran values up throughout the city $800,000,000. Well, it looks dreadful because $250,000,000 is normal. Eight hundred millions! And a great many people complain.

"Well, the valuation probably did strike some parts of the city unfairly, and this year we are correcting that so that there can be no complaint. I freely acknowledge that the Borough of Brooklyn had too much advance in that raising of $800,000,000 of values. Relative to Manhattan, we added altogether too much there—probably $200,000,000, maybe not so much—but something approaching that. That will all be attended to and be equalized and distributed over the city in due time. So that that $800,000,000 increase was made to equalize the values, but at the same time with an eye to the building of the subways, which a great many people want built as soon as possible.

"I do not pretend that I am better versed in the subway question that others in the city government and out, but I do believe, if I may say so modestly, that I have the entire lineage and tradition and history of all the subway building and all the subway planning and devising of this from the first hour when the subway was first mentioned. I do not think that a pin has fallen with the tag 'subway' on it without attracting my attention since that word was first mentioned in this community. I have made something of a study of it. During the time I sat on the bench I passed on subway routes in the way of approval, and was familiar with them to some extent in that way.

"There are people who now say that the Interborough Company here has an unconscionable contract with the city. Why, I do not know whether I ought to say this or not—I hope it is not egotistic in any sense for me to say so—but it so happened that when that contract was about to be mentioned there was only one man, so far as I know, who had the temerity to get up in this great city and say it was a contract which ought not to be made—that it was too favorable to the company. It so happened that the individual who did that was myself, but I assure you I was howled down so completely in twenty-four hours that I did not want to say another word on the subject.

"We all know now that it was an unconscionable contract, but as we all know also, hindsight is a great deal better than foresight. The men who were doing that on that day were doing the best they could, and they did the best they could. They were large men. Those of us who thought the contract was not favorable enough to the city may not have seen what we said. We may have spoken more at random. But it is there and it is a contract, and you and I and all the forces of this government cannot abate one jot or one tittle from it. That is civilization. That is what a contract means in civilization—that when you make one, although you are going to lose by it, you have to stand by it whether it involves a hundred bales of cotton or a great subway costing $40,000,000. [Great applause.]

Money for Subways.

"Well, now the first thing was the finances of the city, and I am bound to tell you here to-night that for five years or more the corporate stock budget—when I speak to children I use words of one syllable only—and I have a notion to descend to that to-night if you will permit me [Laughter] and ask you if you know what the corporate stock budget means. We call corporate stock the bonds of the city, and what I mean to tell you is that for the last five or six years the average total bonds for ordinary purposes, which exclude water, which the city has issued has varied from $45,000,000 to $55,000,000 a year. And the general increase of your real estate values each year is only about $250,000,000, which produces only $25,000,000 of borrowing capacity a year.

"Do you see that? So I immediately saw as I think others did, that we actually had no money for subway purposes, except the money already in the present Subway—and a constitutional amendment had just been passed to the effect that since that paid the 3½ per cent. interest which goes to pay the interest on our bonds and the 1 per cent. sinking fund—the constitutional amendment was passed that it might be taken out of the debt limit and used to build new subways. And so that could go on forever. We could take that money and build that much subway. And if they paid the expense of interest and the sinking fund, the next year we could immediately take it out and build another subway. That is what that constitutional amendment was passed for.

"And as I said, that is one of the things that was in our minds when this increase of $800,000,000 was made in the values in order to get a borrowing margin of $80,000,000 on which to issue bonds for subways, but I have a strong notion that $45,000,000 of that $80,000,000 are already gone for ordinary purposes. Then, too, we have to build a Court House over here in Manhattan, and immediately that will cost at least $20,000,000. And another one over in Brooklyn Borough, or rather in Kings County, to be strictly accurate."

After describing the present subway lines and the extensions originally planned, the Mayor said:

"The Pennsylvania Railroad came along after expending $100,000,000 or so here in the City of New York and put its great railroad station facing on that subway, because it was all planned and laid out and the officials were about to build it, and they built it on the public faith as I have said over and over that it would be built. They built their station on that faith. Now I take my hat off to my associates. It so happened that I was elected on one ticket and they were all elected on another. That is a matter of good judgment for the City of New York, the electors, but nevertheless we all wanted to do the best that we could. I can only repeat here to-night that my great desire was to go on and complete these routes that have been laid out by the old Rapid Transit Commission.

"And what happened? Why, the present operating company came forward and said they would put up half the money to do it, because they knew the city did not have the money or credit to do it, and they wanted it done. And we kept adding spurs here and spurs there until as near as I can figure it up they would have cost at least $100,000,000, and it was always my judgment that we should not reject that $100,000,000, but that the city should take it. The system thus complete gives two trunk lines up through Manhattan into the remotest Bronx and running also over the river into the remotest Brooklyn, connecting in the Bronx with three other spurs and in Brooklyn with three other spurs, and thereby well covering the whole city, including the Steinway tunnel to Queens and the spurs that were to be built there.

No Fear of Losing City Ownership.

"Now, I find no fault with these, but with something else. What happened? Why, the thing was zigzagged and bewitched in the public mind until the trail of the whole thing was lost—almost, I had almost said—until a Tammany Indian could not find the trail of it, [laughter,] because the public mind would not study it. They did not understand it.

"And a couple of newspapers here or a couple of newspaper proprietors set up a great clamor that this money should not be accepted from the operating company. Why? Because they said day after day that if it was accepted they would own the Subway and we did not want them to own our Subways—we must own them ourselves. They kept that up until nine-tenths of the people of this city actually believed that if the companies put in part of the capital or all of the capital they would to that extent own the Subways. A thing absolutely false, not a word of truth in it. Can you people disseminate that fact?

"If the present company put up every dollar in place of putting up half it could not own the Subways nor one foot of the subways. The law is that all the subways are owned by the city from the first hour. You cannot build them in any other way. There is your statute. It is the city's Subway, and if the city puts up all the money it can give the operating company only a lease for so many years which the statute prescribes. And if the city puts up half and the company half it can still only give the very same lease. And if the company puts it all up the city can still give only the very same lease for the very same term of years. If the company puts all the money in it cannot add a single day to the lease that it can get. And why don't you Fifth Avenue people disseminate that in the community? That is the statute.

"I do not know whether my words will go in one ear and out of the other or not. But if I even can get you to think about it I am satisfied, because all we can do in this world really is to set a man thinking, and when he thinks—when he sees the leg of an elephant he knows it belongs to an elephant, and that an elephant is somewhere near by. [Laughter.] And his mental processes lead him to the accurate conclusion. But the trouble has been to get you to think—even intelligent people.

"Now, I have tried to make it plain. I can only say that that is what I desired to have done. The city borrowing margin is so narrow that to do all these things it will take the city years and years—fifteen years. I predict not less than fifteen years. Since the companies get nothing more by putting money in why on earth do we not take it? There is a Spanish proverb that when you are presented with a heifer you ought always to be ready with a rope or halter. [Laughter] In this case I am ready. I am ready with a rope or a halter to take the heifer. I am free to say that if by putting money in they would own the subways and you and I would not—never—I would stand for it. But I have shown you how it was done in the spur over to Brooklyn.

"Why cannot we do it all over the city? And the company agreed to have it all done within five years, the whole system, because it had the means of doing it. Now we are doing it. We are building the Lexington Avenue with the city's money, but the city's money will only go so far. If we can rake and scrape a hundred million dollars, and they will put up a hundred millions, we are equipped to go right on and do it, and they can do it at two-thirds what it costs the city to do it.

"I do not need to tell you that. You need not nod your heads, you old contractors and people of the city. I know all about that. And you newspaper editors. Come right out and say so. Now, it has been a difficult matter and it is a process of education, and whatever the public hear and conclude that will be done.

"The Subway Will be Built."

"I have no fault to find with those who differ with me. When anybody differs with me I start out on the theory that probably he is right and I am wrong, and then I test the whole thing to see if I can see it the way he does, and if I cannot, sometimes I think I am a fool, and yet I keep at it until I finally conclude that perhaps I may be right myself after all. And when a man feels like that he has to stick to his own opinion until some conclusion is arrived at and the thing is done.

"The subways will be built here so far as they ought to be built. There has been a proposition to actually subsidize the companies to build them and operate them, that is to say to guarantee the operating company over here 9 per cent. on all of its past capital and 9 per cent. on all of its future capital; and another company over in Brooklyn in the same way. I must say that it struck me most unfavorably. Having rejected about $100,000,000 to build subways the company to share the profits with the city, asked for no guarantee whatever—to abandon that and go back to a question of subsidizing them to do it by guaranteeing them, or putting in our capital as a guarantee that they get 9 per cent.—struck me as being something that I could not join in, and I voted against it, and we voted it down in the board.

"But, nevertheless, we are all trying now to see the best thing to do next. For my part occasionally I put out a statement hoping that men like you will read it, but in the end I have got to conclude something and do something. I hope it will be the right thing, which it will be if backed up by intelligent public opinion."

Mr. McAneny, when his turn to speak came, spoke briefly of Fifth Avenue and the plans for beautifying it. Then he said:

"The Mayor has touched on the budget in which we are all concerned. In fact we are concerned about all of the things that happen at City Hall.

"During the four or five years preceding Jan. 1, 1910, the average increase in departmental expenses had been about $7,000,000 a year. When we went in in 1910, we applied business principles, and we worked out a budget that advanced the average only $700,000. [Cheers.] In the budget that is now before the authorities we have a somewhat similar programme of decreases.

Some departments, the heads of which the Mayor has appointed, this year asked increases of $14,000,000. The Board of Estimate has boiled this down to about $2,500,000. The Boroughs of Bronx, Richmond, and Brooklyn together went only $50,000 ahead of the normal. In Manhattan I approved the budget, which was $280,000 less in 1911 than in 1910. The budget for 1912 will be $60,000 less than the budget for 1911.

"An increase occurred in Queens, where the roads needed repair worse than anywhere else. We increased Connolly's budget by $400,000. Mr. Connolly is a clean cut, able young man, and is trying to do his best to straighten out affairs over there. We are doing our best to keep the budget within reason, and the tax rate within reason. The only increase in the Borough Presidencies was in the Borough of Queens. We are keeping down to the mark, and at the same time trying to give you the best administration possible."

Making Streets Worth While.

Mr. McAneny referred to the conditions of the streets when he became Borough President. He said he found them in wretched condition, with holes everywhere, and needing repairs everywhere. He had an appropriation of $175,000 to take care of the streets. This, he said, he spent in the early months of his administration and then kept up the good work by transferring $150,000 from the $500,000 he had saved in other parts of his department. Mr. McAneny said he did this instead of asking more money from the Board of Estimate.

"We plugged up the holes in the streets," went on Mr. McAneny, "but I concluded that the remedy was not to plug up, but to replace, and in pursuance of that policy I increased the mileage of streets entirely new paved from eighteen to twenty-one in 1910 and to forty-one in 1911."

He referred to the widening of streets in the various parts of the city, among them Fifth Avenue, Fourteenth and Forty-second Streets, and said that in a few weeks the city would see the result of these improvements. He said that in the heart of the city there would be a real system of broad boulevards worthy of the City of New York. The Board of Estimate had assured him that he would have plenty of money next year to continue the work.

Mc'Aneny's Subway Views.

Mr. McAneny explained that he hadn't intended to speak on subways, but the Mayor's unexpected remarks had influenced him to make some reference to the subject. He said:

"I would like to talk about subways, concerning which I have had more or less to do. The subway matter is approaching a new stage, where the operating contract prepared under the vote of the Estimate Board last July is almost ready for advertisement, and where construction work on those sections which are to be city built has been in progress now for several weeks. In fact, nothing much remains except to put through that project.

"If it were possible to change that plan the way is clearly open. The Interborough Company has a certain natural route laid out that ought to have been built if the city and the company could possibly have been brought together. As the chairman of that committee I proposed, and we were in unanimous agreement upon it, a joint proposition from the committee and the Service Board to build the dual system that would have given Brooklyn the great relief it needs and we would have given the Interborough system its plan, which it should have had.

"The city must give you as good a physical operating plant as possibly can be produced, and it must take care of the financial bases of this plan. It must look a little way into the future, and it must not mortgage that future again upon terms that approach those that have been decried in the past. Experience has shown that the City of New York can do better and ought to do better. It is not merely a matter of dollars and cents. It is a matter of municipal control of a great social undertaking and the effort in the Board of Estimate has been to bring about the right plan physically, based on the right plan financially.

"I proposed in the board last year that we should modify the original report and permit the entrance of the Interborough Company upon a so-called nine and nine percentage basis. That was not—with my respects, Mr. Mayor—a subsidy, but one way of admitting the present lease of the Interborough Company at a value that was fair. They said they were earning 17 per cent. then, and we proposed that they should merge the old and new leases and accept a flat 9 per cent. upon the old. Now, that matter was carefully debated in the Board of Estimate, honestly and fairly, for personal opinions ran differently here and there, and the majority went against my report, and the Interborough Company's proposal on this modified basis was rejected.

Chance for the Interborough.

"The Mayor voted to reject it. He believed that he ought to. I believed it was right, although I may say now, very frankly, that inasmuch as a new statement from the Interborough Company of its finances, under date of June 30 last, shows a rather remarkable shrinkage in the old earnings, I would not vote for nine and nine again. If the Mayor's foresight anticipated that, and he voted against it because it was not right financially, I take my hat off to the Mayor's foresight.

"If the Interborough should come back to the city with its proposition and substitute for its nine and nine a substantial reduction of those terms based upon the same principle, I confidently believe that it would receive a majority of the votes in the Board of Estimate, and I am rather inclined to think that the Mayor would agree to me. But the situation has not changed. We have listened to the representatives of those who speak for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and they are not in a happy situation. We ought to listen to them, and for anything that they can propose that betters the situation they should have our ears."

Some of the Diners.

Robert Grier Cooke, President of the Fifth Avenue Association, presided at the dinner. At the speakers' table with Mayor Gaynor and Mr. Cooke were Street Commissioner Edwards, Supreme Court Justice Dugro, Jacob H. Schiff William G. McAdoo, the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, John D. Crimmins, Borough President McAneny, Police Commissioner Waldo, Francis S. Hutchins, Dr. George F. Kunz, Arnold W. Brunner, George T. Mortimer, Nelson B. Lewis, and Water Commissioner Thompson.

Among the guests were G. C. Boldt, Simon Brentano, G. Baumann, J. Haldenstein, Thomas H. Hastings, C. Grant La Farge, Charles R. Lamb, J. H. MacCracken, J. B. Martin, James B. Regan, R. W. Poor, Charles A. Sackett, William Salomon, Isador Saks, William P. Sackett, Louis Stern, John Adams Thayer, Frank Tilford, H. H. Topakyan, Samuel Untermyer, Felix M. Warburg, Clark Williams, Charles F. Wetzel, and George W. Young.

STILL ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD USE FOR PYRO DENATURED ALCOHOL

THE SUN, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1911.
LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.
"I have washed every window in my house myself, and all in one forenoon," said a young woman who is noted for knowing the easiest and quickest ways to do housework. "And what's more, I did not use a drop of water. No slopping around with wet rags for me."
"How do you manage it?" asked the friend.
"Just this way," was the reply. "I buy a pint of denatured alcohol, which will wash two dozen windows. Then I simply put a little on a cloth and rub the window briskly a moment. The dirt comes off in a twinkling and the windows are left clean and bright. It takes just one-half the time and is only one-quarter the work of the old soap and water way."
"So it makes you feel young again to wear the camellia in fashion," the [illegible] ked to an elderly custom[illegible] "As a matter of fact it has never [illegible]
HEARD

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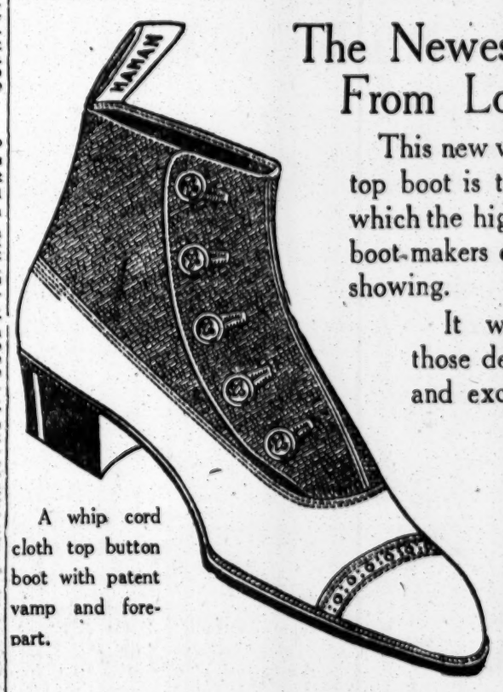

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NEW YORK SOLE AGENTS

IN PRISON 16 YEARS; GUILTLESS OF CRIME

Poor German Carpenter Convicted of Double Murder and Never Could Understand the Reason.

ALIBI FOR HIM AT LAST

Fellow-Convict, a Physician, Released from Sing Sing, Righting the Wrong—A Pardon Expected.

John Boehman, a young German carpenter, was sent to prison for life in June, 1895, for murder. He was ignorant, poor, without influential friends, and wholly incapable of helping himself by telling a straight or convincing story. Against him was the best talent of the District Attorney's office. He escaped the electric chair because the indictment charged him only with murder in the second degree.

After serving more than sixteen and a half years in Sing Sing Prison, he is at last on the eve of proving that he was guilty of no crime. Up to this point the story is sordid and usual.

One Saturday afternoon in February, 1895, Boehman, with two friends, left his home in Hoboken and journeyed to this city, visiting various saloons and drinking freely. One of his companions was John H. Seime, collector for a grocery house, and Boehman's most intimate friend. The other was Henry Knaeth. Late at night Seime and Knaeth, with a third man, went to Miller's Hotel at 15 Broadway, Williamsburg, and hired two rooms. Seime and Knaeth were put togetheer in one room, and the third man was put in a room directly across the hall.

In the morning Seime and Knaeth were found dead from gas poisoning, and gas was still pouring out of an open gas cock. No money was found on either one of the bodies, and it appeared at the trial that Seime had $100 when he went to bed. This fact dismissed the first idea that the death of the men was due to an accident, for it furnished a motive for murder, and a search was made for the third man.

There was no trouble in finding Boehman, for when he heard of Seime's death he appeared and cried and carried on as if he were overcome with grief. The clerk of the hotel was sure that Boehman was the man who had come to the hotel with the other two men, and he was arrested. Two indictments were found against him for murder in the second degree and two for grand larceny.

During all of the preliminary proceedings Boehman continually declared his innocence. He did not go to Williamsburg with the two men. He had spent the whole evening and night with Sol S. Weinthal, who ran a music hall in Washington Street, Hoboken. Did Weinthal know he was there? Surely, surely, for Weinthal knew him well and had invited him to stay and see a dancer. Did he stay? Surely he stayed.

He loved music and dancing and the dancer was a great dancer, and so he stayed at Weinthal's as long as he could, and it was late, very late, when he went away. Where did he go then? Why, home and to bed, for it was very late, and he was sleepy and weary. "Why doesn't Weinthal come and testify for you?" he was asked.

But Boehman couldn't tell why his friend didn't come. He had written to him and he had not replied. Maybe his lawyer knew. But no, the lawyer did not know, for he had received no word. Then it came out that Weinthal had sent a postal to the Judge telling about Boehman being in his place all the night of the murder. But postal cards are not evidence.

Boehman was glad the Judge had heard the truth and was sure that he would go free. So the trial went on, and enough circumstantial evidence was piled up to convince the jury, and Boehman was sentenced to prison for the term of his natural life. If his case had been worth much publicity he would have escaped, for Weinthal would have known of the outcome. But it was an obscure case. And Weinthal was having many troubles of his own. The police had grown suspicious of his music hall and were harrying him, and the last place that Weinthal wanted to venture in at that time was a court of any kind. He was keeping as still as he could. A little later he went away from Hoboken.

Boehman, in prison, knew nothing of this and kept on writing letters to him for help. He sent out as many postal cards as the rules of the prison permitted, and each prayed Weinthal to speak or do something so that the truth would be known.

Sometimes in the lockstep marches, in the messrooms, and occasionally in a shop Boehman met a physician who was serving a term. To him Boehman poured out his grief. He had done no wrong whatever, he kept insisting, and why he was in prison in a striped suit, eating convict fare, he couldn't understand.

Again and again Boehman went over the story, and the burden of it was that the night his friends died he was in a music hall looking at a famous dancer and listening to music. Never had he passed so innocent a night, and never had he enjoyed himself more. A few months ago the physician was pardoned, and the first thing he did was to set about to gain the release of Boehman.

The story was told to Lawyer Alexander A. Mayper, a former Assistant District Attorney, who promised that if an injustice had been done he would try to set it right. He began a search for Weinthal and finally found him.

Weinthal remembered well the night of the murder for which Boehman had gone to prison. He remembered because it was the night when Babe Reel, a famous contortionist dancer, had given her initial performance in his music hall and he had invited Boehman to stay and see her, and Boehman had stayed.

Weinthal said he would swear to this, and yesterday the first step was taken by Mr. Mayper for the release of Boehman. He asked Justice Crane in Brooklyn to dismiss the indictments that were still pending against the prisoner. The Justice said he would rather have a motion to this effect made by the District Attorney. This will be made. Then an application will be made to the Governor for a pardon. Mr. Mayper said last night that he believed that this would be granted, for he thought that Weinthal's testimony will be considered as conclusive evidence that Boehman is innocent.

Franklin Simon & Co. to Give a Dance.

The firm of Franklin Simon & Co. of Fifth Avenue will give to its employes, numbering almost 2,000, and their friends a vaudeville entertainment next Saturday evening at the New Amsterdam Opera House, in West Forty-fifth Street. The best talent has been engaged for the entertainment, which will be followed by a reception, as is usual at this annual affair.

Carnegie's Name Added.

Mayor Gaynor added yesterday the name of Andrew Carnegie to the local committee which is to arrange the peace celebration in 1915. Mr. Carnegie's name had been inadvertently left off the list. The names of Edward Earl, President of the Nassau Bank, and Henry Mann were also added.

ALIENS IN SHEN-SI FLEEING TO SAFETY

Those Who Escaped Massacre in Peril from Robbers in 300-Mile Journey.

SIEGE OF NANKING LIKELY

Gen. Chang Beheads Relatives of Gen. Shu, Who Joined the Rebels—Frenchman Slain in Yun-Nan.

PEKING, Nov. 21.—The report of the killing of foreigners at Sian-Foo, Shen-Si Province, has been further confirmed by two Chinese students who have arrived from that city. In the fighting in Sian-Foo a mob attacked the China Inland Mission, which is located outside the city. They murdered Mrs. Beckman, who, it is said, was an American, and five of the mission children. Mr. Beckman was wounded, but escaped, saving an infant. The surviving foreigners were sheltered by Chinese Christians and subsequently departed eastward toward the railway.

Chinese refugees report that the Post Office at Sian-Foo was looted, and that the Postmaster and his family were murdered. The postal authorities here express the opinion that Mohammedans, who are numerous in Sian-Foo, are responsible for the outrages.

An English Baptist missionary, J. C. Keyte, will leave Peking for Sian-Foo tomorrow to ascertain the facts concerning the murders. He will go unaccompanied.

The foreign legations agree that they will be unable to send relief. The American Legation's instructions that the women and children should be sent to the coast failed to reach many inland places before communication was cut off. About eighty foreigners, almost all of them missionaries, are at present in Shen-Si. About fifty of these are believed to have been in Sian-Foo.

The three Shen-Si missions are English Baptist, Scandinavian Alliance, and Roman Catholic. Those who have escaped are likely to encounter bands of robbers and lose their conveyances, which would greatly impede their progress. The journey of 300 miles on foot would take fully forty days, although the advance party might proceed more rapidly.

NANKING, Nov. 21.—Gen. Chang, the commander of the imperial forces within this city, continues his defense preparations, indicating his determination to stand a siege.

In revenge for the desertion of Gen. Shu, who went over to the revolutionaries with the Thirty-fifth Regiment, Gen. Chang has beheaded Shu's relatives who remained inside the city.

The United States cruiser New Orleans sailed to-day for Shanghai. She will be relieved by the cruiser Albany, Rear Admiral Murdock's flagship, which is now at Ching-Kiang.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 21.—The alleged national convention being held in Shangnai is really only a gathering of eight or nine delegates, whose authority is doubtful. They have organized the Republican Party and appointed a committee to prepare a platform.

Owing to threats against his life, Admiral Sah has taken refuge in the residence of a British friend.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—The French Consul at Yun-Nan-Foo, telegraphs that a courier from Kien-Chang, Yun-Nan Province, confirms the report of an attack upon the French Mission.

One man, Legendro Dessirier, was killed.

TORONTO, Nov. 21.—A cablegram was received here tonight announcing the safe arrival at Shanghai of twelve Canadian missionaries with their families from the Province of Sze-Chuen, China, which has been practically cut off from communication for several weeks.

RUSSIA WON'T HEED PROTEST

Failure of Ambassador Guild's Efforts in Behalf of American Jews.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 21.—Ambassador Guild's representations on behalf of American Jewish citizens whose passports are rejected by the Russian Government have been ignored.

Acting Secretary of State Neratoff sent the usual stereotyped reply that all passport questions were under the control of the Department of the Interior.

The new Minister of the Interior, M. Makaroff, is more anti-Semitic than the late Premier Stolypin. He is now engaged in attacking those Russian Jews whose educational diplomas entitle them to live outside the Jewish pale. They are now compelled to observe stricter registration regulations than even domestic servants.

DIX AT PROTEST MEETING.

ALBANY, Nov. 21.—Gov. Dix to-day accepted an invitation to preside at a non-sectarian and non-political meeting in the Assembly chamber on Dec. 12 to protest against the action of the Russian Government o nthe passport question.

The invitation was extended by former Attorney General Simon W. Rosendale, former Judge James F. Tracey, and Charles Gibson of Albany.

REPLIES TO HAMMOND.

Herbert Friedenwald, Secretary of the American Jewish committee, which has taken up the Russian passport question, gave out a statement last night in reply to a cable dispatch from Gregory Welenkin to John Hays Hammond made public by Mr. Hammond yesterday. Mr. Welenkin's dispatch to Mr. Hammond said:

"Passport question was not discussed by you in Russia. Question came up after your departure, and nobody solicited your influence in this matter."

"The cablegram of Mr. Welenkin to Mr. Hammond," said Mr. Friedenwald, "does not in any way answer the statements made by Mr. Schiff on Friday last, and also made in greater detail by Herman Bernstein in an address delivered in Philadelphia on Sunday night last. What Mr. Hammond should answer is: First, whether Mr. Welenkin made the arrangements with him which Mr. Schiff said were made; second, whether in effecting such arrangements he expected to derive any profit or advantage, and, if so, what.

"Mr. Hammond seems not to have noticed that the fact of his selection by the Russian Government to represent the large interests which it is well known he does represent readily leads to the inference that he was engaged to do this because of the thousand little opportunities which personal friendship gives to instil into the mind of the President the notion that he could, by virtue of his great office, enormously benefit the country by fostering the growth of these commercial relations and by putting into the background or indefinitely postponing discussions respecting the treaty of 1832 and its violation by Russia.

"With the personal question, however, the people of the United States are not concerned. But the people of the United States are concerned when Mr. Hammond promotes enterprises of which a leading Russian statesman said: 'Mr. Hammond's project to irrigate for us certain parts of Russia for the purpose of raising cotton there appeals to me strongly as a Russian; Russia would be greatly benefited by the results of such an enterprise. But I cannot understand how an American with any patriotism at all for his own country could come to us with such a proposition.'

"And the people of the United States are vitally concerned when the Department of State pushes to one side and practically ignores the passport question which affects the Constitutional rights of American citizens, while at the same time it makes new agreements with Russia to safeguard certain corporate interests. In June, 1909, when this was being done, earnest protests requesting the abrogation of the treaties with Russia and asking that no new agreements be entered into with that country were on the desk of the Secretary of State. The inference, therefore, is perfectly justified that the interests which John Hays Hammond represents were considered as of more importance than the fundamental rights of American citizens."

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BLAMES BRITAIN FOR WAR CRISIS

Official Statement on the Recent Anglo-German Dispute Issued in Berlin.

A BREAK WAS VERY NEAR

Tension Lasted a Week—England Was Practically Told to Mind Her Own Business.

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—The official report of the secret sitting of the Budget Committee of the Reichstag on Nov. 17, when Foreign Minister von Kiderlen-Wächter made a report on Anglo-German relations as affected by the Moroccan dispute with France, was published to-day.

The Foreign Minister's account of the interviews between the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, and the German Ambassador at London, Count von Wolff-Metternich, and of the communications that passed between Germany and England show that the situation was most tense from July 21 to July 27. The language used on both sides was so sharp that a peaceful outcome of the affair under the circumstances is considered most fortunate.

Great Britain, according to Herr von Kiderlen-Wächter, after receiving on July 1 an individual as well as a general explanation of the objects of the dispatch of the German warship Panther to Agadir, remained silent until July 21. Sir Edward Grey then had a conversation with the German Ambassador, in which he declared that the time had come for Great Britain to intervene in the Franco-German negotiations, since these apparently were about to be broken off owing to Germany's unacceptable proposals, which raised the question of the future of Morocco, whereby British interests would be affected. He requested an explanation of the German designs at Agadir.

The Ambassador replied sharply that the British Minister had no right to declare that Germany had made unacceptable demands, nor had Great Britain any right to intervene in the negotiations on the mere supposition that Germany eventually was aiming at a naval base at Agadir, of which there was no proof. He challenged the British Foreign Secretary to specify any British interests affected by the German action. He suggested that intervention had better be postponed until this could be done.

Germany then sent a formal reply, giving assurance that she had never contemplated a naval base at Agadir nor the acquisition of Moroccan territory. She expressed regret that Great Britan had credited such hallucinations, but could not accept British participation in the negotiations.

Without waiting for the German answer, however, the British Government on July 21 launched the Lloyd-George speech, which was everywhere regarded as a threat to Germany.

Germany three days later made energetic representations to the effect that Mr. Lloyd-George's speech was calculated to destroy hope of a Franco-German settlement and that Great Britain could find no better means to cause hostilities.

Threats, it was added, would not turn Germany from asserting her rights. It was pointed out again that Great Britain was at liberty to intervene whenever her interests were affected, and Sir Edward Grey was formally invited to end the tension by declaring to Parliament that these interests had not been touched in the current negotiations.

On July 27 an inspired statement was published to the effect that the British Government did not contemplate participation in the negotiations, and that the fleet's movements were not connected with the Moroccan situation. This brought an end to the crisis.

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URGE MEXICAN ARMY TO JOIN REVOLUTION

Manifestos Seized in Laredo Promise Good Times and Pay to Officers and Men.

BEAR GEN. REYES'S NAME

Reyes Declares They Were Issued Without His Authority—Arms Smuggled to Mexico in Coffins.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Nov. 21.—Three pronunciamentos, published over the printed name of Gen. Reyes, were seized in Laredo to-day. They are dated at Soldad, Mexico, and purport to be an offer by Gen. Reyes of his services to the people of Mexico in the character of Provisional President. Gen. Reyes said to-day that the manifestos were printed without his authority.

The notices call on the army to quit its allegiance to the Government, which is characterized as iniquitious, unjust, and usurped. Promises of reform in the army and greater pay are offered to all who enlist in the new cause.

Fraud in Madero's election is charged, and the people are told that in the event of the success of the new movement they will have a chance to vote for their own candidates, and not have candidates thrust on them. The election of José Pino Suarez is called an imposition.

An agent of the Department of Justice said to-day that most of the arms and ammunition that have been smuggled across the Rio Grande have been concealed in coffins. The frequency of funerals recently attracted the attention of the Government's agents. Four were stopped, and in three instances the coffins were filled with rifles.

Lock McDaniel and C. A. Boynton, United States District Attorneys for the Southern and Western Districts of Texas, respectively, conferred here to-day regarding the activities of Mexican revolutionists. No further investigation of officials along the border will be made at this time they said.

Brig Gen. Duncan is in Laredo to-night making a personal investigation of conditions. Troop M, Third Cavalry, was ordered to-day to Brownsville. The troops in command of Capt. W. S. Johnston will leave here to-morrow morning.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 21.—Vice President-elect Pino Suarez, whose inauguration is set for Thursday, said to-day that Delio Moreno Canton, the defeated candidate for Governor of Yucatan, and Alfonso Camara, a prominent citizen of Yucatan, are now in New Orleans in connection with the revolutionary plans of Gen. Reyes.

That the Mexican Government does not know the details of the plan for the revolution or the date for its inauguration was admitted last night by Manuel Carlo, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Government has indisputable evidence, he declared, that the revolt was planned by Reyes and that he and his followers expected to seize some town on the border at an early date.

El Tiempo, an evening newspaper of this city, published to-day an editorial referring to measures being taken to prevent the hatching of revolutionary plans in American territory. El Tiempo says the present attitude of the American Government is in marked contrast with that which it observed when Madero was plotting in Texas. The article says:

> It is no secret thing that the Washington Government afforded great aid to the Maderist revolution, notwithstanding it's continual professions of international friendship and cordial regard for the administration of Gen. Diaz. We all know that the revolutionists, headed by the present President of the republic, enjoyed every species of protection, nay, even immunity in American territory; that they were able to introduce arms and ammunition with the greatest ease across the northern border, and that they openly established their juntas in various American cities, such as San Antonio, St. Louis, and others, and conducted revolutionary propoganda without let or hindrance on the part of the local authorities. In fact, the sympathies of the American Government for the Maderist revolution were manifested in a thousand different ways during the six months' struggle.

El Tiempo goes on say that Madero had hardly arrived in the capital when the American colony gave him a dinner at which Ambassador Wilson made a speech eulogizing him. The article continues:

> How different is the attitude of the American Government when a counter revolution is being prepared on American territory. The utmost energy has been displayed; the strictest vigilance is being exercised on the border; so-called neutrality laws are being duly enforced, and one of the most dangerous trouble-makers has been arrested.

El Tiempo asks what the Washington Government wants from Madero in return for this support, and exhorts the Madero Administration to be on its guard and to prove to the people, to whom alone it owes its triumph, that it has no secret obligations toward any one. Not much importance is attached to declarations of an anonymous Mexican General that he received a letter from Gen. Reyes inviting him to go to San Antonio to take part in the new revolution. It is thought that Reyes would not be so lacking in caution as to send such a letter.

Madero's Government is threatened with two revolutions. Details of the plan of Tacubayn, which bears the names of six men, including that of Emelio Vasquez Gomez, former Minister of the Interior, were made public to-day. In this plan it is stated that while the movement will receive the support of many army officers, Gen. Bernardo Reyes will have no part in it.

Secret Service agents believe there is no doubt of the authenticity of this document and of the one found in San Antonio to-day bearing Gen. Reyes's name. The belief here is that the two movements will be amalgamated unless the Government is able to check them.

Minister Calero of the Foreign Office said he thought that in no case would the United States intervene because, "in the first place, the American Government is really democratic, and in the second place, because the United States has always had the highest regard for the sovereignty of Mexico.

The mobilization of an army of defense along the northern frontier was to-day under way. Gen. Jevenio Robles, under Gen. Trevino, will establish headquarters at Lampazos, a few miles south of Laredo. Gen. Francisco Estrada has been placed in command from Matamoras to Nuevo Leon with instructions to act upon his own initiative.

CUAUATLA, Mexico, Nov. 21.—Zapatistas are reported to have won a battle to-day near Cerro Frio. The Government troops are commanded by the former revolutionist, Federico Morales. His losses are not given. Those of the Zapatistas are placed at thirty-two dead or wounded.

Great semi-annual sale
Men's fine shirts—at Saks'
values 1.75, 2.00 and 2.50
at 1.20
continuing today and tomorrow

¶ Let us be candid. This sale is wholly the result of necessity and not choice. As a matter of fact, the maker of these shirts cannot produce 1.20 shirts, because he does not employ that class of labor. His business is confined to 1.75, 2.00 and 2.50 shirts. But arriving at the end of the Fall season with several thousand shirts still on hand, he finds it expedient to sell them to us at a loss and thus approach the Spring campaign unencumbered. That is the proposition briefly stated.

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WIDER CENTRAL PARK WEST.

The Aldermen Vote Funds for a New City Improvement.

The Aldermen voted yesterday to authorize the Board of Estimate to issue enough corporate stock to provide for the widening of Central Park West between Fifty-ninth and 110th Streets. The proposal has come up before, but no definite action has been taken. Alderman Joseph Schloss, who introduced the resolution, pointed out that the car tracks of the Eighth Avenue Railway are so close to the pavement along the east side of the street that practically only one roadway is available for vehicular traffic.

The Alderman proposes to have the roadway widened six feet on the east side and four feet on the west side of the street, and to have the railway tracks relaid in the centre, allowing a vehicular roadway on each side. Taking this much from both sides of the street, says the Alderman, will leave twenty-one feet for pedestrians and trees that must be replaced.

The width of the roadway will be increased from 100 to 110 feet throughout the length of the Park. The plan will not in any way interfere with Central Park, says Alderman Schloss.

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INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

Dr. Flexner Says No Cure Has Been Discovered Yet—Means of Prevention.

Dr. Simon Flexner of the Rockefeller Institute addressed a meeting of the National Academy of Sciences in the Public Library Building yesterday afternoon on infantile paralysis and its prevention. Dr. Flexner declared that no cure had been discovered yet.

"At present," he said, "the disease must be opposed by prevention, since there is no known specific cure for it. Prevention involves knowledge of the causes and the way in which the cause enters the system. The disease comes from a minute germ. Experiment on animals has proved that it enters the body through the upper respiratory membranes, the nose and throat. The study of the human cases in the Rockefeller Hospital last Summer tended to uphold this view.

"Prevention is insured by the isolation of the patient and the destruction of the secretions from the nose and throat. Where these measures have been adopted the disease has been brought under control."

Dr. Flexner said further that, although the number of cases of infantile paralysis was smaller in the United States than for several years, conditions were still far from satisfactory.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

CHIASSO, Nov. 21.—According to the report of the Italian Government there were 113 cases of cholera and 55 deaths in Italy from Nov. 5 to Nov. 11, inclusive. The epidemic is diminishing and the cities of Rome, Naples, Genoa, Venice, and Catania are now quite free from the disease.

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Nov. 21.—The Chamber has authorized the Government to call for tenders for the construction of a railroad 108 miles in length, from Quaca, in Argentina, to Tarija, Bolivia. The Government will guarantee interest at the rate of 5 per cent.

BURGEO, N. F., Nov. 21.—A message received here to-day from Port aux Basque announces the loss of the schooner Heroine and her crew of four men. She was bound from Sydney, C. B., to Burgeo with coal, and ran into a gale which drove her on the rocks east of Port aux Basque yesterday.

NORDHAUSEN, Nov. 21.—Eleven miners were killed and another was badly injured by the fall to-day of a rock in a potash mine in this district belonging to the Prussian Government.

THRONGS THRILLED AT THE HORSE SHOW

Exciting Events Attend the Afternoon and Evening Sessions in Madison Square Garden.

JUMPER BOLTS IN THE ARENA

Crashes Through a Gate and Throws His Rider—English Girl's Great Hurdle Exhibition.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

10 A. M.—Judging one pair of heavy draft horses, Class 36.

10:10 A. M.—Judging five Clydesdale mares, Class 28.

10:20 A. M.—Judging three Clydesdale stallions, Class 27.

10:30 A. M.—Judging three Clydesdale stallions, Class 26.

10:40 A. M.—Judging two Clydesdale stallions, Class 25.

10:50 A. M.—Judging Clydesdale stallions for the championship, Class 29.

11 A. M.—Judging three heavy draft horses shown in hand, Class 35.

11:10 A. M.—Judging nine pony mares suitable for breeding polo ponies, Class 19.

11:30 A. M.—Judging six pony stallions suitable for getting polo ponies, Class 18.

11:50 A. M.—Judging thirty thoroughbred horses, suitable to become hunters, Class 155.

1 P. M.—Recess.

2 P. M.—Judging five pairs of harness horses, Class 63.

2:15 P. M.—Judging thirteen saddle ponies, children to ride, Class 115.

2:35 P. M.—Judging seventeen ladies' saddle horses, ladies to ride, Class 109.

3 P. M.—Judging fifteen roadsters, Class 48.

3:30 P. M.—Judging eight pairs of horses, shown to ladies' phaetons, ladies to ride, Class 69.

4 P. M.—Great International Contest—Jumping over the course, by teams of three officers of different nations, for the America Cup, Class 141.

4:30 P. M.—Judging two road teams, four-in-hands, Class 85.

4:45 P. M.—Judging seventeen saddle horses, Class 103.

5:15 P. M.—Judging ten harness horses for the English Hackney Society's Gold Cup, Class 149.

5:35 P. M.—Judging eleven polo ponies, Class 117.

5:50 P. M.—Judging two teams of polo ponies, Class 154.

6 P. M.—Recess.

8 P. M.—Parade of hackney stallions, Clydesdales, and Percherons.

8:15 P. M.—Judging nine pairs of harness horses, Class 56.

8:35 P. M.—Judging nineteen saddle horses for the Holland House Challenge Cup, Class 150.

9 P. M.—Judging eleven gig horses for the Nala Challenge Cup, Class 147.

9:25 P. M.—Great International Contest—Judging sixty-eight officers' or Government horses, ridden by officers over the course, Canadian Challenge Cup, Class 140.

The attendance at the Madison Square Garden Horse Show last night indicated that the horse again reigns supreme in social circles. For the first time since the opening of the exhibition the building was filled, and the leaders of society paid homage to the horse.

The boxes surrounding the promenade were all occupied, the number of out-of-town visitors who were guests of the box-holders testifying to the popularity of the show.

The fearless women riders divided honors with the military representatives in the jumping events. It was the first time women had ridden over the hedge fences and five-barred gates, while the American and foreign army officers were required to exercise all their pluck and skill in carrying their mounts over the broad water jump, which was placed in the centre of the tanbark arena.

Failure on the part of the English Army horses to make a good showing has occasioned a deal of surprise. Last year the Britishers captured more trophies for jumping than all the other foreign and American horses combined. Lieuts. Walwyn and Brooke are at a loss to account for their poor displays, while Lord Decies said the only reason he could advance was that the horses must be suffering from the effects of their trip across the ocean.

One of the annoying features of the show has been due to certain spectators standing around the ring. Armed with whips and canes, they have been in the habit of striking the horses as they circled the ring. The practice in many cases affected the temper of the horses and militated against them in the eyes of the judges. The detectives caught one man in the act yesterday, and promptly escorted him out of the building, with a threat of arrest if he returned.

Judge William H. Moore was conspicuous in his victories in the harness horse classes. They took three of the most coveted prizes on the day's programme. The Brewster prize, which stamped the winning pair as the best appointed turnout in the show, went to Lord Seaton and Lady Seaton. In the class for pairs of harness horses shown before an omnibus Judge Moore's Robinhood and Wallenstein defeated the A. G. Vanderbilt entry, Hamlet and Hertes. These victories paled almost into insignificance when Menella and Phyllis, hitched as a tandem, defeated the almost invincible tandem of J. W. Harriman, with Champion Lady Dilham in the lead.

The jumping classes furnished three exciting scenes, one of which threatened a serious ending. James Hart of Staten Island rode the chestnut gelding Harkaway in the middleweight qualified hunters class. As he started for the first jump his mount reared and swerved. On regaining his feet Harkaway bolted, carrying away the iron entrance gate in his mad rush. A crowd of spectators quickly scattered, but the impact stopped the horse, which stumbled and threw his rider on the promenade floor. Mr. Hart was quickly on his feet, and, remounting, sent his horse over the complete circuit of jumps, a feat that won for him round after round of applause.

Hardly had the excitement subsided when Heimweh crashed into the second jumping fence. F. Ambrose Clark was thrown, but the tanbark broke the fall, and the rider was able to remount and finish the course. A similar accident befel Lieut. W. B. Sefton on Laddie.

The most popular event on the programme was the jumping contest for ladies' qualified hunters, to be ridden by women on side saddles. It was the first appearance of Miss Helen Preece, the daring young English rider, in a jumping contest, and curiosity was at a premium when she appeared on George Chipchase's Sapolio. Like a streak she sent her mount at the first jump, and continued throughout the two rounds at a breakneck speed. Her riding won prolonged applause, but her efforts were futile, as Sapolio was not placed in the ribbons. The other women riders were not far behind the daring girl and materially aided in keeping up a sustained interest among the spectators. Miss Caroline Brice, who rode the winner, Blenheim Farm's Algoma, received a silver jewel box as a reward for her success.

Events in which officers' chargers compete are always popular with the masses, and when the tanbark was removed to prepare for the broad water jump a hum of expectancy greeted the preparations. It was, however, short lived, as what promised to be the stellar attraction of the evening ended in a fiasco.

Nineteen officers' horses were entered in the event, and when Major Joseph Kilgour's chestnut gelding Be Thankful successfully negotiated the jump, which was fifteen feet wide, others were expected to duplicate the performance. It was not to be, as one after the other of the English and foreign horses failed miserably, and the Canadian horse received the cup for his single jump.

SOCIETY ON PARADE.

All the Garden Boxes Filled for the Exhibition.

Every box was filled last night at the Horse Show, and it was by far the most brilliant night. Many smart costumes were seen in the boxes and on the promenade. There was also a large attendance of society at the afternoon session.

Among those seen last night were Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Mr. and Mrs. Elbert H. Gary, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. E. Francis Hyde, who entertained the Countess Eugenie Von Bylandt, Walbridge S. Taft and Francis L. Madden; Mr. and Mrs. William Alexander, who had with them Mrs. J. Lowell Putnam, Mrs. Allen Gouverneur Wellman, and Lord Louth; Miss Eleanora Sears, Frederick Townsend Martin, Lord Decies, Mrs. Joseph W. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Weatherbee, Miss May Weatherbee, Dr. Samuel Milbank, Mr. and Mrs. Clark Potter Read, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Nixon, Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Sorg, Mr. and Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark, Miss Laura Webb, Elisha Dyer, Nils Florman, Col. Daniel Appleton, Mrs. George C. Heye, Prince Ludovic Pignatelli d'Aragon, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Haight, Mrs. Charles Wall, Miss Elise Ladew, United States Senator C. W. Watson, and Mrs. Watson.

Mrs. Speyer in the afternoon wore a black velvet and broadtail costume topped by a semi-fitting hip length broadtail coat and a black hat.

Mrs. William Goadby Loew was in black velvet topped by a black hat and brown furs.

Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt was in a dark gown with a wide scarf or mantle edged with fur and big flat black velvet hat.

Miss Elise Ladew wore a black velvet costume topped by a black silk basket turban finished with a wide band of fur, and with her was Miss Genevieve Sanford in taupe velvet and furs.

Mrs. Henry L. Burnett was in black with a broadtail coat and large black ostrich plumed hat.

Miss Sallie Hall Williams wore green velvet and chiffon with a pale gray hat encircled with green plumes.

Mrs. George Heye was in dark blue velvet with a small plumed hat.

Mrs. Oakley Vanderpoel, Jr., was in black cloth with black furs, and her black hat had sapphire blue ostrich plumes.

Mrs. J. V. Onatavia, Jr., was in dark plum colored velvet trimmed with fur and a flat hat to match.

Mrs. E. H. Weatherbee was in light blue velvet embroidered in silver.

Mrs. Edwin Gould was in green velvet, a tailored costume, with brown furs and large hat.

Mrs. Frederick Bull was in a black velvet tailored costume with touches of white and small hat.

STORY OF THE RING.

Broad Water Jump for Officers' Chargers Proves a Failure.

Twenty-three classes of various breeds of horses passed in review before the judges yesterday at the Garden. It was a great parade. The breeds included ponies measuring thirty inches in height to the massive Percherons weighing 2,410 pounds, with all styles of going. It was the most interesting series of competitions of the three days of the show, and the judges prolonged the events far beyond the scheduled time in their efforts to select the winners of the different classes.

In the morning session the interest was centred in the Percherons and hackneys. Ponies, saddle horses, and jumpers mainly comprised the afternoon programme, while jumping by women's hunters, with women to ride, and American and foreign army officers, kept the spectators interested in the evening. The much-heralded Miss Helen Preece of London made her initial appearance in the jumping class with Sapolio, owned by George Chipchase. Although the young rider gave a clever display, she could not bring her mount inside of the ribbons. The class was a particularly strong one.

Only one horse succeeded in clearing the broad water jump and what promised to be an interesting contest resulted in a fiasco. Major Joseph Kelgour's Canadian jumper Be thankful cleared the jump at 15 feet and won the cup and money prize.

Want a New Law.

Horsemen are interested in the movement of the American Hackney Horse Society to introduce a bill in Congress with a view toward having a law passed that will permit the Department of Agriculture to have supervision over all stud and herd books in the United States. The subject was discussed at a meeting of the society yesterday in the Garden. A committee composed of Mark Morton of Chicago, W. D. Henry of Oconomowoc, Wis.; John H. Bushnell of Springfield, Ohio, and J. Wesley Allison of Morrisburg, Ont., was appointed to confer with the other breeders' associations.

The Percheron Horse Society recently withdrew from all stud books, which created considerable trouble among the breeders, but the movement, which affects several thousand horse breeders will result in a close supervision of the stud books and affect a purification of breeding conditions.

The society will also advocate the right to approve all judges of hackney classes. There has been a deal of dissatisfaction for the last two years over the judges of hackneys at Summer shows and fairs, and it is intended to remedy this evil. The society will also endeavor to create more interest in the breed by inducing more owners and breeders to exhibit. Henry Fairfax of Virginia was re-elected President of the society.

Some of the finest Percherons and hackney stallions exhibited in the Garden in many years were shown. This Percheron breed of horse appeals strongly to the business men in search of good work-horses, and as a result there was more than a passing interest in the classes. The hackney has always had a big following, and yesterday was no exception to the rule.

A Reluctant Jumper.

During the jumping Naughty Percy, a bay gelding brought from Ireland by Lieut. Walter Brooke of the British Army, jumped the brush fence. Since the beginning of the show this horse, which displays all the characteristics of the true hurdler, has refused to take a fence until yesterday. His rider has had narrow escapes from being thrown. When he finally made his mount negotiate the fence he was loudly applauded.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt's stable made its first appearance of the show in the class for pairs of horses before private omnibuses. He sent Hamlet and Hertes into the ring and was opposed by Judge Moore's Robinhood and Wallenstein, the latter winning quite handily.

Mrs. W. A. McGibbon rode her third winner of the show in the ladies' saddle horse class, when her horse, Rosabel, was declared the winner. The contest was a keen one, as Miss Helen Preece, the young English girl, rode James Dunn's Sceptre. The latter was seen to great advantage, but the American horse was somewhat better mannered and won the coveted blue, with Miss Preece second. The third prize went to Confidante, ridden by Mrs. Belle Beach Bain, and Madam Sherry, owned by the Little Farm and ridden by Miss L. Webb, gained the white rosette.

The Tandem Show.

Perhaps no more difficult class to judge than the tandem has ever appeared in the Garden. In this event the handling of the reins plays an important part of the display. It was a showy class, and from a driving standpoint J. Campbell Thompson made a great showing. That he did not get inside the ribbons was a big surprise. He handled Mrs. J. S. Walsh's Honor Boy and Honor Bright in the most approved style and won round after round of applause. The real contest was confined to Judge Moore's Menella and Phyllis and J. W. Harriman's Lady Dilham and Elegant Dilham. Judge Moore drove his own tandem, while Jack Donnelly handled the ribbons over the Harriman entry. It was nip and tuck, and but for the fact that Lady Dilham, the Harriman leader, tired toward the end of the competition the result might have been different. The judges selected the Moore entry for the first prize, giving the second to Mr. Harriman.

Ladies' qualified hunters, ridden by women on side saddles, kept the spectators in a state of excitement for more than an hour. Better riding has never been witnessed at the Garden, and the judges experienced considerable difficulty in reaching a decision. Algoma, entered by the Blenheim Farms and cleverly ridden by Miss Caroline Brice, won from the twenty-eight entries. Mrs. Julian Morris rode E. H. Weatherbee's David Grey and Tacomte, taking the second and fourth ribbon, respectively.

The Draught Horses.

Draught horses made their appearance in the show during the morning session. Although the classes did not fill very well, the quality of the entries was excellent, the best blood in the country being represented. McLaughlin Brothers of Columbus, Ohio, carried off the lion's share of the blue ribbons. For twenty years James B. McLaughlin has attended the Paris Horse Show and has brought back to this country some of the finest horses of La Perche, France, the native country of the original Percherons.

Only two horses were judged in the first class, the first prize going to Idiome, a stalwart gray mare from the McLaughlin stables. Jonathan, another gray, took the first prize for Percheron stallions, two years old, with Josapthal second, and a black stallion, Jalap, third. All three being exhibited by McLaughlin Brothers. The same exhibitors captured the three ribbons in the class for three-year-old Percheron stallions, Indus and Intime, black stallions, being first and second, respectively, with Inanimo, a gray stallion, third.

Reginald C. Vanderbilt won first and fourth places in the class for three-year-old hackney stallions. Wembley Sensation was placed first and Sandy Point Sensation taking the white rosette. Grand View Farms of Lancaster, Penn., won the second prize with Grand View Sultan, and the yellow went to Florham Katoctin, shown by Alexander M. Watson of Madison, N. J.

William White's chestnut stallion Oxford, winner of last year's championship at the Garden, annexed the blue ribbon for stallions, four years old and over. In the class for big hackney stallions Aquinus, entered by the Auburn Hackney Horse Farm of Auburn, N. Y., won from the biggest entry list of any of the hackney classes. Clarence H. Mackay was represented by Land o' Burns, a stylish acting chestnut.

The competition for the Hackney Championship Challenge Cup brought together the best aggregation of hackneys ever assembled in one class at the Garden shows. The cup, which must be won twice before becoming the property of the winner, was awarded to Aquinus, winner of the previous class. It was a close decision between the winner and Land o' Burns. In this class, Oxford, last year's champion, got the gate, the only entry measuring up to the two first named being Crow and Murray's two-year-old stallion.

Light-weight, qualified hunters completed the programme for the first session. Thirty timber toppers made a splendid showing over the bars and hedge. It was the cleanest jumping of the show, the number of clean scores being unusual. The best performance was made by the Hon. Adam Beck's Canadian bay gelding, Sir Thomas. Miss Celestine Hitchcock's Coronet was second, and Donnybrook Farm's Merry Widow third.

Judge William H. Moore drove the winning pair in the class for pairs of carriage horses over 15 hands, 3 inches. The appearance of Oakwood and Vida Fayre in the ring left little doubt as to the decision of the judges as the pair traveled well together and showed plenty of action. Rob Roy and Fairmont got the second prize for Lehman Strauss. The third ribbon went to J. Campbell Thompson's Chancellor and Councellor, a stylish pair of black geldings. It was Mr. Thompson's first appearance on the Madison Square Garden show ring in two years, and his return to national equine competition was hailed with satisfaction.

Saddle horses up to carrying 200 pounds next occupied the attention of the judges, but the class did not keep the spectators long in suspense, George G. Rohleg's chestnut gelding Avoca carrying off the honors from a small field. The horses were hardly out of the ring before three massive Percherons were led before the judges. The McLaughlin brothers took first and third ribbons with Hautbois and Nazon respectively, while second prize went to E. B. White's Dragon.

The Trotting Class.

E. T. Stotesbury of Philadelphia scored a double victory in the class for trotters in harness with Lottie Sherbet and Brother Spier. The latter won the second ribbon, but reared and kicked considerably, which is supposed to operate against a roadster in the ring. The judges, however, placed the gelding second to his off mate, Lottie Sherbet. Elmdale Farm's Baron Peter was placed third.

Eight Shetland pony stallions attracted the attention of the spectators. These miniature specimens were perfect imitations of the harness horses, and performed in the most approved manner, showing splendid action and manners. Charles E. Bunn's Grandee found favor with the ring officials, with the same exhibitor's Locust next in order. The third ribbon also went to a Bunn entry, Prince Hall, and Mrs. John Gerken's Toronto was placed fourth.

After Hautbois had been declared the champion Percheron in the show, six pairs of harness horses competed for the Brewster Prize, one of the most coveted trophies in the appointment classes. The horses were those particularly adapted to park use. Judge Moore drove his international Olympian winners, Lord Seaton and Lady Seaton, and the result bore out the judgment of the ringside experts and spectators, as the pair won easily. J. Sumner Draper, the Boston exhibitor, came in for the red ribbon with Baronet and Satire. Mrs. Julius Walsh drove Honor Bright and Honor Boy, taking third.

Thoroughbred saddle horses made a splendid showing, several flat racers appearing in the class. Two women and a girl rode three of the entries, and the two former brought their mounts in the ribbons. Miss Helen Rasmussen was successful with Edward McLean's Indian Flower. The winning horse has been a consistent performer at the Garden shows, capturing many ribbons. Mrs. Beatrice Chipchase's Cousin Francis was second, with Julian Morris's Megantic third, and James T. Hyde's Peter Parley fourth. The latter was ridden by Mrs. Belle Beach Bain.

Charles E. Bunn again captured the first three ribbons in the class for ponies in harness, the order of placing being Grandee, Locust, and Prince Hal. John G. Wight's Arnold was fourth. Tootsie, one of the entries, was only 30 inches high. The four-in-hand contest was a foregone conclusion, Mrs. Emily H. Bowen's team easily defeating the Bunn entry.

THE AWARDS.

Percheron Mares, two years old and over.—Won by McLaughlin Brothers' g. m. Idiome; E. B. White's blk. m. Fleurette, second. Two entries.

Percheron Stallions, two years old, (foaled in 1909.)—Won by McLaughlin Brothers' g. s. Jonathan; McLaughlin Brothers' g. s. Josaphat, second; McLoughlin Brothers' blk. s. Jalap, third.

Percheron Stallions, three years old, (foaled in 1908.)—Won by McLaughlin Brothers' blk. s. Indus; McLaughlin Brothers' blk. s. Intime, second; McLaughlin Brothers' g. s. Inanime, third.

Hackney Stallions, (foaled in 1908.)—Won by Sandy Point Farm's ch. s. Wembley Sensation; Grand View Farm's blk. s. Grand View Sultan, second; Alexander M. Watson's b. s. Florham Katoctin, third; Sandy Point Farm's b. s. Sandy Point Confidence, fourth.

Hackney Stallions, four years old or over, (foaled in or before 1907,) 14 hands 2 inches and under 15 hands 1 inch.—Won by William White's ch. s. Oxford; Elsinore Farm's ch. s. Changue Squire, second; Irvington Farm's ch. s. Irvington Why-Not, third.

Hackney Stallions, four years old or over, (foaled in or before 1907,) 15 hands 1 inch or over.—Won by Auburn Hackney Horse Farm's ch. s. Aquinus; Clarence H. Mackay's ch. s. Land O'Burns, second; Sandy Point Farm's ch. s. Tiger Lillie, third; Edward McLean's bl. s. Goldfinder, reserve.

Challenge Cup for the Best Hackney Stallion in the show, open to all taking first or second prizes in Classes, 9, 10, 11, 12, and to first and second prize winners in previous years; the cup must be won by the same horse two years in succession before it becomes the property of the owner of the winner. (won in 1910 by William White's Oxford.)—Won by the Auburn Hackney Horse Farm's ch. s. Aquinus; Clarence H. Mackay's ch. s. Land O'Burns, reserve.

Qualified Hunters, (light weight,) carrying up to 165 pounds to hounds; conformation and quality to count 40 per cent.; performance over fences to count 60 per cent.—Won by Adam Beck's b. g. Sir Thomas; Miss Celestine's ch. g. Chestnut, second; Donnybrook Farm's Merry Widow, third; Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock's ch. g. Cavalier, fourth.

Harness Horses, novices, pairs of horses, over 15.3 hands.—Won by William H. Moore's br. g. Oakwood and br. m. Vida Fayre; Lehman Strauss's b. g. Fairmont and b. g. Rob Roy, second; J. Campbell Thompson's blk. g. Chancellor and blk. g. Councelor, third; John Doyle's b. g. Prince Alert and b. g. Fullerton, fourth.

Saddle Horses, over 14.2 hands and not exceeding 15.2 hands, four-year-olds or over, up to carrying 200 pounds.—Won by George G. Rohleg's ch. g. Avoca; The Little Farm's ch. g. Dr. Hickey, second; B. Lambert Sackett's br. m. Moving Picture, third; Mrs. S. F. Hasert's ch. g. Sunburst, fourth.

Trotters with a record of 2:30 or better, stallions, mares, or geldings; all horses entered in this class must be standard and registered; their record not to be considered.—Won by E. T. Stotesbury's b. m. Lottie Sherbet; E. T. Stotesbury's b. g. Brother Spier, second; Elmdale Farm's b. s. Baron Peter, third; William M. V. Hoffman's ch. g. Teneriffe, fourth.

Percheron Stallions, must be registered in stud book.—Won by McLaughlin Brothers' gr. s. Hautbois; E. B. White's blk. s. Dragon, second; McLaughlin Brothers' gr. s. Nazon, third

Percheron Championship Class, for the best stallion entered in Classes 30, 31, and 32.—Won by McLaughlin Brothers' gr. s. Hautbois; McLaughlin Brothers' blk. s. Indus, reserve.

Shetland Stallions, not exceeding 46 inches.—Won by Charles E. Bunn's blk. s. Grandee; Charles E. Bunn's rn. s. Locust, second; Charles E. Bunn's blk. s. Prince Hal, third; Mrs. John R. Gerken's sk. s. Toronto, fourth.

Harness Horses, Brewster Cup; pairs of horses, mares, or geldings, to be shown before demi-mails, spiders, or Stanhope phaetons, for park use. Horses to count 30 per cent. and to be practically sound, with good manners; carriage to count 30 per cent.; harness 20 per cent.; servant's liveries, &c., 20 per cent.—Won by William H. Moore's b. g. Lord Seaton and b. m. Lady Seaton; J. Sumner Draper's br. g. Baronet and br. m. Satire, second; Mrs. J. S. Walsh's b. g. Honor Bright third; Edward McLean's br. g. Guardsman and br. g. Pride of Prides fourth.

Thoroughbred Saddle Horses, must be registered in stud book.—Won by Edward McLean's ch. m. Indian Flower; Mrs. Beatrice Chipchase's ch. m. Cousin Francis second; Julian Morris's br. g. Megantic, third; James T. Hyde's ch. g. Peter Parley, fourth.

Shetland Ponies in Harness, not exceeding 46 inches, four years old or over.—Won by Charles E. Bunn's blk. s Grandee; Charles E. Bunn's rn. s. Locust second; Charles E. Bunn's blk. s. Prince Hal third; John G. Voigt's ch. s. Arnold fourth.

Pony Four-in-Hands, teams of ponies not exceeding 14 hands. To be shown to appropriate vehicles.—Won by Belton Farm's team composed of Master, Masterpiece, Masterkey, and Masterman; Charles E. Bunn's team second.

Qualified Hunters, middleweight, up to carrying 180 pounds to hounds; conformation and quality to count 40 per cent.; performances over fences 60 per cent.—Won by Hon. Adam Beck's b. g. Sir Edward; E. H. Weatherbee's gr. g. David Gray second; Hon. Clifford Sifton's ch. g. Elmhurst third; Henry Lawrence Bell's br. g. Pinkum fourth.

ART OBJECTS TO BE SOLD.

Edward I. Farmer Oriental Collection at the Anderson Galleries.

A lot of Oriental art objects collected by Edward I. Farmer of North Tonawanda, N. Y., with some interesting pieces of European origin, will be sold at the Anderson Galleries, Fortieth Street and Madison Avenue, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday afternoons of this week, and Saturday evening. A statuette of Buddha on a lotus throne in golden lacquer is from the Bishop collection. There are many pieces of Satsuma, among them a temple jar, done in high relief, on one side a Buddhist saint snatching the crystal ball of immortality from the dragon, while on the other side is another saint with a tiger. A set of Chinese temple garniture in five pieces is of cloisonné, a five-clawed dragon on the cover of the incense burner, the ground color, turquois blue.

A fine old Chinese palace door arch shows designs of flowers and birds, and there are several Chinese temple rammas. Porcelains, bronzes, and embroideries are Chinese and Japanese. A modern Japanest piece is a mantelpiece ordered by the Japanese Government for the centennial at Philadelphia in 1886. It is 13 feet high by 10 feet broad, and is designed after the Nikko temple gates. The dog Foo figures largely in the carvings.

A beautiful cut crystal Belgian chandelier is included in the collection, a former possession of War Governor Morgan.

DENY GORDON'S CLAIM TO BASEBALL STOCK

Farrell, Local Club Owner, and Johnson, League President, Testify in Suit.

HID RACING MAN'S INTEREST

Used Gordon Only as Dummy President, Farrell Testifies—Finally Decided to Take the Glory Himself.

Byron Bancroft Johnson, President of the American Baseball League; Frank J. Farrell, President of the New York American League Baseball Club; Joseph R. Vila, a sporting editor, and Abram I. Elkus, Farrell's attorney, were witnesses for the defense yesterday in Joseph Gordon's suit against Mr. Farrell for an accounting of the profits of the New York American League Club and for one-half of the club's stock. All denied to Supreme Court Justice Bischoff, who is hearing the case, Mr. Gordon's story that he was Mr. Farrell's equal partner.

Mr. Johnson testified that Mr. Gordon had negotiated with him for placing an American League Club in New York, but said that he had insisted on "seeing the man with the money." It was because he insisted, he said, that Gordon brought Farrell to his rooms in the Hotel Imperial. Farrell asked him if it would be necessary to divide with any one else if he financed the New York club. He told Farrell in Gordon's presence, he said, that he would be the sole owner if he put up the money.

On this point Mr. Farrell testified that Gordon had told him he had a franchise and the players. Farrell said he learned that Gordon did not have the franchise, and that his claim to the players was subject to $18,000 he owed to the league for advanced salaries. Then Farrell swore: "I didn't propose to let anybody carve me if I went into this thing."

According to Elkus and Farrell, all Gordon was to get was determined in 1907, when Farrell offered him the dividends on $10,000 worth of stock, without the power to transfer or vote the stock. Both testified that Gordon was made a dummy President of the club at first, because Farrell, being known as "a racing man," did not want to appear as sponsor for the club, and because Gordon begged to be made President to benefit his coal business. He had lost his position as Deputy Superintendent of Buildings, and needed popularity to make his coal business profitable enough to give him a livelihood. Farrell said he told him. His resignation was received and accepted in October, 1903, but his name was continued in use.

"In 1905," Farrell said, "I decided that I should get some of the glory. I had put up the money and done a lot of work. So I put my name on the club invitations. Gordon came to me and begged that his name be restored. So I put it back."

Mr Vila said he met Gordon in the Winter of 1907, and Gordon told him he was going to sue Farrell for 20 or 25 per cent. of the stock of the club. He told Vila he had no definite agreement, but that he thought he was entitled to that amount. In the Spring of 1908 Vila met Gordon again and Gordon said he had brought suit for 50 per cent. of the stock. Vila said he then asked Gordon how he could sue for 50 per cent. when a few months ago he only claimed 20 or 25 per cent.

Edward Mooney, attorney for Mr. Gordon, asked Mr. Johnson:

"You depend on Mr. Farrell's friendship and vote for your office as head of the league, don't you?"

"Not any more," said Mr. Johnson. "Two years ago I was elected for twenty years."

Justice Bischoff refused to allow Attorney Mooney to probe into Farrell's past life and former business ventures on cross-examination, and suggested that all that was permissible was to show that Farrell had had no experience in baseball affairs before meeting Gordon. Farrell admitted this, but said he had through his racing interests known men who could construct grand stands and level playing fields. Attorney Mooney then asked why the contracts for putting American League Park into shape as a ball field had been given to friends of Gordon rather than to Farrell's friends.

"Wasn't it because one of the contractors was the political leader of the district and another an Alderman, and that you knew if streets were put through the property it would have knocked out your proposition?"

"The leader wouldn't have had anything to do with putting streets through," Mr. Farrell said. "But the other man was a member of the board, and if proceedings were brought he would have had a vote."

The names of the leader and the Alderman were not brought out.

STREET STRIKERS MARKED.

All Guilty of Insubordination Will Be "Fired," Says Edwards.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Edwards, after a long consultation with Mayor Gaynor yesterday, announced that he intended to discharge all the Street Cleaning Department employes who were found guilty of insubordination and refusal to answer roll-call in connection with the recently broken Street Cleaning Department strike.

"All who were found guilty at the trials yesterday will be fired," Commissioner Edwards stated tersely as he bustled into his office on the eleventh floor of the Park Row Building after his talk with the Mayor. "I don't know how many were found guilty until I look over all the papers in connection with the proceedings."

Commissioner Edwards added that, so far as the cleaning of the long-uncleaned streets was concerned, the department was catching up as rapidly as could be expected.

Commissioner Edward's deputy commissioners spent the day going over the minutes of all the strikers' trials, and tabulating them. A list of the street cleaners who were found guilty will be made out as soon as possible, and letters announcing their dismissal from the department will be sent them.

Inquiries at the Mayor's Office in City Hall yesterday about the street cleaning situation brought out what seemed to be an indorsement of Commissioner Edwards's stand.

"Commissioner Edwards is the boss of the street cleaning situation, and the Mayor is going to let him do all the talking," the Mayor's representative said.

BACH STOCK UNDERVALUED.

Surrogate Sends Back Report of State Appraiser for Correction.

Surrogate Fowler sent back yesterday to State Transfer Tax Appraiser Harvey T. Andrews for correction his report on the estate of Sigmund J. Bach. The Surrogate learned from the papers submitted by Andrews himself that Andrews had appraised 1,000 shares of stock nearly $57,240 below the figure estimated by his own report. Andrews had, in fact, the Surrogate learned from his own data, appraised the stock about $15,900 below the value placed on it by Bach's own executor.

Surrogate Fowler directed Andrews to raise the valuation on this item some $41,340 before he would approve the report. In his decision rejecting Andrews's report and sending it back to him for correction, Surrogate Fowler said:

"Mr. Bach, who died in November, 1909, owned at the time of his death 1,278 of the preferred and 1,060 shares of the common stock of Semon, Bach & Co. In the affidavit of assets submitted to the appraiser by the executor of the estate the value of the common stock was given as $35 a share. The expert accountant employed by the State Controller, after a thorough examination of the books of the company, submitted a statement showing that the intrinsic value of the stock on the date of the decedent's death was $73.59 a share. In the report filed by the transfer tax appraiser in this court he has appraised this stock at $20 a share. I find that the fair market value was $53.59 at the time of Mr. Bach's death and direct the report be remitted for correction accordingly."

Surrogate Fowler said he made a reduction of 20 points to allow for the depreciation in the stock as a result of Mr. Bach's death.

PACKERS FIGHT FOR DELAY.

Appeal from Judge Kohlsaat's Quashing of Their Plea for Habeas Corpus.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—Unexpected moves by attorneys for the beef packers will prevent their being brought to trial to-morrow before Judge Carpenter in the United States District Court, as planned by the Government prosecutor. Temporarily the scene has been shifted from Chicago to Washington, where Chief Justice White of the United States Supreme Court will be asked to-morrow to grant a stay until argument on the ruling of Judge Kohlsaat in dismissing the habeas corpus writs are heard. If Justice White refuses the stay the trial will begin next Monday morning.

Alfred Austrian, counsel for the packers, has started for Washington. When he appears before the Chief Justice to-morrow Attorney General Wickersham will represent the Government in person.

Counsel for the packers first appeared before Judge Kohlsaat and asked that his order quashing the packers' habeas corpus writ, which had been marking time since Saturday, be entered at once instead of waiting until Wednesday, as had been agreed. After this order, and one granting an appeal from it, had been entered counsel for the defendants repaired to Judge Carpenter's court, where John S. Miller outlined the proceedings before Judge Kohlsaat and asked for delay.

"Our appeal from Judge Kohlsaat's ruling," said Mr. Miller, "is now pending in the Federal Supreme Court, and counsel for appellants conceives that this court ought not to proceed with their trial on the indictments while the appeal is in the Supreme Court, or at least not until that court shall have had an opportunity of passing finally on the questions involved therein testing the validity of the criminal provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law.

"It is our contention that the pendency of the appeal as perfected operates as a stay and prevents this court from exercising any rights in the case until the Supreme Court proceedings are disposed of.

"However, if it is too long to wait until the Supreme Court finally passes on the matter we ask that you stay the proceedings in the trial until the appellants have an opportunity at least of presenting the question to a Justice of the Supreme Court."

SOME RELIEF FOR TOMBS.

Twenty-nine Prisoners Decide to Plead Guilty—Judges Deny Disagreement.

The Judges of General Sessions took action yesterday to relieve the crowded condition of the Tombs, in which there were 731 prisoners at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Judge Rosalsky had all the prisoners in the Tombs awaiting trial in his part arraigned before him yesterday and after some sixty-odd prisoners had lined up behind the cage in his courtroom he turned to the talesmen and said:

"Gentlemen, here are the cases that we must try before the end of next week. Can we do it?"

Seventeen of the prisoners thereupon pleaded guilty before him, and twelve others pleaded guilty before Judge O'Sullivan.

All the Judges denied that there had been any disagreement at the meeting held Monday night, and some of them said:

"There was no trouble at all; only Judge O'Sullivan is a little hard of hearing, and we had to talk loud."

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GIRL TO TESTIFY TO SAVE FATHER'S LIFE

Women Besiege Courtroom for a Glimpse at Annie McMahon, but Are Disappointed.

HER LETTERS AS EVIDENCE

Talesmen Decline Service, Explaining They Would Not Convict Defendant of Murder.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 21.—Ten men were to-day accepted as jurors in the case of Frank McMahon, who is charged with the murder of George A. Leary, a wealthy real estate operator, whom McMahon accused of being the betrayer of his daughter, Annie McMahon, 21 years of age, who, for some time worked as stenographer for Leary.

During the examination of the talesmen absolutely no idea of the defense was given by the attorneys for the prisoner, but the attitude of the talesmen showed very plainly that very little sympathy was felt for Leary, and that if the verdict had been left to the majority of the entire venire, the saloonkeeper charged with murder would go free.

Most of the talesmen had read the letters which had been written by the girl to Leary and had formed their opinion. They acknowledged in few words that they could not bring in a verdict of "guilty" against the man who had committed the murder.

Leary was slain on May 4 last by McMahon, who acknowledged that he shot the man. Whether McMahon committed the murder in cold blood or in self-defense is the question for the jury to decide.

McMahon to-day appeared to be absolutely alone in court. None of his family appeared. He sat in the prisoner's dock until his counsel, C. Stuart Patterson, Jr., arrived, when he was transferred to the counsel table to a seat behind his attorney.

The defendant is a little, stoop-shouldered man with black hair, sprinkled with gray, most of the gray hairs arriving since he was imprisoned. He appeared to take no interest in the proceedings. When he first was led into the courtroom he looked wistfully around, but failed to see any member of his family. Almost at his side sat the three sisters of Leary, his victim. There was no sympathy in their eyes as they looked at the little, round-shouldered man, who had killed their brother.

As against this array of Leary relatives came later the friends of McMahon, who attended at the request of the defense, and are there to swear that Leary was a man of shallowness and inconsistency so far as women were concerned, a man who thought every woman worshipped him, and ready to forget her.

The defense apparently is waiting until the jury is complete.— Then, with the twelve men in their seats, Annie McMahon, the daughter of the prisoner, for whom he said he took another man's life, will come into the courtroom, her baby on her arm. She will take up her part of the battle to save her father's life.

It is for this occasion that the 400 women who fought for seats in the courtroom this morning are waiting. They want to see the frail girl who, according to her letters, loved her employer with an all-consuming love. The women appeared at the courtroom door this morning, clamoring for entrance, and they remained all day, waiting for the appearance of Annie McMahon. But they were disappointed.

Here are some extracts from letters written by Annie McMahon to George A. Leary, which will be produced at the trial:

Do you know, I think God is wonderfully good to me, because I prayed all day that I might see you, if just for a second, and as it got late in the afternoon I almost gave up hope, when in you walked. I don't think I was ever so really happy in my life as I was at that moment. * * *

Do you know I owe a very big debt to you? Well, I do. You have opened the gate to a very delightful, though sometimes a very sad world, to me. * * *

I suppose you think I expect too much of you, love, but you see you mean so very, very much to me. You said once when we were talking it was possible for me to love you more. But I said then and must repeat, it is impossible for me or anyone to love you more. * * *

Last night I was thinking of the first Sunday we went out together (Easter) and, dearest, I thought how happy and carefree I was then, just a happy girl opening the door of a new world. I wonder if I would have opened that door if I knew what I know now? * * *

I dreamt I stood in the centre of a large arena and all the people of my world and yours sat on both sides. You stood back of me where no one but I could see you, with your hands and feet tied, utterly helpless and unable to help me. So I was all alone before that cruel, jeering mob, condemned beyond question. Darling, I never shall forget the expression on those faces; it was horrible. * * *

I send you all my heart to keep forever, and my lips, because they belong to you, as you know.

Dearie, if you do not think you could be happy with me, or that I would be a satisfactory wife, do not hesitate to say so, because surely I deserve that you will at least be frank with me. * * *

After thinking it over I really do not think a girl who has committed only one sin, and that of loving too well, could be called a transgressor, do you? * * *

A remarkable feature of the letters is that Annie McMahon, although she has little education, attained in them, under stress of emotion, a vividness and force of expression that make them distinctive.

ADVISES YOUNG JOURNALISTS

Never Seek Office, Take Stock, or Touch Campaign Funds, Says Col. Watterson.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—"Never seek office, never take gift stock, never touch campaign money; these are precepts the young journalist should hang up on his desk," said Col. Henry Watterson, to-night at the twenty-fifth anniversary dinner of the Boston Press Club. More than 500 newspaper editors and writers of New England were present.

Gen. Charles H. Taylor, editor of the Boston Globe, was toastmaster. Col. Watterson, in summing up the profession of journalism, said:

"The newspaper is not a commodity to be sold over the counter like dry goods and groceries. It should be, as it were, a keeper of the public conscience; its rating professional, like the ministry and the law, not commercial, like the department store and the bucket shop.

"Its workers should be gentlemen, not eavesdroppers and scavengers developing a spy system peculiarly their own, nor caring for the respect and esteem of the vicinage."

KELLOGG DURLAND ENDS LIFE ON TRAIN

Author Took Cyanide of Potassium, Examination by Medical Men Shows.

HAD ENTERED CAR WITH WIFE.

Entered Social Work After Leaving College—Arrested in Russia While Studying Revolution.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 21.—Kellogg Durland of New York, a widely known journalist and author, committed suicide early Sunday morning by taking cyanide of potassium, Medical Examiner McGrath announced to-day upon being notified in regard to the result of the examination of the stomach of the dead man by medical experts. Family difficulties are said to have caused the suicide.

Mr. Durland, with his wife, boarded the 1 A. M. train for New York Sunday. Half an hour before the train started he went to the washroom and drank a cup of water. He immediately fell to the floor and was picked up by the porter. He was sent to the Relief Hospital, where he died within a few minutes.

It was thought that he had died of heart disease, but Medical Examiner McGrath decided that there were suspicious circumstances about the case, and after performing an autopsy sent the stomach to the Harvard Medical School. The report announcing the presence of a large quantity of poison in the stomach was received to-day.

The death of Mr. Durland was not announced until to-day, as Dr. McGrath feared that misleading reports might be circulated. It was learned to-day that Mr. and Mrs. Durland had agreed to separate after their arrival in New York.

Durland was born in New York City in 1881. He was educated at Harvard and the University of Edinburgh. After leaving college he took an interest in social work, in which he was prominent. One of his first investigations was that of entering a Scottish coal mine and working as a laborer for four months.

He continued his social work in New York and Boston. He went to Russia during the revolutionary movement in 1905, and was arrested in connection with his investigations. He contributed to many newspapers and magazines, and collaborated with Miss Genevieve Greville, another newspaper writer, in writing a play. He afterward married Miss Greville.

It became known to-night that a week or more ago Durland sent letters to friends in Boston in which he declared that he would take his own life if he was not able to win back his wife, who had begun divorce proceedings.

Durland had learned that his wife, instead of being in Europe, was really living in seclusion with friends in Ware, and he announced his determination of coming to Massachusetts to see her. The tone of Durland's letters was such that Medical Examiner McGrath, an intimate friend, became alarmed, and last Saturday morning asked the police to notify him immediately if they learned that Durland was in the city.

When Durland, dying, was placed in a wheel chair at the South Station shortly before the departure of the 1 A. M. train for New York, Dr. McGrath, as medical examiner, was the first to be summoned.

BANK EXAMINATIONS' COST.

Outlay Is Only 2.4 Cents of $1,000 of Assets in This State.

ALBANY, Nov. 21.—Commenting on a report of Controller of the Currency Murray relative to the cost of bank examinations under State and National banking systems, State Superintendent of Banks Van Tuyl said to-day that New York State makes a gratifying showing.

"Controller Murray has been gathering figures from the Banking Departments of forty-one States," said Supt. Van Tuyl, "and finds that the cost of examination alone for all the States having supervision during a year was $897,220, or 6.7 cents for each $1,000 of assets. For the same period the cost of examination of the National banks was $402,209, or 4.7 cents for each $1,000 of assets.

"The total cost of examination of the State banks, trust companies, savings banks, safe deposit companies, mortgage loan and investment companies, savings and loan associations, building loan associations, and personal loan associations of this State during the twelve months ended Aug. 31, 1911, was $99,875.51. The aggregate assets of these institutions were $4,131,015,169, so that the cost of examination was but 2.4 cents for each $1,000 of assets."

Under the State banking law the expense resulting from supervision is paid by the institutions supervised.

FOR FREE CAR TRANSFERS.

Mr. Cram to Move Adoption of a Service Board Order for Them.

Commissioner Cram announced yesterday at the meeting of the Public Service Commission that he would move next Tuesday the adoption of an order for the resumption of the free transfer system on the street railways of Manhattan and the Bronx. The final argument on the matter is to be heard by the Commissioners on Friday afternoon.

Mr. Cram was impatient also to move an order for the running of eight-car trains during rush hours on the elevated roads, and was to some extent supported by Chairman Willcox. As Commissioner Eustis, who has been holding the hearings was not prepared to report, the Chairman did not wish to act against his wishes.

Mr. Eustis explained that at present, at any rate, he would vote against such an order, as he thought that the commission had better prepare the way for the longer trains by requiring an alteration and enlargement of the rear platforms and gates of the cars, and the installation of side doors.

Commissioner Maltbie began yesterday afternoon a hearing on this phase of the question.

OPERA BILLS NEXT WEEK.

"Parsifal," with Mme. Fremstad as Kundry, for Thanksgiving Matinee.

Thuille's "Lobetanz" will be repeated next Monday evening at the Metropolitan Opera House. Mme. Gadski again will be the Princess, and Mr. Jadlowker the minstrel. Others taking part will be Mme. Sparkes, Miss Case, and Messrs. Hinshaw, Witherspoon, Ruysdael, Bayer, Ananian, Buckreus, and Lambert Murphy. Mr. Hertz will conduct.

"La Gioconda" will have its first hearing this season on Wednesday evening, with Miss Destinn in the title rôle, Mr. Caruso as Enzo, and Mr. Amato as Barnaba. The new English contralto, Mrs. Theodora Orridge, will make her first appearance here with the company as La Cieca. Mme. Wickham will be the Laura, and Mr. De Segurola Alvise. Others in the cast will be Messrs. Begue, Missiano, and Audisio. Mr. Toscanini will conduct

On Thursday afternoon (Thanksgiving) there will be a special performance of "Parsifal," with Mme. Fremstad as Kundry, Mr. Burrian in the title rôle, Mr. Amato as Amfortas, Mr. Witherspoon as Gurnemanz, and Mr. Goritz as Klingsor. Others in the cast will be Mmes. Wickham, Sparkes, Wakefield, Fornia, Van Dyck, Alten, and Mattfeld, and Messrs. Bayer, Reiss, and Lambert Murphy. Mr. Hertz will conduct the music drama, which will begin at 1 o'clock.

"Trovatore" will be the Thursday evening opera, with Mmes. Gadski, Orridge, and Borniggia, and Messrs. Martin, Gilly, Rossi, Audisio, and Missiano. Mr. Sturani will conduct.

"Koenigskinder" will have its second performance this season on Friday evening of next week, with Miss Farrar and Mr. Jadlowker in the title rôles and the usual cast. Mr. Hertz will conduct.

"Aida" will be the Saturday matinée opera, with Mme. Rappold, Miss Matzenauer, and Mme. Sparkes, and Messrs. Caruso, Amato, Hinshaw, De Segurola, and Bada. Mr. Toscanini will conduct.

"Bohème" will be given on Saturday evening at popular prices. The cast will include Mrs. Gluck, Mme. Alten, and Messrs. Martin, Scotti, Rossi, Didur, and Pini-Corsi. Mr. Sturani will conduct.

Vladimir de Pachmann, the Polish pianist, will be a feature of next Sunday evening's concert. It will be his only appearance with orchestra this season in New York. His programme will include Chopin's E minor concerto. Mme. Alma Gluck and Herbert Witherspoon will sing.

Tuesday evening, next week, the Metropolitan Opera Company will give "Madama Butterfly" in Philadelphia, with Miss Farrar in the title rôle, and Mmes. Fornia and Mapleson and Messrs. Martin and Scotti. Mr. Toscanini will conduct.

GIMBELS

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First, there is the infinite variety, the sparkle, the glitter, the artistic charm, the appropriateness for a thousand different tastes and preferences.

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Now, these superb allied Gimbel Jewelry and Silverware Stores are in full readiness to inspire, suggest and serve in the pleasurable quest of selecting the one most particular gift for this coming Christmastide. Each of the score of distinct sections is more fascinating than the other—the merest word of each would require columns of description.

The Diamond Jewelry

Exquisite, lacy designs from Paris, in platinum and gold, with diamonds and other precious stones. Also Jewelry of our own design and manufacture, with real and scientific stones, at surprisingly moderate prices. There are banquet rings, frill pins, lavallieres, brooches and pendant earrings, and much handsome Jewelry for Men.

The Gold Jewelry

Besides the seal rings, bangles, necklaces, brooches and the like, there is the wide assortment of solid gold novelties for men and women, from penknives, match boxes and thimbles to chatelaine sets, cigarette cases and mesh bags, the latter ranging up to $650—a wonderful showing in 10k gold.

Men's and Women's Watches

Howard, Waltham and Elgin—the three leaders among American watches, each in full range of movements and cases. Stop, split-second, repeating and alarm watches, dainty chatelaine and bracelet watches, some delicately enameled. And the new Gimbel "Minitrue" Watches for men and women, unquestionably the best and most beautiful watches sold at their moderate prices.

All Sorts of Silverware

Silver for personal use and wear, from the little key-ring to the beautiful hand-bag of reversed mesh; with pencils, penknives, coin purses, vanity cases, cigarette and match boxes in profusion. Silver for the toilet table—no less than eighteen distinct designs, of which a single piece or whole set may be bought, besides many separate pieces in beautiful new patterns. Photograph frames and mirrors, men's humidors and cigarette boxes for the library table; desk sets and calendars. Table silver, both flat and hollow, with everything from a baby's spoon to a silver tea service at $275 in the collection. A great variety of souvenir spoons, including copies of the anointing spoons used at the Coronation, and quaint new spoons from Egypt, in the handles of which are concealed tiny mummies. Dutch silver, in typical rich designs. A superb display of exquisite Limoges and German enamel on silver.

The Sheffield Ware and Silver-Plate

Modern Sheffield Plate, from England; beautiful American reproductions in the characteristic patterns that have made this ware famous. Silver-plated ware, in Colonial and other period designs, in a fine range of flat and hollow pieces. And many choice pieces of the related wares from Berlin and Vienna.

Other Fascinating Jewelry

Hungarian Jewelry, for instance, with precious and semi-precious stones set in silver gilt, in reproductions of famous antique designs—such as bracelets, brooches, pendants, chains, and so on.

Delicate cameos and corals from beneath the shadow of Vesuvius, perfect in coloring and exquisite in carving. Scientific (solid) pearls, and French pearls—running up to $200 a string without their setting—superb Jet Jewelry—dull and polished. And many another group of great beauty.

The "French" or Inexpensive Jewelry

So brilliant, so attractive, so varied, that it holds its own admirably against its higher-priced rivals. Brilliants set in silver that look like diamonds set in platinum—and in quite as beautiful designs. Antique Jewelry, in French gilt, with barbaric jades, lapis lazuli, coral malachite and the like. Pearl dog-collars, coin purses and mesh bags of German silver and silver plate. Hat-pins, la vallieres, lorgnette and guard chains; garnet Jewelry from Austria. A splendid array of genuine gun-metal, some silver inlaid.

Hair ornaments in profusion, of real and imitation tortoise shell, gold and silver mounted, brilliants in aluminum mountings, and other new effects.

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Two important sections, each great in attraction. Fans for every function, to match every gown—from rich tapestry to soft waving ostrich plumes at $100; from glittering spangles to creamy real lace. Literally hundreds of styles of Frames—large, small, round, oval, square, oblong; of French gilt or real bronze; sterling silver or tortoise shell, tapestry or enamel. And hardly two alike. Prices run up to $65.

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At $17.50 Formerly $27.50

Women's Tailored Suits

100 for choice; a very attractive showing in styles and adaptations of models that have sold for twice our asking; not one model, but several for choice in plain and fancy models, rough and plain materials, black and colors. Values $27.50.

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One model we illustrate in this offering of 200 dresses. There are many styles, each and every one a stunning creation, in nets, satins, messalines, serges, broadcloths, in light and dark colorings. They are out of the ordinary. Values $30.

At $22.50 Formerly $32.50

Women's Stylish Coats

Styles and fabrics that have stood the test, models that have been our own and that are exclusive, in men's chinchilla overcoatings, Scotch woolens and broadcloths. Not one style, but several, just about fifty in this showing. They are wonderful values at $32.50.

Hundreds of Desirable Waists That Formerly Sold Readily at $6, Now $3.95

That are full of snap and style. One illustrated, but there are many more just as correct. We offer in this assortment about 200 waists, all smart and up to the moment, in chiffons, messalines, laces, nets, also chiffon guimpes, to be worn over lingerie waists, in blacks and colors; values $6.00.

Several Thousand Women Will Find Waists of every conceivable style, material and color, in all the prettiest combinations for all occasions; countless numbers reduced to **Half Price**

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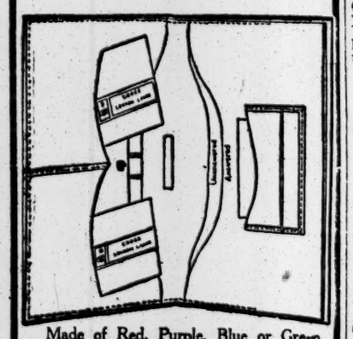

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SAMRI BILL ELLIS'S HOODOO FAILS HIM

For He and His Brother Yogi Are Convicted as Ordinary Swindlers.

SOLD STOCK WITH PRAYERS

Prosecutor Wondered If They Got a Vision from India of the Yawning Gates of Sing Sing.

Samri Bill Ellis, the Prayerful Yogi, and his side partner, Dr. Edmund Ellis, also a clairvoyant, were convicted of grand larceny in the second degree before Justice Marcus in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court yesterday after the jury had been out for fifteen minutes.

Both men were charged with swindling Charles Poppe, a Jersey City butcher, out of $1,500 by telling him that his palm plainly showed that he should give up the butcher business and become a financier by investing his savings in "Blue Ridge Mining Stock." They were tried once before, but the jury disagreed. Poppe told his story on Monday and yesterday two additional witnesses related their experiences with the Yogis to the jury

Mrs. Mary Gilcher of 23 Irving Street, Jersey City, said that she had bought some property in that city, and having read the advertisement of Samri in the newspapers, decided to go and learn if she had made a good investment.

"I called upon Samri at his studio, 9 West Forty-fifth Street," she said, "and told him that I had spent $65 in Jersey City on a house I wished to buy. He looked at my palm through a small glass and, becoming very excited, picked up another one which was much larger and said: 'Why, you are destined to be rich; you have invested poorly, though, but wait a minute until I communicate with the Chief Yogi in India.' He went into another room and returned a few minutes later and said: 'I have had a spiritual seance with the Yogi and find that the property you invested in is hoodooed. I don't mean a regular hoodoo, for I saw a row of hoodoos sitting in a circle in India, and by this I know the place is hoodooed. You should invest in Blue Ridge mining stock.'

"I then called again and gave him $500 and received some stock. I think it was 2,000 shares."

Miss Catherine Keegan, who keeps a boarding house at 161 West 129th Street, testified that she called at Samri's studio and met Dr. Edmund Ellis, who also told her he could read her future. She paid $10 and he said: 'Now you should give me $75 for luck.' She gave him the $75.

"He then told me," she testified, "that he would pray for me and said: 'Why, I see by the stars that you should invest in Blue Ridge mining stock, for you should never be running a boarding house, but should be running about in automobiles and live in choice houses.' He then went upon a spiritual visit to the High Priest of the Yogis in India, and when he came back he said that he had told me right and that the High Priest had corroborated everything he said. I gave him $25 to buy stock with and he gave me Blue Ridge mining stock.

"Just as I was leaving he said I should buy at least $100 worth, and I promised to return the next day with $75. I brought around a $100 bill and he then visited the High Priest of the Yogis again and said I should buy $125 worth of the stock."

Assistant District Attorney Embree, summing up the case, said:

"Gentlemen of the jury, sitting before you are the great Yogis, Samri Bill and Dr. Edmund Ellis, whose right names are Edmund Cook and Charles Balwanz. Even now they are holding spiritual conferences with the High Priest of the Yogis. In person they are sitting before a Justice being tried for a crime, but still they are communicating with their brothers in India. I wonder if they see a 'row of hoodoos sitting in a circle' which warns them that by mortal means they are going to enter the gates of Sing Sing. Perhaps they do, and then again perhaps you also have communicated with the Yogi and know that there is a 'row of hoodoos sitting in a circle.'"

Just before the verdict was brought in the Ellises, or Cook & Balwanz, told a court attendant that they could read what the jury was going to do, but refrained from stating what the verdict would be, saying: "The Yogi tells us not to state our spiritual conversation with him."

Samri Bill said he was 49 years old and was born in California, and had been convicted before. Dr. Edmund said he was 27 years old and was born in West Virginia. Both men admitted that they had been convicted in Philadelphia for the illegal practice of medicine.

ALBANY PAID DOUBLE.

Lighting Company Charged City Twice the Sum Private Consumers Paid.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 21.—Efforts were made to-day to show before the Senate Investigating Committee that through a city contract Albany is paying twice as much for city lighting as conditions warrant. A five-year contract with the city was made this year with the Municipal Gas Company, of which Anthony N. Brady is a prominent stockholder and Mayor James B. McEwan a Director. The company has a monopoly of gas and electric lighting, as it is the only corporation with a city franchise.

The present contract was awarded by the City Board of Contract, of which the Mayor is Chairman. When asked if he were not serving two masters and if his interest in the company and his duty to the city were not in conflict in the dual capacity, Mayor McEwan said he was sure the city's interests had not suffered in any way. The Mayor said he received his gas stock from his brother, who died, and that he was a Director in the company before he was elected Mayor.

It was shown that the Municipal Gas Company did not generate its electrical power, but bought it of the Hudson River Power Company at a rate of less than one cent per kilowatt hour. The Municipal Company's rate to private consumers decreases in proportion to the amount of power consumed. For lighting the municipal buildings the reports show that the city was charged at the rate of 6 cents per kilowatt hour, while the charge to a private consumer for a proportionate amount of power would be at the rate of 3 cents.

For street lighting the city pays from $82 to $89 a year per light, and Wynant M. Williams, in the employ of the committee, testified that the company could make 10 per cent. in dividends and charge only $35 a year for each light. Mayor McEwan said the company had bid $92 a light, but that the city had rejected the bid. The question of lighting had been investigated by the Chamber of Commerce, the Mayor said, and as the result the city officials were advised that $82 a year would be fair to the city.

The proceedings were interrupted by Senator Brackett of counsel for William Barnes, Jr., who is resisting a demand that he answer certain questions before the committee, and show the books of The Journal Company, of which he is the President. An appeal has been taken from the decision of Justice Joseph A. Kellogg, which was against Mr. Barnes. Mr. Brackett said that the next regular term of the Appellate Division would not be held until January, after the committee had been dissolved. He said he would join the counsel for the committee in a request that the court hold a special session on Dec. 12 so that a decision might be rendered before the time for the committee to make its report. The committee agreed to this arrangment.

KILLED AS BRIDE WAITED.

Wedding Reception in Progress When News of Husband's Death Is Brought In.

When they made Sanola Cantelora foreman of a small gang of stevedores on the Bush Docks, Brooklyn, recently, with a raise in wages, he carried the good news to Maria Estorito, and on Monday night they were married, and went to the home which Cantelora had prepared for his bride at 246 Twenty-fourth Street, Brooklyn. There were many friends at the wedding and Cantelora and his bride insisted that all should come to a reception in the new home last night.

Cantelora had to work yesterday, but his bride spent the day preparing for the guests, and one after another the friends arived at the house last night. Contelora, however, did not get home, and as the minutes sped the bride apologized for her husband's absence, pleading the responsibility of his new work.

But when the bell rang a little later and Mrs. Cantelora answered it, a young man, whom she had never seen before, was at the door. The youth stumbled and hesitated over his words, but finally blurted out that Cantelora was dead.

Women friends took care of Mrs. Cantelora, who fainted, while their husbands questioned the young man. From him they learned that Cantelora was about to quit work when he directed two of his men to carry some heavy crates from a freight car to one of the piers. The two, their view obstructed by the large crate they carried, stepped between a string of cars and a freight train which was backing up against them. Cantelora shouted a warning, and when they did not heed him he sprang toward them.

He struck them with a rush and sent them and the crate they carried tumbling clear of the tracks. His own foot caught on one of the rails and he tripped. Before he could rise the rear end of the freight train was upon him, and his life was crushed out beneath the wheels.

MAYORAL THOUGHTS ON NEWS

Newspapers, Puffery, Truth, and Other Matters—By Letter to E. Tennant.

Mayor Gaynor gave out the following letter yesterday as having been sent by him to Edgar Tennant:

Nov. 21, 1911.

Dear Mr. Tennant: You again write of me advising that the city publish a daily newspaper. You say it is now next to impossible to glean the truth from our present newspapers. Do you think it would be any more possible if the city officials ran a newspaper? Do you not think they would puff themselves up quite as much as a newspaper publisher aspiring to office puffs himself up in his newspapers? Do you not think they would do all they could to give a good aspect to their official acts?

Would you get as much truth out of a city newspaper as you manage to get out of the other newspapers? And have we not some pretty good newspapers as well as false, dishonest, and vile ones? There seems to be a number of people who think that the only way to get a thing done right is to have it done by Government or by officials. That is not my opinion. The least left to Government or officials the better. The history of the world so far proves this, although there is a contrary trend just now, including those who think that public officials should supervise and control private enterprises and regulate and even set aside the natural laws of trade and commerce to suit themselves.

As Macaulay says: "In spite of the Legislature the snow will fall when the sun is in Capricorn and the flowers will bloom when he is in Cancer." Yes, and in spite of the Government and all the officials, even though they run a newspaper. Very truly yours,

W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

Edgar Tennant, Esq.

No information concerning the identity of Mr. Tennant could be obtained at the Mayor's office. He name does not appear in the City Directory.

TRYING WOMAN FOR MURDER.

One Talesman Says Mrs. O'Shaughnessy Did Right In Killing Husband.

Eleven jurors were selected before Judge Foster in General Sessions yesterday to try Mrs. Frances O'Shaughnessy for murder in the first degree. She shot and killed her husband, George, on May 5.

Assistant District Attorney Weller, who is prosecuting the case with Assistant District Attorney Edwards, experienced difficulty in getting talesmen who would say that they did not have any prejudice against capital punishment in a case where a woman was involved. One of the talesmen said after Mr. Weller had related the circumstances of the case to him:

"I would not convict this woman under any circumstances. I think she did absolutely right in shooting her husband when he had deserted her for another woman knowing, as he did, that she was about to become the mother of his child."

Mrs. O'Shaughnessy appeared in court dressed in a blue tailor-made suit and wore an attractive turban hat of the very latest design.

A number of the men on the jury are retired business man. They are Albert Bushnell of 21 Irving Place, a retired printer; Allen Bates of 601 West 151st Street, who is in the steel business; Frederick P. Jones, real estate at 543 West 123d Street; Frank C. Powers of 841 East 137th Street, a retired merchant; Marion M. Miller, author and editor of 32 Union Square; Charles H. Thurston, bookkeeper of 339 Sedgwick Avenue, the Bronx; John H. Vall, a retired banker of 108 West 123d Street; Marvin Burt, a retired accountant of 201 West Seventy-ninth Street; Herbert L. Stone, editor of 418 West 118th Street; Ralph L. Shinwald, a retired insurance man of 667 Madison Avenue, and Thomas Moore, Jr., of 2,967 Briggs Avenue, the Bronx.

The trial will be continued to-day.

Large Reward for Stolen "Madonna."

FLORENCE, Nov. 21.—Fra Angelico's stolen masterpiece, the "Madonna della Stella," is still missing, although the police think there is some hope of tracing it. The Government has offered a large reward for its recovery, but the opinion is held in certain quarters that the theft took place several days before it was discovered and that the painting is already out of the country.

SPENCER'S SHOUTS HALT MURDER TRIAL

"You Lie!" He Cries, When Dr. Elliott Tells of His Ten Months in Sanitarium.

FIGHTS DEPUTY SHERIFFS

Says Patients Were Murdered and Left for Foxes to Eat—Court Won't Let Wife Calm Him.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 21.—"You lie!" shouted Bertram G. Spencer, who is being tried for the murder of Miss Martha B. Blackstone, during the testimony of Dr. Alfred Elliott, medical director of the State Insane Asylum at Bridgewater, at the opening of the session to-day. Crying and fighting half a dozen Deputy Sheriffs, the prisoner caused such a commotion that a recess of fifteen minutes was taken.

Dr. Elliott told of Spencer being taken to the hospital in September, 1910, for observation, and his remaining there about ten months. He was placed first in the ward for mild cases, but was later put in the northeast ward, as it was feared he would try to escape, the witness stated.

When asked why Spencer was put back in the milder ward, Dr. Elliott said it was because he could play ball and have more exercise in a larger ward. It was here the prisoner jumped up, and, turning to the jurors, yelled:

"He is lying! I want the court to know. I want the jurors to hear me. I want every man and woman in the courtroom to hear me. He kept me in that nasty yard that is not fit for a dog.

"I won't shut up. He's a murderer and a contemptible liar. He has brutalized men at Bridgewater and beaten them. He has murdered a number of men and burned them in the woods for the foxes to eat. I have been to him on my knees and begged for mercy, and all he has said has been, 'We will investigate.'"

Spencer was overpowered, and, crying and wailing, was led out of court. The outbreak to-day was not unexpected. All the time Dr. Elliott has been in the courtroom Spencer has hardly removed his gaze from the medical expert.

When Spencer began to shout his mother and sister arose and left the courtroom. His wife, however, wanted to enter the cage, saying she felt sure that she could quiet her husband. She was not allowed to enter the cage, however.

It was more than an hour before Spencer could be quieted sufficiently to resume court proceedings. He was attended by his mother, sister and brother, and Wade, his guard. The prisoner threw himself upon a couch, sobbed and moaned, and raved against Dr. Elliott. Spencer's counsel went into the anteroom for a moment, but soon left under the bitter vituperation that Spencer, who seemed aggrieved because his counsel had allowed Dr. Elliott to testify, directed at him.

When court was resumed the defendant seemed more composed. He sobbed quietly, and scarcely looked at the witness. Dr. Elliott said he considered Spencer not legally insane. The answer was objected to on the ground that the witness did not know the difference between legal and illegal insanity. Spencer, the witness said, knew right from wrong and knew that there was a penalty for wrongdoing. Because of his faulty reasoning powers, Dr. Elliott said, Spencer thought he was being abused and persecuted.

The Rev. Eugene B. Smith of Lebanon, Conn., pastor of the church attended by the Spencer family, told of visits to Spencer while he was in the asylum. He said Dr. Elliott said he considered Spencer had a form of paranoia.

"I remarked that I supposed this was incurable," said Mr. Smith, "and Dr. Elliott replied, 'Absolutely.'"

Dr. Elliott said he had no recollection of such a conversation.

WITNESS TO THE TOMBS.

Court Commits Morris Somowitz for Perjury on the Stand.

City Court Judge Delehanty committed Morris Somowitz, a witnes sin an asault case, to the Tombs yesterday in $5,000 bail for perjury. Somowitz collapsed and cried bitterly when he was ordered into custody. Shortly after Somowitz was led away by a detective from the District Attorney's office, the jury returned a verdict of $200 damages for assault in favor of Nathan Wertheimer against Joseph Feuer. Somowitz was a witness for Feuer.

When Mortimer W. Solomon, attorney for Wertheimer, took Somowitz in hand for cross-examination, his first question was:

"Didn't you come up to my office with Wertheimer after the assault and tell me you would gladly testify for him?"

"No," said Somowitz, stolidly, denying in detail all of the notes taken by Solomon at the time, which contradicted his story on the stand. Court was adjourned until Solomon got a former stenographer to corroborate the interview and then proceeded to entangle Somowitz in several contradictions. Judge Delehanty called Somowitz to the bar and said:

"You have committed deliberate perjury in this case. Perjury must cease in this court. I therefore commit you to the Tombs and fix your bail at $5,000. I have no doubt you swore falsely and maliciously."

INDICT WOMAN FOR FRAUD.

Named with Eight Others for Swindling Through the Mails.

Indictments were found yesterday by the Federal Grand Jury against J. G. Gavegan, Irving G. Isbell, and George Plane, officials of Gavegan & Co. of the Marbridge Building, which was raided on Aug. 19 by Post Office Inspectors Kincaid and Berber, and also against James Herron Bailey, former President of the Manhattan Real Estate Company; Mae L. Dugan, former Secretary and Treasurer of that concern, and Arthur S. Frederick, Treasurer, and George E. Eveil, Secretary, after Miss Dugan had resigned. Two other persons were also indicted, but their names have not been revealed for fear they may escape.

The offense charged is using the mails to defraud in connection with real estate schemes on Long Island by means of the Manhattan Real Estate Company, a $500,000 corporation. The properties handled were Lindenhurst, Lindenhurst Beach, and two tracts on Great South Bay. Stock was sold to investors, it is charged, on the false statements that the company was paying 3 per cent. dividends, and the value of the property far exceeded the authorized capital stock.

Miss Dugan is said to be the first woman ever indicted by the Post Office authorities in connection with a get-rich-quick scheme. According to the Inspectors she was the moving spirit in the whole business. She is about thirty years old and came originally from Boston.

A day before the raid on the Marbridge Building offices Bailey and Miss Dugan disappeared. At the time of the raid Gavegan and Isabell were arrested and held in $10,000 bail each, and Plane was held in $2,500.

BELATED LINERS GET IN.

Three of Them Arrive and Report Heavy Weather on the Atlantic.

Three of the vessels in the fleet of transatlantic liners, delayed by stormy weather on the Atlantic, got in yesterday. They were the French liner Rochambeau, two days overdue from Havre; the Atlantic transport freighter Michigan, twenty-two days in making the voyage from London to New York, and the Anchor liner California from Glasgow, which was due last Sunday.

The skippers of all the vessels reported the weather on the Atlantic to be a combination of turbulent head seas and gales that came from all points of the compass.

Among the liners that have not yet arrived and all of which were due on Monday, are the Holland-America liner Ryndam, from Rotterdam; the Red Star liner Vaderland, from Antwerp; the Friedrich der Grosse of the North German Lloyd, from Bremen; the Berlin, from Naples; the Atlantic Transport liner Mocaba, from London, and the Mexico, from Havre.

All of the tardy ships have reported at various times by Marconi wireless, and all are known to be making good headway, when the conditions at sea are considered.

HEARING ON EXPRESS RATES.

Commerce Commission to Begin a Wide Investigation To-day.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission will hold a hearing in the office of the Merchants' Association this morning to investigate the affairs of express companies. The hearing is undertaken in response to the petition of 211 business organizations representing all parts of the United States. It will be the first of a series to be held in various cities throughout the country. Commissioner Lane will preside.

The investigation will include a searching examination of the financial affairs of the companies, their relations to the railroads, the schedule of rates throughout all parts of the United States, and the reasonableness of such rates.

At to-day's hearing evidence will be introduced by the commercial organizations showing inequalities in rates and the steady increase exacted in recent years on small parcels.

DREW WILL AT POKER GAME.

Morris Cut Wife Off with $250 and Contest Is Now On.

Hearings on the contested will of Nathan Morris, a merchant, who cut his wife off with $250, were begun yesterday before Justice Greenbaum and a jury in the Supreme Court. According to Harry Guion and George Silverstein, the witnesses to the will, Morris drew the document after an all-night poker game, saying:

"I might as well make out my will now. I've got plenty of witnesses about."

Silverstein said he asked Morris why he left only $250 to his wife, and that Morris replied:

"Because she has not treated me in a wifely way. She has been mean to me, and we couldn't get along together."

Morris left $500 to the Brith Abraham Society, of which one of his brothers-in-law is Secretary.

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TURKS WRECK ARMY AEROPLANE.

A NEW HYDRO-AEROPLANE IN ACTION.

HAREM GIRLS.

RICHARD CROKER'S IRISH HOME, "GLENCAIRN."

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Any sentiment or any gift that perpetuates the hearth and its binding ties stands first.

And so a rug that endures longer than the ordinary span of life and gathers to itself the sweet associations of the fireside is most appropriate.

The judiciously chosen Oriental rug, woven by primitive people who still dwell under the Eastern star—whose minds remain fresh and free from the tangled skeins of Western civilization—is the IDEAL home gift.

It is on the home hearth NEXT CHRISTMAS—and for the holidays of your children's children a generation off.

With the Persians the hearth rug was the first rug of all.

It was first used to cover a mound of earth at the end of the tent, which was called the hearth.

The chief sat on this in state — sharing it only with guests of high rank.

Since the Persians built houses these mounds still exist—in the shape of piles of felt cushions or a wooden dais.

Our Western hearths are different, but our home sentiment is the same — as old as the world itself.

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In them the best workmanship and art of the East are displayed.

They are for all the long to-morrows as well as to-day.

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NEW YORK

THIRD AVENUE PLAN UPHELD ON APPEAL

Since New Securities Don't Exceed the Old, Service Commission Cannot Stop It.

BLOW TO WILLCOX'S BOARD

Regards Its Authority as Seriously Impaired by Court of Appeals—Whitridge Again Moved to Derision.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 21.—The Court of Appeals decided to-day that the reorganization plan of the Third Avenue Railroad Company of New York need not be approved by the Public Service Commission.

Under the plan new securities amounting to $54,916,000 were to be issued to take the place of $70,028,800 old securities. The Public Service Commission denied permission to issue the new securities on the ground that the capitalization proposed was not justified by the value of the property. The Court of Appeals, affirming a decision of the Appellate Division, declared that the reorganization was no concern of the Public Service Commission as long as the securities proposed to be issued did not exceed the face value of the securities already in existence.

Chief Judge Cullen, who writes the opinion, says that the statutory provisions for the reorganization of corporations, embodied in sections 9 to 12 of the stock corporation law, have not been repealed by implication as to railroad corporations by the provisions of the Public Service Commissions law, and adds:

"We think these statutes are not inconsistent; that on the one hand, the enactment of the Public Service Commissions law did not repeal the provisions of the stock corporation law for the reorganization of the property and franchises of corporations sold under foreclosure, and, on the other hand, that the provisions of the stock corporation law do not withdraw corporations formed on reorganizations from compliance with Section 53 of the Public Service Commissions law. In other words, the two statutes must be construed together, though parts of the later statute may be inapplicable to cases arising under the earlier."

Further the court holds that it is not necessary for the reorganized corporation first to obtain the permission and approval of the Commission under Section 53 of the Commissions law, before it may exercise and enjoy any of the rights, privileges, and franchises of the predecessor railroad sold under foreclosure, which at the time of such sale belonged to or were invested in the corporation last owning the property sold, or its receiver; nor is it necessary for such company first to obtain the approval of the Public Service Commission under Section 54 of such law, to enable a lawful transfer to it of the franchises and of any right to or under any franchise to own or operate a railroad or street railroad sold under foreclosure, which at the time of such sale belonged to or were vested in the corporation last owning the property or its receiver; nor must it first obtain such consent to purchase, acquire, take or hold, any part of the capital stock of any street railroad corporation or organized or existing under or by virtue of the laws of this State, sold under foreclosure, which at time of such sale belonged to or was duly vested in the corporation last owning the property sold, or its receiver.

"The requirement of the statute," says Judge Cullen, "is that the issue of the securities shall be necessary for the acquisition of the property, and although as a general rule under this requirement, the securities should not be authorized except where the value of the property is equal to the amount of securities issued, there may be exceptions to the rule. One is found in the statute itself.

"Thus, in the case of a merger the limit of the amount of stock of a corporation is dependent, not on the value of its property, but on the stock outstanding of the constituent corporations prior to the merger. We think the same rule is applicable to the case of a corporation formed on the reorganization of a foreclosed railroad.

"We do not say that in the reorganization of a railroad the new corporation is authorized to issue securities in excess of those of the company to whose property and franchises it has succeeded and the new money or property that may be put in the enterprise. Such a plan would be plainly inconsistent with the spirit of the Public Service Commissions law against the issue of 'watered' stock or bonds, but up to the limit we have named, the new corporation has the right to issue securities. The determination of the Commission to the contrary was therefore erroneous."

TO PUT PLAN IN EFFECT.

Decision May Also Start Action on Metropolitan Reorganization.

In line with a plan for reorganizing the Third Avenue Railroad, the property was sold at foreclosure on March 1, 1910, for $26,000,000 under the first consolidated mortgage. The Third Avenue Railway was then incorporated with $16,590,000 capital stock to carry out the reorganization plan, and the Reorganization Committee applied to the Public Service Commission for permission to issue $54,916,000 in bonds and stock. On Aug. 2, 1910, the commission disapproved the plan on the ground that the capitalization proposed was not justified by the value of the property and that it was not within the earning power of the company.

The reorganization committee refused to accept this ruling, and a writ of certiorari was obtained, calling for a review of the action of the commission. On June 9 of this year the bondholders obtained a decision from the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court reversing the order of the commission. That body at once took an appeal, which has now been decided in favor of the bondholders.

Under its plan the reorganization committee proposed that of the $54,916,000 new securities $15,790,000 were to be first refunding 4 per cent. bonds, $22,536,000 adjustment 5 per cent. bonds, and $16,590,000 stock. In rejecting the plan the commission put a total valuation of $30,000,000 on all of the Third Avenue's assets subject to capitalization, and held that securities above that amount could not be issued. The court holds in effect that new issues up to the amount already outstanding may be authorized.

The old securities consist of $54,028,000 of bonds and $16,000,000 of stock, a total of $70,028,000. Under the plan, which it is understood will be put into effect at once, an assessment of $45 a share is laid against the old Third Avenue stock, in return for which each holder of $100 of stock is to receive $40 in the new first refunding 4s, and $45 in the new stock. Holders of the old consolidated 4s are to receive in exchange for each $1,000 $250 in the refunding 4s, $600 in adjustment bonds, and $250 in stock, while holders of the consolidated mortgage 4s will receive for each $1,000, $230 in refunding 4s, $600 in the adjustments, and $250 in stock.

The distribution of the new securities on this basis will be as follows: Of the $15,790,000 of refunding bonds to be issued $9,390,000 will be given to present bondholders, this amount representing 15 per cent. in payment of principal and 10 per cent. for interest. The $22,536,000 adjustment mortgage bonds will be distributed to bondholders as 60 per cent. of their principal. Of the $16,590,000 stock $9,390,000 will be given to the bondholders as 25 per cent. of their principal, and the remaining $7,200,000 will be given to stockholders in return for the payment of the assessment of $45 a share.

The $7,200,000 cash which the plan contemplates shall be paid in by the stockholders is the amount which the committee estimates will be necessary to care for the receivers' certificates, franchise taxes, track renewals, reorganization expenses, &c.

Stockholders of the Third Avenue have vigorously opposed the terms of this plan, owing to the heavy assessment laid upon them. When the Court of Appeals' decision reached Wall Street, the stock declined, while the bonds advanced. On heavy transactions the stock sold down to 9⅝, closing one-fourth of a point higher, with a net loss of 2¾ for the day. The new stock sold on the Curb "when issued" at 41. The new adjustment 5 per cent. bonds sold on the same basis at 74. On the Stock Exchange the stamped consolidated 4s sold at 72⅝, a new high price for the year, an advance of a point for the day.

The decision is expected to have an important bearing on the fortunes of the Metropolitan Street Railway reorganization plan, which has been in the hands of the Public Service Commission awaiting the result of the court's action in the Third Avenue case. It was said yesterday that the reorganization plan will be altered at once to conform to the principles embodied in the Court of Appeal's opinion and that it will then be put into effect.

Guy E. Tripp, Chairman of the joint bondholders' committee, declined last evening to discuss the probable effect of the decision on the Metroplitan's case, on the ground that he had seen only newspaper accounts of the court's finding. The Metropolitan's plan provides for securities, including the old obligations left undisturbed, of $96,000,000, a reduction of about $40,000,000 in the present outstanding liabilities. Fixed charges have been reduced by about $1,000,000 a year. It is estimated that $10,000,000 cash will have to be raised to make the plan effective.

The Metropolitan 5 per cent. and 4 per cent. bonds both sold at the highest prices of the year yesterday, following the decision in the Third Avenue's case, the former advancing to 83 and the latter to 51¼.

SERVICE BOARD AGGRIEVED.

Feels That It Is Shorn of Necessary Power—Whitridge Pokes Fun at It.

The decision of the Court of Appeals was regarded at the offices of the Public Service Commission as a serious narrowing of the commission's authority. Considering the history of the rapid transit corporations of the city, the Commissioners had reckoned their control of the capitalization of new companies as one of their most important functions, and had presumed that the terms of the Public Service Commission law gave them authority also over the reorganization of the old corporations which had gone into bankruptcy.

Commissioner Maltbie said yesterday:

If I am correctly informed as to the decision, the Public Service Commission is stripped of all control over new companies growing out of reorganization. Every street railway corporation in Manhattan now in receivers' hands may reorganize and issue securities to the full amount of their present overcapitalization, thus perpetuating the financial conditions which have been the subject of so much consideration and to remedy which the Public Service Commissions law was formulated. It also means that any corporation may waste its capital, may declare dividends out of earnings while allowing its plant to deteriorate, may go into receivers' hands, and after reorganization may issue new stock and new bonds running for a long period to the par value of the old. Yet the Public Service Commission is helpless to prevent such a result.

The commission was not unprepared for the decision. The Appellate Division in deciding against it had brought out clearly the doubt concerning its position. The Stock Corporation and the Public Service Commissions laws had to be read together, and the Commissioners based their position on the contention that the act creating them would override the earlier stock corporation statute.

F. W. Whitridge, Receiver, of the Third Avenue system, had this to say yesterday of the decision:

"I still concede to the Public Service Commission as much common sense as a hen. It is an extraordinary body of men. I would not have it inferred that I consider them dishonest. Everyone of them is as honest as a man can be who keeps scrap books filled with newspaper clippings about himself.

"I consider the commission funny, but it has been a serious concern to the security holders of the Third Avenue road. It has cost them approximately $400,000. It has held up the reorganization of the company for two years and has put the property owners to a large and useless expenditure.

"As receiver I have been obliged to engage in nine suits with the commission. The commission has lost them all.

"I presume the reorganization plan will now soon be effected. In my opinion it is a conservative plan. It cuts down the fixed charges by $1,000,000 a year, reduces the aggregate capitalization by $6,000,000 and furnishes $7,000,000 new money for working capital, maintenance and equipment.

"The Court of Appeals has not decided that the Public Service Commission should be deprived of any powers, but has prevented it from usurping powers it was not fit to use."

BE READY TO FIGHT, ARMY OFFICER URGES

Col. Hoff Can't Be Persuaded That Moral Suasion Beats the Strong Arm.

PATRIOTIC DINERS APPLAUD

Yet Give President Richmond of Union College Equal Approval When He Pleads for Arbitration.

A warning that the time for disarmament has not yet come, and that there should be a larger standing army was sounded last night by Col. J. Van Rensselaer Hoff at the nineteenth annual dinner of the Society of Colonial Wars at Delmonico's. He came, he said, at the request of Gen. Grant. In the course of his remarks he said that those who talk of peace reckon not with the man.

Col. Hoff's address was greeted with much applause, but the applause was equally vigorous later in the evening, when President Charles A. Richmond of Union College criticised the Senate's action on the arbitration treaty, proclaiming his belief that the United States and England, by united effort, could end war for all time and aid materially in bringing about the universal brotherhood of man.

There were about 250 at the dinner and the ceremonies began with a procession of the guests and their escorts, led by drummers and fifers in Colonial costumes and standard bearers carrying flags with which the history of the society is closely identified. Two great American flags were draped behind the raised platform. Later there was another parade when the huge Colonial punch bowl of the society was born ahead of the marchers.

Those at the guest table were: Col. William Cary Sanger, Governor of the society and toastmaster; Dr. Richmond, Col. Hoff, Capt. L. S. Van Duzer, U. S. N.; John R. Palmten, Consul General of the Netherlands; the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, Regis H. Post, ex-Governor of Porto Rico; Herbert P. Bissell, Homer Davenport, and representatives of other patriotic societies.

"Peace, there is no peace," said Col. Hoff in urging a larger army. "As long as mothers spank their babies and the police are called upon to guard our homes against the burglar there can be no peace. And nothing can persuade us that moral suasion can take the place of the strong arm.

"The Anglo-Saxon is a fighter par excellence, but soldiering is with him an acquired taste, and the professional soldier has ever been regarded with suspicion. The individual can overcome this sometimes, but the mass, never.

"We are a peace-loving nation and we don't want to fight, but if we do, then, by jingo, don't let us be defeated. What we have now is but a drop in the bucket, but it is the kind we need if more comes, and it surely will. The material for the best soldiers in the world is on hand in abundance. No inexperienced army can stand up against trained men. Help us to make good officers, and good soldiers will follow as sure as day follows night."

"I am convinced that just now there is a splendid opportunity for men of influence in all departments of public life to strengthen the relations between the United States and England," said Dr. Richmond. "I do not think that the last Congress was wise in dealing with the arbitration treaty, or that Canada was wise in voting down reciprocity.

"These nations have the power and right to say that there ought not to be any war. They have the right to say now that there shall be no more war, and if they did, who on the face of God's planet could gainsay it? I feel that I must say at the risk of being called a puerile clergyman that I hope for and believe in the great brotherhood of man."

Other addresses were made by Capt. Van Duzer, whose topic was "The Navy"; "A Peaceful Revolution," Herbert P. Bissell; "The Niagara Frontier," Homer Davenport. Congressman Littleton, who was on the toast list, was unable to attend.

At a business meeting in the afternoon Howland Pell of Boston was elected Governor General of the society, to fill the place left vacant by the death of Arthur J. C. Snowden, and Richard M. Cadwalader of Philadelphia was elected Vice Governor General.

WORLD'S CROP ESTIMATES.

International Body Places Wheat Production Above Last Year's.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, Italy, has cabled to the United States Department of Agriculture its estimates of world-crop production as follows:

Wheat, 100.2 per cent. of last year's production, or 3,055,733,000 bushels.

Rye, 93.0 per cent. of last year's production, or 1,324,000,000 bushels.

Barley, 99.4 per cent. of last year's production, or 1,208,667,000 bushels.

Oats, 90.8 per cent. of last year's production, or 3,384,500,000 bushels.

Corn—The estimated production in Hungary is 69,032,000 hundredweight, or 138,064,000 bushels of 56 pounds.

Rice—Area probably harvested in British India is 52,792,000 acres.

Cotton—Estimated area planted in British India is 17,331,000 acres.

CASE AGAINST THE OLYMPIC.

Commander of the Hawke Testifies at the Hearing in London.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The hearing of the cross suits brought as a consequence of the collision between the White Star liner Olympic and the British cruiser Hawke, off the Isle of Wight on Sept. 20, was resumed before the Admiralty Court to-day. Sir Samuel Evans presided.

The case for the owners of the Olympic closed this morning, and the counter case for the British Government opened with the testimony of Commander Blunt of the Hawke. He told of the approach of the Olympic, and said he had remarked to his navigating officer that she was coming unpleasantly close, at the same time asking whether the Hawke could not inhaul more to starboard. The navigating officer replied, "Not until you pass the red buoy."

The position was "precious uncomfortable," said Commander Blunt. "The two vessels came toward each other until only three-quarters of a cable length separated them."

Commander Blunt then ordered the Quartermaster to "Port 5." The ship commenced to swerve to port. "Directly I noticed this," said the witness, "I called down, 'What are you doing? Port! Port! Hard aport!' The words were hardly out of my mouth before I realized the increasing velocity of the vessel's swerve. No helm could stop her. At that moment the Quartermaster reported, 'The helm is jammed.'"

Commander Blunt then ordered "Full astern both," and himself jammed the telegraphs down so as to make sure. Shortly after this the Hawke struck the Olympic. He judged the speed of the Olympic to be 19 or 20 knots. The cruiser had been traveling at 15 knots, but when she struck the Olympic her speed was only 8 knots.

Commander Blunt thought the jamming of the helm to be due to the wheel being put over faster than the engine was designed to run.

Commander Blunt expressed the opinion that "suction pure and simple" caused the Hawke to turn to port. He denied the statements of Olympic witnesses that the Hawke's helm was starboarded.

Commander Blunt told of previous experiences of suction affecting the movement of his vessel, and was then cross-examined. He contended that under the rules for navigation the Olympic ought to have given the Hawke more room. The cruiser was already hugging the buoys and unable to give way, while the liner had a mile of deep water on the other side of her.

Lieut. Aylin, the navigating officer of the Hawke, was called. He estimated that the suction from the Olympic dragged the cruiser half her length from her normal course. Much interest was exhibited in the evidence given by the officers, as it was the first official story of the collision from the side of the navy.

The case was adjourned.

BEATTIE RESIGNED TO DEATH.

Gives Up Hope of Commutation and Spends Hours in Bible Study.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 21.—Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., condemned to die next Friday morning for wife murder, at last has given up hope, and is reconciled to the thought of death. To-day he spent several hours with the Rev. J. J. Fix of the Presbyterian Church in Bible study and frequently was at prayer.

Douglas Beattie, his brother, is authority for the news of this abrupt change from an attitude of smiling indifference to one of serious thought and solemn preparation.

Hundreds of persons in all parts of the country, some in high position, have applied for permission to see the execution. Only the jury required by law, however, will be present. Hysterical appeals, in person and by letter, are being received by Gov. Mann, begging for commutation of the sentence of death, but the Governor says the law must take its course unimpeded by any act of his.

COST OF RACING BILL LOBBY.

$2,094 Was Spent in Trying to Get the Gittins Measure Passed.

ALBANY, Nov. 21.—The Saratoga Association for Improving the Breed of Horses spent $2,094 in advocating the passage of the Gittins bill to make less stringent the liability of Directors of race track associations, according to a statement filed with the Secretary of State today by Andrew Miller, Treasurer of the association.

Of this amount $1,250 was expended by R. T. Wilson, Jr., for miscellaneous items, including moneys spent at agricultural fairs. The balance was used for paying hotel and printing bills.

The bill passed the Senate but was defeated in the Assembly.

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Overcoats of new and exclusive English and American weaves in brown, tan, gray and mixture effects.

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42 STREET

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We have purchased stock of men's sample Fur Coats from S. Steuer & Company, and are selling them at

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ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA.

THE Largest Body of Information ever issued in one work—constituting a fresh and original inventory and register of all human knowledge, is offered by the Press of the University of Cambridge (England) throughout the English-speaking world, in the new 11th Edition of The Encyclopaedia Britannica. Complete sets of the new work (of which more than 33,000 copies have already been sold) are now coming from the binders and are available, for immediate applicants, or for Christmas delivery, *on payment of $5.00* down. Admittedly the

Fullest and most authoritative work of reference in any language, the new 11th Edition of this celebrated work comprises 28 volumes of text containing 44,000,000 words, 40,000 articles, 7,000 text illustrations, 450 full-page plates, 569 maps. Volume 29 is an Index to the whole work and contains 500,000 references.

£300,000 ($1,500,000) has been the cost of preparing the new edition, as against £100,000 in the case of the Ninth. This $1,500,000 includes the cost of illustrations, maps, typesetting, and the making of electrotypes, as well as payments to editors and contributors; but it does not include the costs of production, i.e., paper, printing, leather, binding. By common consent of scholars and critics,

A great tradition has been maintained in the present issue—a tradition which in ten successive and successful editions during the past 140 years has made the name of Britannica a household word for the highest ideal of a work of reference. The service which it performs, alone of all books, is to deal fully and adequately with the

Aggregate of recorded knowledge, not in the sense that it is the possession of scholars of any one country, but in the sense that scholarship knows no nationality, and that a truly authoritative work of universal reference can only be produced by co-operative effort on the part of writers without regard to country. The contents of the new Encyclopaedia Britannica represent the work of 1,500 specialist authorities, men of action, and practical experts in 21 countries (including 201 Americans)—by men who are identified professionally or by experience with the progress of learning, research and achievement, and who may be said to have paused in their activities to contribute to this new edition. It is therefore a work of

Cosmopolitan scholarship to a degree never before

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA.

realised. An American editorial office was established at New York and the editors drafted its contributors to a far larger extent from America than in the case of any previous issue. Because of the simultaneous plan of its editorial execution, by which the contributors were all at work at the same time, the 28 volumes of text are of practically even date (1910) throughout. While its authority in matters of controversy is virtually that of

An international tribunal of final recourse, the new edition is at the same time a work to which nothing of human interest is alien; *it deals with everything that can possibly interest or concern a member of a civilised community.*

As a non-failing and ever-ready treasure for the general reader, and also as an efficiency instrument of unparalleled convenience of structure for quick reference or research, the new Encyclopaedia Britannica is in a class by itself; moreover, the more modern plan upon which the editorial contents were dealt with has made it of greater value than ever before to its possessor. To assure still greater facility in use

The innovation of printing the entire work on India paper (the standard material on account of its thinness, toughness, opaqueness and fine printing face for the manufacture of high-class books in which compactness without sacrifice of durability is essential) may be said to have multiplied a hundredfold the usefulness of the book as a general resource in the household. In the India paper format (volumes of 1,000 pages being but 1 inch in thickness) the whole work occupies only 30 inches of shelf room, and the individual volumes can be held in one hand without fatigue.

Sold by mail only—The Encyclopaedia Britannica is sold directly to the public—by mail—without the intervention of agents or canvassers. In order that the reader may be enabled to judge for himself of the value of the work in relation to his own requirements the Cambridge University Press has prepared an elaborate

New India paper prospectus in which the quality of the contents of the new editon and the physical convenience of the India paper format are alike faithfully reflected. In the New Prospectus the publishers have made selections from hundreds of places in the 28 volumes of the 11th Edition in order to demonstrate from the book itself some typical features of its contents by the reproduction of complete articles or portions of articles, of plates, maps, and cuts, exactly as they occur in the original text.

The reader is urged to write for the New India Paper Prospectus, which will be sent to him free of cost. Judged simply as a book—it is longer than most books, the extracts running to some 250,000 words—it is believed that this prospectus will prove at least as interesting and certainly more informing than the ordinary run of current publications.

While a sufficient supply of complete sets of the work (28 volumes and Index) is at present available for the prompt filling of new orders, it is far from improbable that the latent demand which exists for this celebrated work may materialize too rapidly between now and the end of the year to permit of the execution before Christmas of belated orders. Many people who are sure, who, indeed, have actually decided, to acquire the New Edition will regard the approaching holiday season as a good occasion for carrying their purpose into effect. What is apt to be overlooked is that the supply of sets cannot be increased at a moment's notice, that the printing and binding of the New Edition is a protracted and highly specialized operation which cannot be hurried. The Cambridge University Press knows of only one way in which such intending purchasers may secure themselves from disappointment—namely, by early application.

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TOBACCO PLAN ISN'T LEGAL, SAYS F. H. LEVY

Independents' Counsel Sure the Supreme Tribunal Would Reverse Circuit Court on Appeal.

SAYS TRUST LAW SUFFICES

Would Not Amend It—Opposes Roosevelt's Plan of a Supervisory Board and Federal Incorporation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The Senate Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce had to-day one of the most interesting of its sessions since hearings began last week looking to further trust legislation. Felix H. Levy of counsel for the independent companies in the recent Tobacco Trust case was on the stand all day giving his views as to the working of the Sherman anti-trust law, which he declared to be a good law and amply sufficient for trust control. To amend it would be to return to the confusion of the public mind on the subject of trust control, which began, in his opinion, with the Knight decision in 1895, but which the last two decisions of the Supreme Court have cleared up beyond a shadow of doubt. To supplement that act in the way suggested by Col. Roosevelt with a supervisory commission with powers similar to those exercised now by the Inter-State Commerce Commission would, he said, be extremely dangerous and quite unnecessary. To attempt to list by statute every form of permissible and unpermissible corporate act for the guidance of courts would, he thinks, be a Herculean and impossible task.

Members of the committee, especially Mr. Cummins, who has ideas of his own, tried in vain to shake Mr. Levy's view of the undesirability of amending the Sherman law by references to the decree of the United States District Court in New York in the Tobacco case. Mr. Levy said that the trouble there was not with the law, but with the decree, which does not conform to it. A question from Senator Newlands of Nevada brought out a quick retort.

"But if that decree is sustained in this case," asked the Senator, "and similar decrees in other cases are sustained hereafter, then would you be satisfied with the present law?"

"To give a polite answer to your hypothetical question, Senator," replied the lawyer, "I would say that I should think the law ineffectual. But I can't get out of my head the idea that the District Court will be reversed on this decree, just as it was first reversed when this same case reached the Supreme Court. I feel morally sure that this decree is not in accordance with the law, and that it will not stand."

How the reversal would arise without appeal by the Government he did not say.

Mr. Cummins made repeated efforts to get Mr. Levy to admit that the defeat of the independents before the New York court would have been impossible if the law had contained a provision forbidding a person or corporation from owning stock at the same time in two or more competing companies. The independents, through Mr. Levy and Mr. Brandeis, had vigorously protested against the decree's system of stock apportionment, which left the personal ownership of the four resulting tobacco companies in the same hands as heretofore, but Mr. Levy to-day denied that any such provision is necessary.

"Up to the point that such stock ownership of competing companies amounts to restraint of trade," said the New York lawyer, "such a provision would be uneconomical. Beyond that point it would be unnecessary, as the Sherman act would at once apply."

"How do you mean it would be uneconomical?" asked Mr. Cummins.

"In that it would restrict the legitimate opportunities of an enterprising man," replied Mr. Levy.

In a series of questions Mr. Cummins indicated that he disagreed with the idea advanced by Mr. Roosevelt for permission to be granted by a board or commission or by the Bureau of Corporations for corporations to form agreements of a certain kind.

With regard to the Government's suit against the Steel Trust, Mr. Levy could see nothing obnoxious in the trust's operations, and on that point he agreed with Mr. Roosevelt. Aside from that suit, however, he thought that any student of the Sherman law could tell clearly what it meant. When a man violates it, he said, he does it on purpose.

CONFER ON COAL RATES.

Railroad Men Meet Shippers Who Demand a Readjustment.

An attempt to bring about an adjustment of freight rates so that the rate charged for ore, coal, and coke would be reduced or the rates charged for other high-class merchandise would be increased was made yesterday at a conference held in the rooms of the Trunk Line Association, at 143 Liberty Street. The conferrees locked themselves up in a room at 11 o'clock in the morning, and it was nearly 5 o'clock before they adjourned.

The iron and steel men present came from the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys and the railroad men were the Vice Presidents and traffic men from all of the railroads in central traffic territory. The committee of iron and steel men was headed by James A. Campbell, President of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company. Others present were John A. Topping, Chairman of Republic Iron and Steel; T. J. Bray, President of that company; H. W. Heedy, and W. P. Snyder. Among the railroad men were Vice Presidents Thayer and McCabe of the Pennsylvania, Middleton of the Erie, Randolph of the Baltimore & Ohio, and Traffic Manager Cooke of the Erie.

The railroads have refused to consider any change of rate to the advantage of the iron and coal men or to the disadvantage of other shippers, and repeated solicitations for a consideration of the whole subject were disregarded until the shippers threatened to take the matter before the Inter-State Commerce Commission, when consent was given to meet the shippers in conference. But it was to be a very informal conference, which was to commit neither one side nor the other to anything. It was to be free and informal, and no record was to be kept of anythnig that was said or done, so that all could speak freely, without fear of any thoughtless chicken of a word coming home to roost on the conscience of any of the conferrees.

This gave the men present a capacious latitude in which to express themselves, and this they did for six hours, and when the really important talk was over those present broke up into groups and beat out a lot of side issues that are to be talked over at a later and a more formal talk. Finally the railroad ben agreed to take the subject of rates under advisement and to let the coal, iron, and ore men know when they make up their minds.

The present rates in the Youngstown district, which includes the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys, are: Ore, 50 cents a ton from lower lake ports; coal, 70 cents a ton from the Pittsburgh district, and coke, $1.25 a ton from the Connellsville district. The iron and steel men contend that the rates of these commodities are too high as compared with the rates on general and high-class traffic. They feel that either the rates on ore, coal, and coke should be reduced, so as to compare equitably with rates on higher class traffic, or that the rates on the other commodities should be increased, so as to produce the proper proportion of revenue. In other words, they want the railroads to make as much money as they make if they cannot get along with less, but they want the other shippers to make up for the reduction they demand.

On the present rates coal, coke, and ore present unduly large proportions of revenue, because there is a haul in both directions, ore from the lower lake ports and coal and coke in the other direction. On this account the manufactuers who are paying such a large revenue per ton per mile on such low-grade traffic feel that the railroads must make some adjustment.

Help for a Poor Family.

THE TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $1 from "An Old Reader" for the wife and children of a paralyzed man.

FREIGHT RATE CASES TO SUPREME COURT

Government Appeals Against Interpretation of Long and Short Haul Law.

HEARING TO BE HASTENED

Brief Contends the Railroads Had Not Sufficient Cause to Seek Relief from Board's Orders.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Counsel for the Government late to-day filed with the Commerce Court a writ of appeal in the transcontinental rate cases. The appeal is from temporary injunctions granted by the Commerce Court in the cases involving interpretation of the long and short haul provision of the law. A motion was also filed by the Government counsel that a final decree making permanent the injunctions be entered by the Commerce Court.

In the assignment of errors, Government counsel assert that the Cemmerce Court, in granting the preliminary injunctions against the orders of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, did not take cognizance of the facts that the petition and affidavits of the railways asking the injunctions do not set forth a sufficient cause to warrant the granting of the preliminary injunction or form the basis for relief from the commission's order; that the petitioners did not show that there is any equity in their petition upon which to grant the injunction; that the commission acted entirely within its jurisdiction, and that the petitioners have not shown that the commission violated any right of the petitioners which is protected by the Constitution.

The Government's counsel contend that the court erred in holding that the long and short haul provision does not authorize the division of the United States into the five zones prescribed by the commission; in holding that the law does not authorize the commission to prescribe the percentage bases of rates, and in maintaining in general that the commission's orders were unconstitutional and void, because it is beyond the power of the commission to issue them.

It is averred that the court erred also in granting the preliminary injunction in the long and short haul case, particularly because the commission, in issuing the order, proceeded entirely in accordance with the law, its order therefore being conclusive upon the court. It is also declared that the court erred in denying the motions of the United States and the Inter-State Commerce Commission to dismiss the petitions for injunction.

The appeal will be granted by the Commerce Court and will be taken immediately to the United States Supreme Court. There a motion will be filed for an early hearing. Under the law this motion will probably be granted.

The motion filed by the Government counsel to have a final decree entered in the intermountain cases will also be granted by the Commerce Court in order to facilitate consideration of the cases before the Supreme Court. It will be necessary for the Commerce Court to give formal notice to all parties interested in this motion, and it is therefore likely that the final decree making the temporary injunctions permanent will not be issued for two or three weeks.

The appeal from the permanent injunctions then will be taken by the Government to the Supreme Court. The appeals will be consolidated and heard by the Supreme Court at the same time.

MISS AMERICAN HONORED.

Testimonial to Mark Her Ten Years as Head of Jewish Women's Council.

Jewish women who give some of their time to uplift work in New York crowded Duryea Hall in Seventy-second Street yesterday to honor Miss Sadie American, President of the New York section of the National Council of Jewish Women. It was the tenth anniversary of Miss American's election. To mark the happening a handsomely bound testimonial containing the names of more than fifteen hundred members was presented to her. Miss American is Executive Secretary of the National Council of Jewish Women.

Mrs. Arthur S. Levy presided yesterday, and addresses were made by Mrs. A. N. Cohen and Dr. Anna Shaw. Mrs. Levy presented the testimonial, and recounted some of the great things accomplished by the New York section under Miss American's leadership.

Ottinger Candidacy Cost $5,964.

ALBANY, Nov. 21.—Milton J. Bach, Treasurer of the Republican-Fusion Party, which advocated the election of Nathan Ottinger, the defeated Republican candidate for Supreme Court Justice in the First Judicial District, certified to the Secretary of State to-day that he received and expended $5,964. The contributors included Moses Ottinger, $1,889; Max Ottinger, $250, and Lawrence Ottinger, $100.

Kings Democrats Incorporate.

ALBANY, Nov. 21.—The Democratic League of the County of Kings, with principal office in Brooklyn, was incorporated to-day with the Secretary of State. The League proposes to select and recommend proper candidates for public office. The Directors include Herman A. Metz, Alonzo G. McLaughlin, and Dr. Robert Glandel of Brooklyn.

INSANE WOMAN GETS OUT OF MATTEAWAN

First Woman to Escape from This Asylum Disappears in Night and Leaves Dummy in Bed.

SENDS NOTE ASKING PARDON

Crosses the Hudson and Mails Letter in Newburg, Then Comes to This City—Attendant Is Dismissed.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Nov. 21.—For the first time in the history of the Matteawan State Hospital, a woman succeeded last night in making an escape from the institution.

Early this morning, the day attendant who is in charge of one of the wards in the women's building, discovered that Ottila Schneider, one of the patients, was missing. The woman had a room by herself. When the attendant entered it she noticed that the bed seemed still to be occupied, though all the other patients were up and dressing for breakfast. Upon investigation she found that the form in the bed was a dummy made from a pillow wrapped with a sheet.

Gertrude Miller, the night attendant, was called to the office of Supt. May, but she declared she knew nothing about the case. Miss Miller said she saw the woman in the ward before 10 o'clock last night.

It was learned that the fugitive purchased a ticket for Newburg at the ferryhouse, and went to that city on the 11:15 boat, the last one last night. There she went to the West Shore Railroad Station, bought a ticket for New York, and got on the train leaving at 3:55 A. M. She wore a Persian lamb coat, dark dress, and small turban hat, her own garments, which she wore when she entered the hospital in 1907.

Miss Miller was closely questioned, and later was discharged from the institution.

All the doors of the ward in which the patient slept were locked and no one had keys except the attendants. Miss Miller went to the basement at midnight for luncheon. It would not be possible for an inmate to escape by following the attendant, Dr. May said, and unless she was assisted there was no possible way for her to escape. Miss Miller had been in the hospital about a year, having come from New York City.

This morning Dr. C. L. Russell, a member of the hospital staff, who was in charge of the ward in which Miss Schneider was held, received from the woman a letter which had been mailed in Newburg. The letter was postmarked at 6 A. M. The letter said:

Dear Dr. Russell: Pardon me for having taken polish leave from the institution, but you know that my effort to secure justice since all these years have been in vain, and since I have not yet heard from the pastor it is a question whether he is able to do anything in my behalf. Therefore, I considered it the best and surest thing to do, to liberate myself, like any other intelligent German woman would do in the knowledge of her innocence and human right, because for me it is no different whether a crime has been committed toward me by a physician who attacks a woman on the highway.

I will let you know if I have found a good place to live, and beg you to inform my brother that he need not worry, because as soon as I see I cannot get along I will turn right back to the hospital.

Miss Schneider was committed to the hospital in 1907 from New York City, where she had been employed as a designer of women's dresses. She earned plenty of money and was able to live very comfortably. She went to see a Dr. Bierhof in the city and accused him of injuring her. A few days later she returned to his office dressed as a Salvation Army girl, and shot him. She was arrested and was found to be a paranoiac.

A few years ago Mrs. Lizzie Halliday, a murderess, donned her street garments and when a party of visitors was being escorted through the institution she joined them. She reached the last door that held her from liberty, when a guard discovered her. Miss Schneider's escape is the second in a few weeks. A trusty named Cole escaped about two weeks ago and has not been caught.

BURGLARS IN JEWEL SHOPS.

Attempt to Break Into a Safe Fails—Leave Their Tools Behind.

A bold attempt by burglars to rob the establishment of Kantor & Sheff, manufacturers of diamond mountings, and the office of I. R. Theise & Co., importers of diamonds, both on the eleventh floor of the building at 47 Maiden Lane, failed or was abandoned some time between the hours of 7:30 P. M., on Monday and 5:30 A. M., yesterday.

Nothing was obtained at either place, but had the burglars been successful in breaking into the safe at the former establishment they would have found $15,000 worth of diamond mountings. They left behind in the office of I. R. Theise & Co., a drill and a kit of burglar tools was found in the other office.

In the office of Theise & Co. the combination plate on the safe was partly torn away and the floor about the safe was a mass of yellow and green candle drippings.

The attempt to rob the two offices first became known early yesterday morning when scrub women went to the building.

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Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company

TO THE PUBLIC:—

On the 26th of February, 1908, the first tunnels under the Hudson River were opened to public use. Twenty-six years had elapsed since the work was begun in 1882. Two disastrous failures had occurred and many lives had been lost in the attempt to master the extraordinary difficulties involved.

The initial operation was between Hoboken and 19th Street and Sixth Avenue. A few months later 23d Street was reached; and two and a half years later (Nov. 10, 1910,) trains began to run to 33d Street.

Prior to the advent of the tunnels, any one going from Hoboken to points on 6th Avenue paid 3 cents to cross the river by ferry, changed in New York to the surface cars and, for an additional fare of 5 cents (total 8 cents), was delivered to his destination. This is true as to every one except the railroad passenger, whose ferriage is included in his railroad ticket, but who, nevertheless, indirectly pays the ferry charge.

Before the tunnels were opened, the rate of fare was seriously discussed by the Company's directors. They believed that at least the same fare as that charged by the ferry and the trolley, namely 8 cents, should be paid for the superior tunnel service.

After long consideration, however, it was determined to try a uniform rate of 5 cents (although the Company had the right at that time to make it 8 cents) with the hope that sufficient traffic would be developed between New York and New Jersey to justify it. After almost four years of trial, it has been clearly demonstrated that the Tunnel Company is not justified in carrying passengers between New Jersey and 6th Avenue points, or uptown New York, for a 5-cent fare.

Since the uptown tunnels were opened, the Company has extended its service to the Erie and Pennsylvania Railroad Stations and to Grove Street, in Jersey City. From all of these points to 6th Avenue, New York, the rate by ferry and trolley was previously, and is to-day, 8 cents, notwithstanding the Tunnel Company voluntarily made the rate 5 cents.

In the near future the tunnel service will be extended to Summit Avenue (the Heights Section) in Jersey City. Between this section and 6th Avenue points, the present combined rate by trolleys and ferry is 13 cents. It is the intention of the Tunnel Company to make the rate 7 cents between these points.

The tunnel service has marked advantages over the ferry and trolley service. By ferry and trolley from Hoboken to 33d Street the time is 30 minutes, against 14 minutes by tunnel; from the Erie station to 33d Street it is 39 minutes, against 13 minutes by tunnel.

Thus we have the unusual and anomalous condition of the *superior* facility receiving a *lower rate* than the *inferior* facility.

The tunnel system is now practically completed, with the exception of the extension from 33d Street to the Grand Central Station. The entire interest on its bonded debt and all fixed charges must, within the near future, be charged against the earnings from the Railroad and the Terminal Buildings.

On the business thus far developed, and with a uniform 5-cent fare, *the Company has not earned interest on its bonds, taxes, and other fixed charges.*

The burden of taxation alone (notwithstanding the particularly fair attitude of the New Jersey authorities) is enormous. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, taxes aggregated $414,588.54. For the present fiscal year, on the basis of assessments already made, they will be increased to approximately $478,281.54. If the company was exempt from taxation (like the New York Subway) it could continue to carry passengers for a uniform 5-cent fare.

Under the circumstances, a readjustment of rates has, therefore, become necessary.

The tunnel lines between Jersey City, Hoboken and Sixth Avenue involve an average longer haul, and cost decidedly more to construct than the tunnel lines to downtown New York. It seems, therefore, reasonable and logical that, in a readjustment of rates, the fare to *uptown New York* should be more than the fare to *downtown New York.*

For these reasons it has been decided to increase (beginning December 24, 1911) the rate between Jersey City, Hoboken and Sixth Avenue, or *uptown* New York, to 7 cents. This is 1 cent less than the existing rate (8 cents) by ferry and trolley between the water front in New Jersey and uptown New York.

The rate from Summit Avenue Station (when opened) to *uptown* New York, will be 7 cents, and to *downtown* New York 5 cents. This is 6 cents less than the existing rate by ferry and trolleys from Summit Avenue to *uptown* New York, and 3 cents less to *downtown* New York.

The present rate of 5 cents between local stations in New Jersey and between local stations in New York will be maintained.

With this increase in the uptown rate to 7 cents, and with the new service put into operation between Newark and New York, and with a reasonable growth in traffic over the system, the Company will earn its fixed charges with a reasonable surplus for equipment, renewals, and contingencies.

It is needless to comment on the fact that the earning of fixed charges is absolutely essential to the Company's integrity. The Company is certainly entitled to and must have a living rate of fare.

It should be remembered that the New York City Subway, a far less costly and difficult undertaking, was financed with the credit of the City of New York, at low rates of interest, and is exempt from taxation. The Hudson Tunnels, on the other hand, have been financed by private capital, at higher rates of interest, and with no exemption from taxation. This great system, with all of its hazards and risks, has received no financial aid from the State or Municipal Governments on either side of the Hudson River.

We submit the facts with the hope that the justness of the Company's position will be recognized, and with the belief that the public is willing to support an enterprise that has been consistently managed, from the beginning, in the public interest.

The Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Co. is now and has always been *independent.* No railroad company in New Jersey or elsewhere has ever had any financial interest in this Company or any voice in its management.

W. G. McADOO,
President.

November 21, 1911.

ADVERTISEMENT.

B. Altman & Co.

ANNOUNCE FOR THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY),

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WOMEN'S TAILOR-MADE SUITS

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THE ORIGINAL PRICES HAVING BEEN $50.00 TO 75.00

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HOUSE DRESSES OF CHALLIS	11.00
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PROTECT YOUR BUSINESS
DON'T FAIL TO ATTEND THE
MONSTER MASS MEETING
—OF—
Master Bakers of Greater New York and Vicinity
To Be Held at TERRACE GARDEN
58TH STREET, NEAR THIRD AVE., NEW YORK, ON
Thursday, November 23rd, 1911, AT 2:30 IN THE AFTERNOON.
Consider the Unfair Attacks Upon Bake Shops. Look at the Bread Trusts
WE MUST ACT AT ONCE.
Good Speakers Will Address the Meeting. Make It Your Business to Attend.
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In catering to Young Men our stock offers a three-fold advantage—

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Our Suits and Overcoats are not only ready-to-put-on but superior to most merchant-tailor products.

ESTAB OVER HALF A CENTURY

A native of Nantucket explained to a visitor that often in winter, when the harbor freezes, they do not receive mail for a month.

"Too bad," said the visitor, "to be thus cut off entirely from the mainland."

"It is just as bad for them," was the reply. "The mainland is cut off from us just as long."

You cannot comfort yourself with the thought that if you do not have the farmer's trade, neither is he getting your goods. He can get along without your goods better than you can get along without his trade.

The direct communication between him and the farmer—a communication that is open at all seasons and not cut off in Winter—is the columns of

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

THE NATIONAL FARM PAPER

New York Springfield, Ohio Chicago

85

"I WANT to call your attention to a little book called 'Mother,' by Kathleen Norris. It won't take you more than an hour or possibly an hour and a half to read it, but you won't forget it while you live."

JEANNETTE L. GILDER, in the *Chicago Tribune*.

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Write us details of the chance you have and let us show you how to close and develop it. We are trained specialists and our series of ten booklets will teach you how capital may be secured, and businesses built up, by legitimate understandable methods. Mail us this advertisement and we will send you KNOWLEDGE, a brochure giving information of great value on BUSINESS BUILDING AND BUSINESS FINANCIERING. The Business Development Company of America, 119 Nassau St., New York.

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BANKERS INDORSE ALDRICH MONEY PLAN

Monetary Commission Is Ready to Accept Wise Amendments to His Plan, He Says.

PAUL M. WARBURG'S ADDRESS

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Andrews Declares No Other Government Is So Ill Adapted to Act as Its Own Banker.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21.—Any wise and legitimate amendments that may yet be suggested to the National Monetary Commission's revised plan for the reform of the country's monetary system will be accepted by the commission.

So ex-Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, Chairman of the commission, told delegates to the thirty-seventh annual convention of the American Bankers' Association here to-day. Mr. Aldrich was cheered for five minutes when he rose to speak, and the bankers gave him a rising vote of thanks for his active interest in the plan when he finished. His address was the chief feature of the day's proceedings.

He pleaded for the elimination of politics in the consideration of the subject, and expressed confidence in the early passage of the remedial legislation.

"Now and then," he said, "there appears some person who, for political reasons, calls the association plan a 'central bank,' summons the ghost of Andrew Jackson, and talks of a 'second bank of the United States.' I greatly mistake the character of the people of the United States if these fakers have any important part in the solution of the problems with which we are confronted.

"The proposed reform affects not only the vitals of the business interests and the bankers of the country, but even more so the farmers—the great productive forces which make for the development of the country—more than does any other agency. And, too, it affects the wage earners, the masses who are so vitally interested in everything that pertains to the distribution of credits and capital, and who, under our present monetary system, have absolutely no means of safeguarding themselves against loss."

In his annual address President F. O. Watts gave emphatic indorsement to the Aldrich plan.

At the afternoon session the convention began consideration of proposed amendments to the constitution, and heard reports of the officers. A warm debate followed a proposed amendment providing for the election of six members to the Executive Council from the membership at large, two being selected each year until a total of six is added to the council. President Watts spoke in behalf of the amendment, but it was lost by a large vote.

Speaking on "The Relation of the National Reserve Association to the Government," A. Piatt Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, declared no other Government is so ill adapted as ours to act as its own banker. He said the Government is not equipped with machinery to insure balance between outgo and income, the nexplained the lack of unity in the lawmaking and expenditure fixing which casts upon no individual or one committee entire responsibility of balance.

"If the plan is adopted," he said, "the Government's general funds and all future revenues will be deposited with the National Reserve Association and the annual disbursements will be made through that institution and its branches. The Government's accumulations will thus be kept at the continuous disposal of all the banks, and through them in the uninterrupted service of the public; and never again need the Government balance serve as a disturbing factor in business."

Paul M. Warburg's Address.

Paul M. Warburg of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., New York City, delivered an address on "Circulating Credits and Bank Acceptances." He said in part:

"The modern banking system has been likened to a huge skyscraper based on a comparatively small foundation of gold, and the many superimposed stories are represented by the immense number of obligations payable in gold which, ordinarily, are settled by clearings of credits. The most evident and direct forms of circulating credits which have taken the place of actual gold are the banknote—forming a class by itself—and bank deposits and checks. These are the main tenants of the towering structure. But they in turn have sublet a great many floors to all the other appliances for clearing indebtedness, all of which in the final analysis are being reduced to payments by exchange of bank credits.

"A modern system aims at creating standard values for which a broad market can be created, so that assets can be quickly turned into bank credits. This is one of the most fundamental principles of modern banking, of equal portent for depositor and banker. Our most important staples are no longer dealt in individual lots, which must be personally examined before the bargain can be struck, but they have been standardized and special exchanges have been organized in order to reduce merchandises into bank credits in the quickest way and to offset all purchases and sales so as to reduce to the minimum the actual use of money.

"We have achieved the same perfection in dealing with stocks and bonds. While the original part ownership in a business could be transferred only by protracted negotiation and by finding a new purchaser, who, after full examination, would take the place of the old owner, evolution has brought about the corporation, issuing stocks and bonds in easily transferable shape, so that these forms of investments and indebtedness have also been mobilized.

"They, too, have been developed into securities for which large special markets and organizations have been created, enabling the owner to transform his holdings with the greatest possible dispatch into bank deposits. In this respect stocks and bonds have become circulating credits, they are the means of transferring part ownership in, or the indebtedness of, a corporation from one owner to another in quick succession.

"But while the banknote and the check are clearers of credits on demand, stock and bond transactions are clearers of credits on time, or even for an indefinite period. They are only indirect and secondary.

Notes Without Market Value.

"The main assets of a deposit institution ought not to be stocks and bonds, nor loans on stocks and bonds, but commercial paper. But a bank, the deposits of which may be withdrawn on demand at any time, must have assets which can be reduced to bank credits within the quickest possible time and with the smallest possible loss, if any.

"If a banking system, like ours, is built up on promissory notes which have no free market value, the consequence must needs be that when deposits are withdrawn heavily, or when there is a strong commercial demand for money, Stock Exchange loans must be called and holdings of securities must be sacrificed, these being the only available liquid assets. This means great economic waste, and often calamity.

"Commercial paper and bank acceptances form the main assets of European banks; these bills have the widest possible market, where millions are exchanged daily with margins of 1-16 per cent. or ⅛ per cent. in the interest rate without the necessity of scrutinizing the paper when the bargain is struck. Bills of exchange have been standardized, everybody in all parts of the globe knows what names of the many thousand that appear as indorsers and acceptors are considered as 'good delivery,' and everybody knows against which names there is discrimination. The daily differences are normally regulated in the case of European banks by means of larger sales of bills receivable or by larger investment in these bills.

"The mobilization of the promissory note, the system which enables Europe to transform bills into bank credits as quickly as staples or securities, is the explanation of Europe's success where we have failed. To insure safety for such a discount system, however, to render it possible and effective, a central reservoir for all the cash of the Nation is necessary, as, inversely, for the safety and efficiency of the central reservoir, a system of exchanging bills is a prerequisite.

"In order to secure the free flow of cash into a central reservoir it is a prerequisite that there must be absolute confidence that there is enough cash to meet all emergencies, that it will be freely forthcoming when demanded, and, last and most important of all, that the banks must be sure that they may be able, in case of need, to build up with such central organization a cash credit upon the strength of which they can withdraw cash, if such may be required from them. It follows, then, that, under a modern system, there are two entirely different duties to be performed by the general banking institutions and the central organ: The former must see to it that they can command cash credits to meet their demand obligations, but it is the duty of the central reservoir to see to it that cash credits be always transformed into actual cash when required.

"The means, however, by which banks transform their assets into cash credits with the central organizations are the rediscount of bills purchased, local or foreign. Commercial paper, transformed into bills of exchange easily marketable at all times, forms the means of connection between the central organ and the banks; it constitutes the elevator system of the skyscraper, which alone renders the ever-growing tower safe and habitable.

"This division of functions and this means of connection between the central institution and the individual banks cannot be too clearly understood.

"In Europe the general banks have no cash reserves, they have credit reserves. The duty to transform credit into cash resting on the central organ, it alone is concerned in the holding of adequate gold reserves and in watching that a certain and safe proportion be preserved between the aggregate demand obligation of the Nation and its holding of gold. The existence of such a strong supervisory organ and its ability to maintain the Nation's credit creates that safety for the circulating credits of the Nation, which renders the whole system possible. For it is the confidence in these circulating credits which creates the broad market for money, always flowing where it can earn interest in safety, and it is in turn this free flow of money, attracted or driven away by a higher or lower rate of interest, which protects the central organ.

"'Safety,' from the point of view of banking investments, consists of two elements: The one, the intrinsic value, the other, its market. A consideration of these two factors produces the stipulation of the interest return that the investment must produce.

"International money may flow to England and buy three months' British Bank acceptances at 2 1-16 per cent, while for three months' English time money it would possibly demand 3½ per cent; the difference between the two rates snowing the difference in value between a quick asset and an investment for a definite period. But, even a comparative rate of 4 and 5 per cent. could not cause international money to invest largely in American commercial paper; since not only is it an unsalable, unliquid investment, but it has not been standardized. It is individual and provincial in its character, while the American banks which, knowing the maker of the note, might render it liquid and salable abroad, must not, under present conditions, freely indorse or accept it. Moreover, as long as is lacking with us a central organ that would guarantee its market in case of need and secure at all hazards the transformation of cash credit into cash, foreign money will remain cautious, and the interest inducement must remain comparatively exorbitant.

"During the Morocco crisis a war scare developed in France, and actual hoarding of gold began; the withdrawals from the deposit banks were at a given moment alarming. But there followed no panic. The Bank of France issued notes freely, the French banks collected their holdings of foreign paper, and the general confidence in the Bank of France's power to cope with the situation overcame the fright without the calamities that would have ensued with us.

"When France withdrew from Germany more than 200,000,000 marks that temporarily had been invested there, when English and Russian money was called back, when runs began upon some savings banks, Germany had to face a very severe strain. But what happened? The German Reichsbank rapidly increased its credit facilities by about $150,000,000, moreover, it had accumulated in times of ease vast sums of foreign bills, and when rates of exchange moved up to a point warranting gold exports, it began to sell these foreign holdings. At the same time a comparatively slight increase in its rate took place, which brought new money, mainly American, to Germany's assistance. This inflow of foreign money was increased by the sale abroad of German Treasury notes.

"What would have become of Germany without the Reichsbank?

"It is the elasticity of such a system that renders it safe, and it is the implicit confidence that it inspires, that made our bankers send their money, without hesitation, in spite of a critical situation, in order to secure for a few months a beggarly ¼ per cent. to ½ per cent. interest per annum more than they could have obtained at home. We had no war scare, the country was full of gold in 1907, but rates of 50 per cent. to 100 per cent. could not bring money, because our system—or rather the lack of system—had killed our own confidence in our own credit. We have no credit system, but a discredit system.

Our Foreign Trade Hampered.

"It is the inefficiency of our system which severely handicaps us also in our foreign trade. A wonderful change will take place in all these respects if the bill, now in preparation by the Monetary Commission, will be passed on the lines as suggested by Senator Aldrich.

"Without creating a central bank—for all the far-reaching banking powers have been eliminated which are characteristic of European central banks—and without fundamentally disturbing existing banking methods, merely by a simple device of federating the now scattered reserves into one general reservoir, to be jointly administered for the protection of all, our system will be changed from a provincial, old-fashioned, wasteful, and dangerous one into a National, modern, economic, and safe structure.

"Our system—at present a tottering, top-heavy skyscraper without a solid foundation—with one stroke becomes modern and safe. Or, the 20,000 to 30,000 scattered pails of water, representing our disconnected bank reserves, will be united into one large reservoir, with a system of pipes leading to every house, bringing safety to all by co-operation.

"The National Reserve Association, if enacted into law, will take the monetary system of the United States out of Wall Street, and instead of a rigid system, the little elasticity of which is now based on stocks and bonds, we shall enjoy an elastic system, primarily based on commercial paper, bank acceptances, and foreign bills.

"If any bank, rediscounting with the Bank of England, Reichsbank, or National Reserve Association, may take gold against its credit balance, there is, from the National Reserve Association's point of view, no difference between this balance and a banknote against the presentation of which gold may be demanded. Banknotes are deposits in bearer form. The liability for banknotes and deposits is the same. For each deposit can be turned into banknotes, and each banknote into a deposit, and inversely, and for the same reason, it is immaterial whether a general bank owns a banknote or a credit balance with the Bank of England, the Reichsbank, the Banque de France, or the National Reserve Association. Some of our leading financial papers appear not to have fully grasped this point. Because National banks are not allowed to count their own notes as reserves, it is argued that also the notes of the National Reserve Association should not be counted as reserves. But the difference is obvious.

"Not infrequently one hears the remark: 'If it be true that the National Reserve Association will democratize our system, and to a large extent turn the banks' call money into the bill market, taking it away from Wall Street, why should the latter favor the new law?'

"The answer is plain: This overflow of money, which in times of ease floods New York and which when needed is withdrawn with such vehemence that it causes violent convulsions, is a constant source of danger to that city. While our present system makes New York the undoubted money centre and gives to its banks a position of pre-eminence and predominance, this power is possessed only at the expense of a responsibility, which, with our present system, in times of stress brings mortification and humiliation.

"Wall Street, at present, is a ruler on a keg of dynamite. And like many an absolute ruler in recent years, it finds it more conducive to safety and contentment to forego some of its prorogatives thrust upon New York, not by its own will but as a result of our present laws and conditions, and to turn an oligarchy into a constitutional democratic federation."

Mr. Aldrich's Address.

Mr. Aldrich spoke in part as follows:

"Among the important tasks assigned the National Monetary Commission is that of devising a plan by which this great country may, in the interest of all of its people, of every class and every section, secure that immunity which for half a century has been enjoyed by the people of every other great commercial nation from the disastrous results of monetary panics and acute monetary disturbances; that of presenting a plan which will protect the rights and afford security to bank depositors and enable the banks at all times to respond to every legitimate demand for the credit and currency so essential for the development of our industries—that of constructing a monetary system for the United States that shall answer the present and prospective needs and requirements of the economic life of a great people.

"If we are successful in solving these complex and intricate problems we shall have done much to create and maintain that feeling of confidence in the safety and effectiveness of banking institutions which is so essential to our uninterrupted National progress.

"There is general agreement among intelligent students of the subject that to accomplish these beneficent results, we must provide a better reorganization of credit, a thorough reconstruction of banking systems and methods.

"The failures of our monetary system can be largely attributed:

"(1) To our inability to enforce that effective co-operation of banks which is necessary to protect the public interests as well as their own in times of stress or crisis;

"(2) To the limitations and restrictions imposed by antiquated or obsolete laws with reference to the treatment of reserves; and

"(3) To a defective, inelastic and unscientific system of note issue.

"I propose to-day to discuss briefly some of the salient features of the plan to remedy these defects and prevent failures through the organization of a National Reserve Association.

"It is proposed to organize the banks of the country into local associations, and these into district associations, each with distinctive functions and each with local self-government, and to organize all district associations in the National Reserve Association. The organization proposed is not a bank, but a co-operative union of all the banks of the country, for definite purposes, and with very limited and clearly defined functions. It is in effect an extension, or evolution, of the Clearing House idea to meet the needs and requirements of the entire country.

Provisions of the Plan.

"The plan of organization includes positive provisions:

"(1) To maintain the integrity and independence of existing banks, State and National. The new organization is outside of, superimposed upon, the existing system. The proposed association is not a bank and is not a competitor in any sense for the business of existing banks. In its ownership and in its domestic business it is confined strictly to banks and the Government.

"(2) It provides clearly for an equality of privileges and advantages to all banks, great or small, wherever located.

"(3) It provides equality in rates of discount or rediscount to all banks, and these rates are to be uniform throughout the country. This, it is believed, will insure steadiness and reasonableness of rates everywhere.

"(4) Its organization is of a form and character that will effectually prevent the control of its operations by political influences, local or National.

"(5) Every means has been taken, every safeguard adopted, to prevent beyond question the possibility of its control by any corporation or combination of corporations, banks or otherwise, by any individual or combination of individuals in Wall Street or elsewhere, for selfish or sinister purposes.

"(6) The dominating principle is co-operation and not centralization. We were satisfied that we could not adopt or adapt to our use an organization like the central banks of Europe.

"Among the provisions of the plan intended to remedy defects and cure existing evils are:

"(1) To insure the maintenance of adequate reserves by the association and its members, with such provisions for discounts and note issues as shall enable the organization to respond promptly at all times to normal or unusual demands for credit or currency without danger of undue expansion or inflation.

"(2) To provide for concentration of the cash reserves of all the banks to be used for the assistance and support of any, under assured decentralization of control. Scattered reserves have been found useless in times of pressure. Deposit balances in the reserve association are to be counted as legal reserves.

"(3) To authorize the association to rediscount, through its district branches under local control, commercial paper of a definite character for individual banks to be used in replenishing their reserves.

"(4) To give to individual banks the facilities for an increase of their reserves and loaning power which will enable them to adopt the policy which has been universally effective in other countries of allaying excitement, creating confidence and preventing panics, by prompt payment of all demands and obligations as presented and at the same time granting a liberal line of credit to all deserving customers in times of uncertainty and distrust.

"(5) To grant the power for further note issues to this co-operative association of all National banks scattered throughout the country, and by requiring the association to forward its notes to any subscribing member at once upon application and without charge for transportation. Prompt redemption of all notes is required at the several branches of the association.

"(6) To give authority to the reserve association to fix rates for rediscounts, which must be uniform throughout the country.

"(7) To give to the reserve association power to protect its own reserves, and thus enable it at all times to perform its most important function, that of sustaining the credit of communities and the country. For this purpose the association is required to keep its assets always in liquid form and its rediscounts and investments must be in short-time paper or securities.

"To enable the association to strengthen its own reserves it may first attract gold from other countries by an advance in the discount rate; second, purchase and borrow gold; third, buy and sell foreign exchange through its constituent members or its correspondents or agents in foreign countries. A large portfolio of short-time foreign bills has been found elsewhere the most effective means for increasing the gold supply of countries and preventing its exportation in critical times.

"In order to establish a wider discount market in this country, the plan establishes a standard of commercial paper, of notes or bills of exchange issued or drawn for agricultural, commercial, or industrial purposes, which are available for rediscount at the branches of the reserve association; second, it allows National banks, to the extent of one-half their capacity, to accept properly secured drafts drawn upon them—drawn with documents attached, or against cotton, wheat, or other products in transit or in warehouses.

"It authorizes the National Reserve Association to buy and sell in this country and abroad bills of exchange drawn on foreign countries, based on transactions in American products or to pay for our purchases abroad. It gives in this manner a National and international currency, a newer and wider market to notes, acceptances, and bills of exchange based on the agricultural and other products of the United States.

"It authorizes the organization of banks in foreign countries to assist in the extension of our international trade.

"The dividends of the association to its stockholders are limited to 5 per cent., and the association for the important privileges granted to it pays franchise or other taxes, which are equivalent to the excess of its net earnings above dividends. It is estimated that the amount to be paid into the Treasury of the United States will increase the revenues of the Government at least $15,000,000 annually.

"It requires the association to facilitate domestic exchanges by transfer of balances from one branch of the association to another.

"It admits State banks and trust companies to membership in the organization under provisions which co-ordinate the conditions of membership of all banks with reference to the charter of the reserves against demand and time deposits, and with reference to the character and number of examinations, and as to the frequency and character of reports of condition. The treatment of time deposits is believed to be equitable to banks of all classes. It is believed that the character of examinations and the enforced publicity of frequent reports will prove an important factor in creating public confidence in solvent institutions.

"It liberalizes legislation with reference to National banks, first, by the provisions with reference to time deposits to which I have referred, and second, by provisions authorizing these banks to establish savings departments and to loan a portion of savings deposits upon real estate, subject to proper regulations."

F. O. Watts's Speech.

If the proposed plan of currency reform be kept non-partisan, its enactment into law will be an easy accomplishment. So declared F. O. Watts, President of the American Bankers' Association, in his address to-day.

"There is no party principle involved in such a co-operative agency," he said, "and nothing but prejudice or the extremity for an issue, which certainly does not exist in this day, could cause either of the two great political parties to treat the subject differently from what they should proposals for good health or pure food, or river improvements, or the building of a great canal.

"Undoubtedly those interests which according to passing speech and hurried composition are designated as 'Wall Street' favor the National Reserve Association or any plan of monetary reform making for stability and prosperity and relieving the best bankers of New York from the great strain of crop movements, trade expansion, and panics.

"Passing the relatively small number of stock gamblers around New York's Stock Exchange, we find there banks, business houses, industrial and railway corporations vitally interested in every section of the country and who have learned what one aptly expressed during the year in saying that his institution and allied interests 'make dollars out of the general prosperity of the country where they could make only pennies out of special privilege.'

"The real Wall Street prefers prosperity to special privilege, and knows that they serve themselves most when building up the commercial, manufacturing, agricultural, transportation, and banking interests of the whole country."

New York Membership Still Largest.

New York still tops all other States with membership in the American Bankers' Association, according to the report of Fred E. Farnsworth of New York, General Secretary of the association.

Of the 12,072 institutions having membership in the organization, 919, or approximately one in every thirteen, hails from New York. Pennsylvania comes next with 812, and Illinois is a close third with 799. Fourth place is claimed by California with 510, hard pressed by Ohio, with 509, the five States named furnishing 3,549 members, or nearly one-third of the entire enrollment.

The annual income of the association, Mr. Farnsworth's report proclaimed, was $205,720 for the past fiscal year. Of this sum, the annual dues constitute $199,972, having reached that figure from $127,750 in 1905 and $11,000 in 1875.

Mr. Farnsworth touched upon the proposed National Reserve Association, declaring that the Currency Commission "will hold itself in readiness to prosecute a vigorous campaign when the proposed measure shall be framed as a bill and will come before Congress."

Advises a Year's Delay.

J. N. Dolley, Bank Commissioner of Kansas, said in part:

"I doubt whether we will be prepared to enact legislation along the lines of the Reserve Association at the coming session of Congress, and I am inclined to believe that it would be much wiser to be ready to submit the plan to Congress in December, 1912. The legalizing of the Clearing House certificates as used during the panic of 1907 will carry us along successfully until better means are provided. The Clearing Houses offer the advantage that they are in continuous operation, and include State as well as National banks.

"Under a system of Clearing Houses incorporated and properly regulated by law it might be said there would be no need of a central bank, against which there exists more or less prejudice among the people.

"The American bankers and the general public have only become aroused to the importance of this great problem during the last few months. They have not had time to thoroughly consider and digest it.

"I do not know the exact number of State institutions that exist at the present time in the United States with a capitalization of less than $25,000, but I am inclined to believe that there is from 25 to 40 per cent. of them. Of the 889 State institutions in Kansas 657 of them have a capital of less than $25,000. Does the plan proposed by Mr. Aldrich and the Monetary Commission mean that these banks with less than $25,000 capital must increase their capital to that amount or be refused participation under the plan? If so, it appears to me that the plan cannot and will not be satisfactory in its present form."

BANK DETECTIVES' REPORT.

Burns Agency Says That Few Institutions Have Lost Heavily by Robbery.

The William J. Burns National Detective Agency, which represents the American Bankers Association, submitted its second annual report to the convention of the association, now in session in New Orleans, yesterday.

The report is signed by Mr. Burns, who says that in reviewing the last year the agency has every reason to feel gratified over the results obtained in its investigations of bank crimes in all parts of the United States. The report says that there has been no marked increase in the number of bank crimes and that in the comparatively few committed between Aug. 31, 1910, and Sept. 1, 1911, the amounts stolen have been large in only a few cases.

"A perusal of our summary of the details of this year's burglaries," the report says, "will supply food for careful thought. The use of the automobile for getaway purposes is a factor that adds greatly to the difficulty of pursuit. The cutting of telephone and telegraph wires is now almost a conventional preliminary to the attack."

The report shows that the banks most frequently attacked are those in the small country towns where the lights are out at midnight, and where the railroad section house, with its assortment of crowbars, sledgehammers, and other tools is generally close at hand. Such banks, the report adds, should not wonder that they are selected as easy objects of attack by the "keen-eyed advance agents of the yeggmen."

The statistics included in the report show that many yeggmen have been caught and convicted, and that there is a good chance of capturing many of those still at large.

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KNABE; Mignon, rose. Was $750. NOW..... $605
KNABE; Baby, rose. Was $850. NOW..... $580
KNABE; Baby, rose. Was $850. NOW..... $565
CHICKERING; small, rose. Was $850. NOW..... $410
CHICKERING; small, rose. Was $850. NOW..... $395
SOHMER; Mahogany. Was $750. NOW..... $360
EVERETT; Mahogany. Was $750. NOW..... $295

UPRIGHTS

KNABE; Mahogany. Was $600. NOW..... $445
KNABE; Mahogany. Was $550. NOW..... $430
KNABE; Mahogany. Was $500. NOW..... $410
KNABE; Mahogany. Was $500. NOW..... $395
KNABE; Rose, Was $600. NOW. $325
CHICKERING; Mahogany. Was $500. NOW..... $315
STEINWAY; Rose. Was $500. NOW..... $295
SOHMER; Rose. Was $450. NOW.. $285
HAINES BROS.; Mahogany. Was $350. NOW..... $260
R. S. HOWARD; Mahogany. Was $250. NOW..... $145

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$8,000,000 IS CUT FROM THE BUDGET

Tammany Votes Put Revised Estimates Through the Board of Aldermen.

DENOUNCED BY McANENY

Borough President Declares Reductions Are for Partisan Purposes—Will Ask Mayor to Veto Some of Them.

In spite of determined opposition on the part of Borough President George McAneny and the Republican members of the Board of Aldermen, the Tammany members, at a lively session of the board yesterday, easily passed the report of the Finance Committee, cutting $8,151,193.38 out of the budget for 1912. As the Aldermen, exclusive of the Mayor, have the last say regarding the budget make-up, the cut will probably stand. It reduces the budget as passed by the Board of Estimate from $189,210,950.33 to $181,059,756.95, with a consequent drop of 8 or 10 mills in the tax rate for 1912. The reduction is in line with recommendations made by Mayor Gaynor.

President McAneny warned the Tammany members of the board that they were making it practically impossible for the city to conduct its affairs on strictly scientific and business principles, and he accused Chairman Dowling and the other members of the Finance Committee of acting purely from partisan motives. He said the budget had been trimmed by the Budget Committee of the Board of Estimate as thoroughly as was compatible with the best interests of the city.

Chairman Dowling, in the longest speech he has made in the board, said he had acted only from motives of economy, and he accused the Borough President of trying to make future political capital for himself.

The cut, which is the largest ever made by the Aldermen of any budget, came as a surprise, although it had been rumored the night before that the pruning knife was to be wielded unmercifully. The budget as amended was put through by a purely partisan vote, 45 to 23.

The reductions were made by the Finance Committee in executive session yesterday morning. The biggest cut is made in the item for deficiency in taxes, which is slashed from $10,000,000 to $3,287,366.74, while interest on revenue bonds is cut $500,000. The Department of Education also suffers heavily, $151,003.14 being taken from its item for special teachers and over $75,000 from other items. The Board of Estimate loses its appropriation for expert services, standardization, and budgetary publicity, which includes the proposed standardization of salaries and grades. The amount is $208,000. It also loses a consulting architect at $5,000 and two draftsmen. The appropriation for President McAneny's office was also cut $332,525. The reductions itemized are as follows:

Mayor's Office, Bureau of Licenses—		
Confidential clerk	$1,800.00	
Bookkeeper	1,200.00	
Two inspectors of complaints	2,400.00	$5,400.00
Bureau of Weights and Measures—		
Bookkeeper	$1,200.00	
Five inspectors	6,000.00	
Inspector snow removal	5,000.00	12,200.00
Debt Service—		
Interest on revenue bonds		500,000.00
Deficiency in taxes		6,712,533.26
Department of Bridges—		
Clerk	$1,200.00	
Two stenographers and typewriters	2,400.00	
Storekeeper	1,200.00	4,800.00
Department Docks and Ferries—		
Stenographer and typewriter	1,200.00	
Stenographer and typewriter	900.00	
Mechanical engineer	4,000.00	
Supervising marine engineer	2,500.00	
Supplies	5,575.00	
Two automobiles	6,500.00	20,675.00
Tenement House Department—		
Police squad		21,000.00
Health Department—		
Twenty-four dentists at $1,200		28,800.00
Department Water Supply, Gas, Electricity—		
Auto truck		2,000.00
Police Department—		
Stenographer	$1,350.00	
Sixteen clerks at $1,000	16,000.00	17,350.00
Department of Parks, Manhattan and Richmond—		
Two automobiles		6,250.00
Department of Parks, the Bronx—		
Two foremen	2,400.00	
Three gardeners	2,700.00	5,100.00
Department of Parks, Brooklyn—		
Forester	1,500.00	
Two clerks	2,100.00	
Apparatus	5,000.00	8,600.00
Department of Education—		
Special teachers	151,008.14	
Statistician	3,500.00	
Supplies	50,000.00	
Repairs, &c.	21,757.98	226,261.12
Permanent Census Board—		
Seven clerks		2,100.00
Municipal Civil Service Commission—		
Clerk	999.00	
Two examiners	5,400.00	
Two investigators	3,000.00	
Experts at $10 (100 days)	1,000.00	
Monitors at $5	6,500.00	
Special examinations	4,500.00	21,399.00
Board of Estimate and Apportionment—		
Consulting architect	5,000.00	
Two draftsmen	3,300.00	
Expert services, standardization budgetary publicity	208,000.00	216,300.00
Borough President, Manhattan—		
Repairing asphalt pavement	125,000.00	
Repairs public buildings	122,525.00	
Restoration City Hall	85,000.00	332,525.00
Borough President, Richmond—		
Two automobiles		1,800.00
Board of City Record, Kings County—		
Printing and stationery		6,000.00
Total		$8,151,193.38

The report which accompanied the various items said:

The committee has given careful consideration to the suggestions and arguments presented at the hearing afforded citizens and taxpayers. It fully realizes the necessity of proper and sufficient appropriations to the various departments and branches of the city Government in order that their functions may be properly performed. On the other hand, it also realizes the seriousness of the situation confronting the rent and taxpayers of the city in the large increases from year to year in the annual budgets and the resultant taxation. For these reasons, the members of the committee feel that they would be neglectful of their duties as representatives of the people of this city if they did not exert every effort toward economy and exercise their full authority in that direction. Concerning the budget allowances to cover the administrative cost of the several departments, and any allowances for new projects or experiments, we are clear in our opinion that the increasing and unavoidable financial demands upon the city require that a definite rule of treatment be laid down and followed. Such a rule we have observed in the recommendations made herein, namely, that increased appropriations, except where they are mandatory, or are to be used in the protection and safeguarding of the lives, health, and property of citizens, as in the Health, Fire and Street Cleaning Departments and in the hospitals, or for the care of the poor, as in the Charities Department, and appropriations for embarking upon new and elaborate undertakings be stricken out of the budget.

With a few minor exceptions, where special reasons were shown, we have adhered to this rule. We feel that the rent and taxpayers insist that careful and discriminating reductions and eliminations be made. This is not a year when the city should spend the large sum of $220,000 for such a purpose as "budgetary publicity and the standardization of salaries, wages, and grades," or $85,000 "for the restoration of the City Hall." The city, among its 60,000-odd employes, ought to be able to find plenty of men capable of doing the work of standardizing salaries, wages, and grades. The Commissioner of Accounts is able to do this work, and do it well, with his large staff. It is easy to get a committee of competent citizens to serve in the matter without pay. We can afford to wait for a more favorable year for the restoration of the City Hall.

Because of an effort to tie the hands of the Fire Commissioner and lodge in the hands of some members of the Board of Estimate powers which do not belong to them, we would recommend disapproving the appropriation for the creation of the new Fire Prevention Bureau, if this could be done without endangering the lives and property of the city. This appropriation is made with the condition attached to it that the Fire Commissioner is to be allowed to expend it only as he may be directed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. We cannot, however, strike out this appropriation without leaving the city deprived of its customary safeguards against fire, since a new law has only recently gone into effect concentrating the powers of fire prevention in the hands of the Fire Commissioner subject to the Mayor, and if he were left without the means to comply with this law the city would be exposed to peril.

The committee stated that "erroneous bookkeeping in the Finance Department was responsible for the item of uncollected taxes which, it claims has been improperly increased by including franchise taxes. The report says:

The statement of deficiencies submitted by the Controller shows a total of $12,721,807.58, of which $10,000,000 was included in the budget. The items included in such statement as such deductions from special franchise taxes aggregate $7,432,264.88, which, deducted from the total efficiency of $12,721,807.58, leaves a balance of $5,289,542.70, which is the total true deficiency.

Another item included in the statement of deficiencies is that of uncollected personal taxes of the levy of 1910 deemed to be uncollectible, amounting to $1,982,175.96. This is an anticipated deficiency. The amount of it cannot be known until the process of collection is complete, which will not be for some months hence. It has not been customary to put this deficiency in in advance, and it should be deducted from the budget.

If the recommendation of your committee be approved, the deficiency item in the budget for 1912 will, therefore, be reduced to $3,287,366.74, instead of $10,000,000. This wipes out the entire true deficiency. A false deficiency has been created by erroneous bookeeping, namely, by setting down credits resting on actual payments on franchise taxes as deficiencies.

President Mitchel of the Board of Aldermen and Borough President McAneny will call upon the Mayor to-day, and ask him to veto certain of the eliminations proposed by the Aldermanic Finance Committee. Deputy Controller Matthewson, who is Acting Controller in the absence of Controller Prendergast, said yesterday that, in his opinion, Section 248 of the Charter removes from the Aldermen the authority to make a cut in the matter of uncollected taxes.

HOUSE FOR McNAMARA JURY.

Los Angeles Hires a Chef, Too, to Save Money in the Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 21.—A talesman's appetite, as well as his state of mind, has become an issue in the McNamara trial. Sidney Butler of the Board of Supervisors estimates that the trial has cost thus far $1,521.70 for food and automobiles to carry talesmen to their meals and back.

With the approval of Judge Bordwell a house has been hired to shelter, and a chef engaged to feed, them. Butler estimates that half to a third can be saved in this way.

JUSTICES IMPATIENT OVER COURT HOUSE

Wonder Why the Committee Is Taking No Steps to Select a Site.

EARLY DECISION WANTED

The Old Court House Already Badly Overcrowded and More Rooms Needed for Courts.

The Justices of the Supreme Court and the lawyers who practice before them are growing uneasy over the delay of the Board of Estimate committee in taking up the question of settling on a site for the new County Court House.

The Board of Estimate has six months from Oct. 12 to take action, and already six weeks have passed without any steps being taken beyond a decision that some site not too far from City Hall Park and below Canal Street shall be chosen.

The condition of the Court House is brought home forcibly to the Justices by the complaints of the jurors.

On Jan. 1 Justice Hotchkiss will take his place on the bench, and one more courtroom will have to be squeezed into the old building. On Jan. 1, 1913, still another Justice will be added, and accommodation must be found for him. As things are, Part VII is obliged to sit in a room once thought only large enough for the storage of papers.

Controller Prendergast, who with President Mitchel of the Aldermen and Borough President McAneny form the committee of the Board or Estimate on the Court House site, has been away all this week at the Bankers' Convention at New Orleans, and it is hoped that as soon as he gets back the members will set to work to inspect the sites talked about with an eye to final selection. For, it was pointed out yesterday, after the committee has made its recommendation and the board has passed upon it, there will be a long and tedious process to go through before the building can be begun.

To the Court House Commission belongs the responsibility for selecting a design for the new structure, and it cannot move in the matter till it has been informed what will be the size and shape of the site and in what surroundings the Court House must stand. There will have to be a public competition among architects, and there will be many other things that are certain to cause delay.

Even now dozens of suggestions as to site are being received by Mr. McAneny, and it may be safely assumed that as soon as the designs begin to come in the activity of those who interest themselves in the improvement of the city will be stimulated greatly.

The Municipal Art Commission has a veto on any public building to be erected in the city, and after the Court House Commission has had its say it must submit its choice to this body. Consequently there are several months of hard work to be faced between the time of the selection and acquisition of the site and the final adoption of the architectural plans. But the contracts cannot be let till the plans have been finally approved, and this will of course take still more time.

However impatient the Judges and lawyers are to get a building fit to work in, they must wait several months before they see ground broken on the new Court House. For this reason they regard the delay of the Board of Estimate's committee with anything but patience. They see that every day lost now makes it more and more difficult to get the preliminary work finished before next Summer, and that it is likely that another year will pass before the contractors and architects are ready to begin work.

GHOST UP A TREE.

Brave Policeman Goes After It and Finds a Bass-Voiced Kitten.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Pale and wild-eyed William Hicks, the deputy janitor of the New Rochelle City Hall, rushed into the police station at 2 o'clock this morning, leaned against the rail before Sergt. Ernest Bals, and gasped that he had treed a ghost on Church Street and wanted it arrested. Sergeant Bals, knowing Hicks to be the President of the Horton Avenue Temperance Society, came to the conclusion that the janitor had been the victim of a joke and asked him for more details.

"Well, you see," said Hicks, whose teeth were still chattering, "I was coming through Church Street and I heard a moan up in the tree. I got scared and backed up against the fence and heard another deep moan. Then I looked up and saw two big, green eyes looking at me, and I ran for my life."

Just then several negroes rushed into Police Headquarters and told about the ghost. Policeman Odell started out to investigate, dragging Hicks with him, but Hicks broke away and ran followed by the negroes.

When Odell reached the tree he heard a moan that made him shiver. There was a crowd under the tree. Throwing off his hat and overcoat Odell climbed the tree with his club in one hand and his revolver ready.

In a crotch 15 feet from the sidewalk Odell found a tiny black kitten that had climbed the tree and could not get down. Now the only thing unusual about the kitten is that it has a bass voice. Hence the moans. The policemen have adopted the kitten as their mascot.

GUILTY OF CONKLIN MURDER.

Jury Out Only an Hour in the Case of George Williams.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 21.—A jury in the Supreme Court at White Plains only took an hour to-day to reach a verdict of murder in the first degree against George Williams, accused of having taken part in the killing of Station Agent Charles Conklin at the Croton Lake station, in the northern part of Westchester County, on April 8 last.

Following the murder of Conklin, who had been agent at Croton Lake for twenty-seven years, Williams was found lying in a lot a short distance from the station. Both of his feet were frozen and there was a bullet hole in his chest. In a statement to the police he said that he had taken part with three bandits in an attempt to rob the station agent, but denied that he had shot Conklin. The evidence to-day went to show that Conklin fought desperately to protect the railroad company's money, as he received four bullet wounds in his body.

Charles Conklin, Jr., the son of the agent, testified how he found the body of his father lying in the ticket office. There were twenty dollar bills and silver scattered about the floor. Five bullet holes were found in different parts of the station, proving that there had been a fusillade of shots and that Conklin had emptied his revolver at his assailants.

Justice Tompkins said he would sentence Williams on Thursday. The prisoner is in a bad condition physically. His left foot was amputated in the jail recently and he had to hobble into court on crutches.

TURKS' ATTACKS REPULSED.

Sharp Fighting in Tripoli—Bombs from Aeroplanes Deadly.

TRIPOLI, Nov. 21.—A stiff outpost fight took place yesterday morning, as a result of which, according to Italian reports, the Turks were forced to retreat, leaving nine dead on the field. They carried off their wounded.

Later in the day the Turks twice returned to the offensive. The Italian grenadiers and artillery replied to their attacks and again repulsed the enemy, of whom twenty were killed. The Italians did not suffer any loss.

Five aeroplanes which had been sent out to reconnoitre returned to camp and reported that there had been no change in the Turkish position. They succeeded in dropping some bombs inside the Turkish camp, which, the observers in a military balloon were able to see, was destroyed.

At the same time the Italian armored cruiser Carlo Alberto bombarded the village of Amrus and the fort of Henni, a few miles from Tripoli.

A lively combat also occurred at Derna, where the Turks advanced to the attack under cover of a fog. The whole of the Italian forces went into action and succeeded in repulsing the enemy.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Capt. J. M. Campbell, Tenth Infantry, retirement from active service announced.

Special orders Aug. 26 relating to Capts. J. Hayes and L. Wahl, Commissaries, is revoked.

Capt. J. Hayes, Commissary, from Fort McPherson, Georgia, to New York.

Capt. L. Parsons, Quartermaster, to Excelsior Springs and Cameron, Mo., on official business.

First Lieut. W. R. Bell, Coast Artillery, from Seventy-fifth Company and placed on unassigned list. He will report to commanding officer Artillery District of Mobile.

Capt. P. W. Beck, Eighteenth Infantry, will remain temporarily at College Park, thence to Augusta, Ga.

Capt. J. F. Preston, Paymaster, from Chicago to San Antonio.

Promotion of cavalry officers: From First Lieutenant to Captain—G. N. Kimball, Nov. 14, assigned to Fourth Cavalry; from Second Lieutenant to First Lieutenant—R. Talbot, Jr., Nov. 14, assigned to Fourteenth Cavalry: W. N. Hensley, Jr., Nov. 16, assigned to Third Cavalry.

Transfers—First Lieut. G. W. Biegler, from Twelfth to Fourteenth Cavalry; First Lieut. R. Talbot, Jr., from Fourteenth to Twelfth Cavalry. Lieut. Biegler will remain with Twelfth Cavalry until further notice.

The Navy.

Commander W. W. Gilmer, to the Lancaster, Dec. 1.

Commander A. B. Hoff, to the Naval Academy, Annapolis.

Lieut. Commander J. W. Greenslade, to the Michigan.

Lieut. C. W. Nimitz, to the Skipjack.

Ensign L. P. Warren, to the Narwhal.

Ensign C. N. Hinkamp, to the Sturgeon.

Ensign A. H. Miles, to the Yosemite.

Ensign W. R. Carter, to the Snapper.

Ensign C. R. Hyatt, to the Stingray.

Ensign R. A. Burg, to the Grayling.

Ensign T. E. Van Metre, to the Octopus.

Ensign S. M. La Bounty, to the Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Brutus at Portsmouth, N. H.; Roe at Charleston, Ohio, Missouri, Mississippi, New Jersey, Virginia, Georgia, and Minnesota at Newport; Yankton at New York, Nero at Montevideo, Nebraska at Boston.

Sailed: Arethusa, from Seawell Point for Port Arthur, Texas; Celtic, from Hampton Roads for search for barge; Caesar, from Charleston for Philadelphia; Barry, from Shanghai, for cruise up Yang-Tse River; MacDonough and De Long, from Norfolk for South Port, N. C.; Albany, from Chinkiang for Nanking.

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At Very Attractive Prices

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Sets	Of Natural Raccoon—	at $50
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	Of Cross Fox—	$165 & $175
	Of Moleskin—	at $75
Coats	Of selected young Caracul—	at $125
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THREE ARRESTS IN JUDICIARY SCANDAL

Willett, Cassidy, and Walter Formally Charged with Bartering a Nomination.

GET A WEEK TO PLEAD

Prosecution's Hope Said to be That One of the Trio Will Turn State's Evidence.

The probe into the Queens Judiciary scandal culminated yesterday in the arrest of Joseph Cassidy, the Democratic boss of Queens; William Willett, Jr., the defeated Democratic-Independence League candidate for Supreme Court Justice in the district, and Louis T. Walter, Jr., the mutual friend of both.

The three men are charged with conspiracy to procure the nomination of Mr. Willett by corrupt means. Willett is charged with having paid money for his candidacy, Cassidy with receiving it, and Walter with being the go-between. All three men were paroled in the custody of their counsel by Justice Townsend Scudder, who has been sitting as a committing Magistrate to determine whether there was prima facie evidence that a crime had been committed by the three men. They were allowed until Monday next to enter their pleas, and at that time bail will be fixed—Justice Scudder intimated in the amount of $5,000 each.

The only member of the defendant trio who seemed a trifle uneasy in court yesterday morning was Mr. Walter. The prosecution, knowing how very difficult it is to prove a conspiracy case without one of the conspirators "squealing," hopefully declare that they will be able to make Walter very uncomfortable before many more days.

When court opened yesterday morning, Justice Scudder signed the warrants which had been prepared overnight. There was no formal service, but all the defendants, attended by counsel, edged up near the bench to find out what they were charged with. Mr. Cassidy was represented in court by Dana Wallace of Flushing, who also appeared for Walter. Willett had his old counsel, Col. Alexander S. Bacon of Brooklyn.

"Sitting as a committing Magistrate," said Justice Scudder, "it is my duty to inform these defendants of their rights and of the charges against them. The District Attorney will read the warrants."

District Attorney De Witt of Queens then read the warrant against Mr. Willett. It charged him with having paid money on Oct. 6 to induce the delegates to the Judiciary convention, held that date in Brooklyn, to vote for him for the nomination of Supreme Court Justice, and that this was accomplished through his conspiring with Joseph Cassidy and Louis T. Walter, Jr.

The warrant against Cassidy charges the Democratic boss of Queens with having procured the nomination of Willett through a conspiracy with him and Walter, upon the payment of a sum of money—amount not stated—to him.

Walter is charged with conspiracy, and in the warrant for his arrest it is stated that he nominated Willett after a sum of money had been paid to him. Walter was the man who made the nominating speech in the Judiciary convention.

After the warrants had been read, Justice Scudder asked the three defendants how they would plead.

"We would like to have some time before entering our pleas," said Col. Bacon, representing Mr. Willett. "I should suggest that two weeks be granted us."

"No, I cannot give you that long," said Justice Scudder. "You can plead now with permission to withdraw the pleas later on if so desired. That would give you the statutory eight days after the plea is withdrawn to enter a new one."

Col. Bacon and Mr. Wallace insisted that they should have an opportunity to read the testimony given at the preliminary hearings before their clients pleaded, and District Attorney De Witt thought this request reasonable.

"Well," said Justice Scudder, "under the circumstances I will fix next Monday, Nov. 27, as the day for pleading. The bond will be for $5,000 in each case, and I shall insist that bail be given at the time of pleading. In the meantime all the defendants are paroled in the custody of their counsel."

That concluded the proceedings in court. All the defendants flocked out of the courtroom the moment Justice Scudder left the bench. They made a bee line for the Democratic Club across the street, where Cassidy makes his headquarters.

Assistant District Attorney De Ford of District Attorney Whitman's staff, who, while the preliminary investigation has been in progress, has acted the part of inquisitor in chief, took a back seat yesterday. He was eclipsed by District Attorney De Witt of Queens, who as the duly elected prosecutor of the county, alone could be recognized by the court, now that the proceedings have passed beyond the ex parte stage.

Mr. De Ford says he has more evidence against the three defendants than has been revealed at the preliminary hearings and those who have followed these believe that he needs it. The hope of the prosecution is said to be, after all, that one or other of the three defendants will turn State's evidence.

By the hearings held it has been brought out that Mr. Willett, about the time when Cassidy and his lieutenants in Queens were making up the judiciary slate, borrowed $27,000 from various banks in Queens. It has also been shown that $5,000 was paid by Willett to Walter, who nominated him, the day before his election as a delegate to the Judiciary Convention at which he placed Willett in nomination for the Supreme Court. The rest of the money has not been traced.

According to the story told by Willett, the $5,000 was in payment for sixty-four shares of Automobile Building Company stock. Willett and his brother Marinus controlled this concern, but, according to the testimony, the Willetts paid a great deal more in proportion for this small minority block of shares than they had paid for the shares that gave them control of the company. The process servers of the prosecution have sought in vain for many weeks for Marinus Willett, the brother of William Willett, Jr. Marinus Willett is regarded as a very important witness.

DAMAGES FOR AN AUTOPSY.

Verdict for $2,500 Against Presbyterian Hospital, Where Autopsy Was Made.

A Supreme Court jury returned a verdict yesterday for $2,500 against the Presbyterian Hospital in favor of Jane Darcy. Mrs. Darcy based her suit on an autopsy performed on the body of her son, James Darcy, who died in the hospital after a fall from a coach in a funeral procession.

Permission to perform the autopsy was given the hospital physicians by a deputy Coroner. Mrs. Darcy said that there was no reason for the autopsy, because there was nothing mysterious about her son's death, and declared that its performance was an unnecessary outrage on her feelings.

WOULD KEEP DR. FINNEY.

Loss to Baltimore Irreparable If He Goes to Princeton, Church Says.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 21.—Pressure is being put upon Dr. John M. T. Finney to induce him to decline the Presidency of Princeton. The doctor is an Elder of Brown Memorial Church, one of the wealthiest Presbyterian congregations in Baltimore. The session has sent him a resolution setting forth that his going would be "an irreparable loss to the church."

Continuing, the resolution declares: "We wish to remind you that in Baltimore you are wielding a power for good that is incalculable in its value, and that while we believe in your decision you will be animated only by high sense of duty, we hope you may see your way clear to remain with us."

AN IMPRESARIO, JAILED

But Only Until He Raised $11.50 to Satisfy Three Chorus Girls.

The Legal Aid ociety had Gennaro Ragazzioni, the manager of the Garibaldi Theatre at Fourth Street and Third Avenue, put in Ludlow Street Jail yesterday because he refused to obey an order of the court to pay $11.5 to three chorus girls who were engaged to sing for him at $10 a week each.

The girls are Lillie Deutsch, Lola Kalenska, and Bonie Karmel. Signor Ragazzioni, it appears, was not strong enough to make the ghost do a full stent each Saturday night. So he did the best he could with whatever was in the box office, and made up the balance by promises and compliments.

When the girls learned that their wages were getting further and further behind the yasked the society for help, and that is how the judgment was obtained. But what cared the Signor for the courts American. Pooh, he blow them away like that. When he have the money, then he pay. What? The money did not worry him, but why did not the ladies sing? That is what he wanted to know.

When the City Marshal called upon the Signor and led him forth why that was different again. In six hours the amount due the singers was made up, and the Signor was again an impressario and not a victim.

OLD THEATRE MAN A SUICIDE.

William Woodroffe, Clown Turned Glass Blower, Dies by Gas at 75.

William Woodroffe, a seventy-five-year-old glass blower, and the head performer in "Woodroffe's Bohemian Glass Blowers," a well-known theatrical troupe of almost half a century ago, committed suicide yesterday in the little candy store at 371 East 135th Street, of which he has been proprietor since his retirement from the stage. He was found dead on two trunks in the back room, a gas tube clinched between his teeth. The trunks were full of the former glassblower's old programmes and had evidently been all around the world with him.

On the table in the backroom was a note stating that Woodroffe had become ill and despondent and asking that F. W. Fuller, a bookseller in the 139th Street Arcade, be notified. According to Mr. Fuller the aged glassblower had started life as a clown in Barnum & Bailey's Circus. His three sons died about ten years ago and the old man quit the stage.

HELD FOR AUSTIN DISASTER.

Supt. Hamlin and Watchman Charged with Murder—Inquest Ends.

Special to The New York Times.

OLEAN, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Warrants issued yesterday in Coudersport for George C. Bayless, President of the Bayless Pulp and Paper Company, in Austin, whose dam burst on Sept. 30, causing the loss of many lives; for Frederick N. Hamlin, Superintendent of the company, and James Bailey, a night watchman, were served upon the two last named this morning in Austin, and they were taken to Coudersport for a preliminary hearing before Justice W. W. Thompson.

The charge is manslaughter. After ten witnesses were heard, the hearing was adjourned until to-morrow afternoon.

COUDERSPORT, Penn., Nov. 21.—The Austin dam disaster of Sept. 30 "was due to gross negligence on the part of George C. Bayless, President, and Fred N. Hamlin, Superintendent, of the Bayless Pulp and Paper Company," was the unanimous verdict to-day of the Coroner's Jury after three hours' deliberation. The inquest concluded to-day with the testimony of T. C. Hatton of Wilmington, Del., who designed and constructed the dam.

Hatton said the Austin dam was the biggest work he had done. His reason for the disaster was that water got under the dam and the stone slid. Hatton said he considered it gross negligence to allow water to run over the spillway after the dam moved in 1910, and that he regarded its moving sufficient notice of its dangerous condition.

MARRIED JURORS TO TRY HER

One Talesman Believed In Hanging a Woman, but Not Mrs. Patterson.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 21.—Before a jury of married men, among whom there is not a gray head, Gertrude Gibson Patterson will be tried for the murder of her husband, whom she shot and killed Sept. 25 while walking with him in a suburb of Denver, near a tuberculosis sanitarium in which he was a patient.

Each member of the jury stated that he was willing to impose the death penalty if the evidence appeared to warrant it. Albert N. Eells, a venireman, disagreed with Special Prosecutor Benson's contention that the law should be enforced equally between men and women.

"Men make the laws," said Eells. "Women don't. I think women are entitled to more consideration than men."

He was challenged for cause.

William E. Gibson, challenged for cause, declared himself willing to impose the death penalty on a woman "in some cases." Then his eye wandered to the defendant just in time to meet her gaze.

"But not in this case," he added.

HOW FARMS SAVE CITY BOYS.

Reformers at Dinner Tell of Training Up Good Citizens.

Social reformers who are interested in the comparatively new plan of putting city boys who are either dependent on the community or in danger of becoming criminals in farm colonies or in the homes of farmers, met at a dinner last night at the Lotos Club given by Amos L. Prescott, President of the J. L. Prescott Company. Representatives of the various colonies and societies told how they did their work and what they hoped to accomplish.

The Rev. G. W. Hinckley of the Good Will Farm, at Hinckley, Me., one of the most successful and widely known teachers of city boys, told of the interest he had found in scientific agriculture among the boys within the last five years. Ambitious boys had taken up the study of modern farming with enthusiasm. Most of his boys would become farmers, while in the past a large part of them had gone back to the city.

George D. Powell, President of the Agricultural Experts' Association, advised teaching plenty of practical farming with just enough science to bring about the highest efficiency.

Franklin D. Briggs of the State Agricultural School suggested that the State of New York ought to put the sinking families of the cities on the farm, and give them another start. The State could afford to do it, he said, just as the Government could afford to reclaim the land in the West.

Charles Loring Brace of the Children's Aid Society advocated that society's method of keeping the city boy in a school only a few months and then sending him to a farming family. A boy who had completed the short course in the school could find a thousand homes in the State, he said.

Other speakers were Lyman Beecher Stowe, Lewis T. Eaton of Billings, Mon., Frederic E. Bower, George A. Hubble, and Hastings H. Hart. John L. Boardman was the toastmaster. There were about seventy-five at the dinner.

APOLOGIZES TO YALE MEN.

Manager of Theatre They Wrecked Admits Criticism of Him Is Deserved.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 21.—Manager Eldridge of the Hyperion Theatre apologized formally to-day to Yale undergraduates for the treatment they received Saturday night, when the curtain was rung down prematurely and the hose was turned on them. He wrote to The Yale Daily News, saying:

"I deeply regret to say that much of the criticism of the Hyperion management was deserved. The fire hose was turned on by frightened stage hands, and would never have been used with my orders. Its use was the most regrettable happening in the history of the Hyperion. I have done everything in my power to locate the man who turned it on, and if he is discovered he will be immediately discharged. Furthermore, I will gladly make a reasonable restitution to men individually for garments damaged by water.

"The damage to the theatre has been about $1,000, not to mention the money lost by necessity of closing the theatre Monday night and the cancellation of the engagement for to-morrow night. Under ordinary circumstances a theatre will be justified in bringing suit for this loss, but in view of our past friendly relations with the Yale student body, and the fact that the premature ringing down of the curtain and the turning on of the water was an inexcusable blunder, no such action is contemplated.

"The Hyperion owes the Yale students a deep apology. The management trusts that it will be accepted in the spirit in which it is offered, and that the students will in the future, as in the past, be the Hyperion's most desirable and most gentlemanly patrons."

BOSS COX QUITS BANKING.

Cincinnati Bank Absorbs His Company —C. P. Taft's Organ Assails Him.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 21.—George B. Cox, President of the Cincinnati Trust Company, announced last night that his bank had consolidated with the Provident Savings Bank and Trust Company of this city, and stated that he had retired from the banking business for good, as "it was a hard game."

The Provident Bank assumes all the liabilities of the Cincinnati Trust Company, while the latter turns over to it $800,000 of its stock. The remaining assets of the Cincinnati Trust Company, which amount to $1,200,000, will be liquidated by the Trustees for the benefit of the stockholders.

In an editorial to-day on the coming election of the Blaine Club, Cincinnati's leading Republican organization, The Times-Star, owned by Charles P. Taft, brother of President Taft, not only repudiated the sovereignty of George B. Cox as leader of the Republican Party in this city and county, but renounced Cox's chief helmsmen, August Herrmann and Rudolph Hynicka. It says in part:

"The Republicans of Hamilton County will no longer submit to the control of the party as it has been exercised heretofore. Mr. Cox has withdrawn; Mr. Herrmann and Mr. Hynicka, who have been his lieutenants, have not withdrawn, but they are such a part of the former organization that public sentiment requires them to step aside."

CORRUPTION IN FOOTBALL.

Wisconsin Coach Tells How Colleges Procure Their Prospective Stars.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 21.—That college football is honeycombed with corruption all over the country and that the whole system should be submitted to a thorough housecleaning is the opinion of Dr. Charles McCarthy, assistant coach at Wisconsin for many years. Dr. McCarthy's comment on the situation, while induced by the Pickering affair of Minnesota University, was directed to colleges in the East as much if not more than to Western institutions.

"I know that never in the history of football," he said, "was there more corruption than at the present time. In the East it is even the custom to pick out some heavy boy with fair intelligence and get some alumnus to see that he gets through 'Prep' school and then college. They are careful not to get plug-uglies; it is systematic and well organized.

"In the West as well as in the East alumni associations will loan money to a promising man on a note. If he makes good the note is never collected. He cannot 'squeal,' or the note will be collected. The giants who are showing up on these teams are evidence enough."

TRY OLD STYLE FOOTBALL.

Cornell Spends Strenuous Afternoon Weeding Out the Weaklings.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Old-fashioned football and coaching tactics characterized the work of the Cornell squad on the north gridiron on the hill this afternoon, where they were compelled to take refuge from the frozen condition of the regular 'Varsity practice field, and the cold and strong north wind blew across the alumni field. Although the last game of the season is rapidly approaching, the squad was driven by Dan Reed strenuously to cut off all the weaklings, and both quarter backs were instructed to avoid all fancy plays and forward passes, to keep hammering at straight line plays and end run formations until these had been thoroughly mastered.

Man by man the 'Varsity team was displaced, for the moment one of the first-string men made a slip in either missing a tackle or failing to get into the interference or do his share in the play, he was relegated to the side lines or the scrub team and a substitute took his place. Every man on the 'Varsity team was used, except Eyrich and O'Rourke, who were laid off again. It was reported that Eyrich would be around in condition by Saturday. In his place to-day Franklin, an ex-guard, who weighs about 180 pounds, was tried and he made quite a favorable impression. At the other end Fritz started, but the coaches took him out in favor of Guyer before the game was well under way. Capt. Munk and Champaign were displaced after a time by Williamson and Krogstad, and Davidson was put in for the latter. Delano played guard for O'Rourke, but Munns, at right guard, stuck through the scrimmage. This was Miller's first game at centre on the 'Varsity, and he showed up in good form. Miller's weight and strength count in his favor in the defense, while in passing the ball he is sure and steady. Stimson was also given a try-out for a short time. The coaches used a large number of men in the back field, Butler, Smith, and Clarke playing quarter back; O'Connor, Whyte, Hawkins, McCormick, and Collins, the half backs, and Underhill and Hill full back.

CARA MIA RETAINS YACHT CUP

Protests Against Joyant and Corinthian Are Sustained.

The Manhasset Bay Challenge Cup, for which seven Eastern yacht clubs competed last July as challengers of the American Yacht Club yacht Cara Mia, remains with the American Yacht Club according to the decision of the Regatta Committee yesterday. The protests against the eligibility of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club entry Joyant, which won two of the three races, and the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club entry Corinthian, were sustained by the committee. Those against the Windward, Cara Mia, Timandra, Amoret, and Sayonara are not sustained, and the Cara Mia is declared winner of the cup. James D. Sparkman, one of the members of the committee, filed a dissenting opinion.

CHASE STEPS DOWN AS YANKS' MANAGER

Will Remain with Hilltoppers as First Baseman—Wolverton Mentioned as Leader.

Hal Chase, manager of the New York American League Baseball Club since September, 1910, when he was appointed to succeed George Stallings, yesterday tendered his resignation to Owner Frank Farrell. Chase will continue to play first base for the club. His successor has not yet been appointed.

Various rumors have been going the rounds since the close of the past baseball season that Chase would not be in charge of the Yankees next season. It was generally reported that he was to be deposed by the club owner, but this was repeatedly denied by Owner Farrell. To intimate friends Chase made known the fact some time ago that he was seriously thinking of resigning the leadership of the team, but the first inkling of this intention to reach the club officially came on Monday afternoon of this week, when Chase went to the club office, 320 Fifth Avenue, for a conference with Mr. Farrell. The latter was attending a session of the Supreme Court, defending a case brought against him, by Joseph Gordon, former President of the club. Chase left word that he would make another call yesterday.

Chase met Mr. Farrell yesterday during the noon adjournment of the Supreme Court and told the Yankee club owner that he wished to resign the management of the club. The only provision that he made in turning over his charge was that his salary remain the same as last year. Mr. Farrell made no objection to this feature, and after a brief and most friendly conversation Chase's rule over the destinies of the Yankees was at an end.

Chase had a contract to manage the Yankees during the seasons of 1911 and 1912. He signed the document at the close of the 1910 season, after directing the club's affairs for the last six weeks of the season and during the post-season series with the Giants. He was put in temporary charge of the team at Detroit during the last Western trip, after a dispute with Manager George Stallings. Owner Farrell went West to settle the trouble, and his visit resulted in the retirement of Stallings and the appointment of Chase.

As a manager Chase failed to show the expected and necessary qualifications. Like Larry Lajoie, Chase is one of baseball's greatest stars, and, like the big Frenchman, he lacks that essential something which makes real managers. His rule on the Hilltop, while it proved a disappointment at the finish, can hardly be charged against Chase, other than because he failed to enforce the discipline which was necessary. He made his mistakes, like all managers, but there were happenings which he could not forestall, and these were the principal factors in pulling the team so far down in the race. Up to June the team traveled along at a clip that threatened to make Chase's first year of management a sensation, but the pitching staff broke down completely, the supposedly strong infield did little better, and in a few instances reliable batsmen of the previous year, instead of showing the expected improvement, fell down miserably. Chase surely had his troubles, and no one was more sorely disappointed than he at the Yankees' failure. During the closing weeks of the season the team failed miserably, dropping game after game, and the last straw came into view in the final week, when the team dropped out of the first division and finished in sixth place, after holding third place the greater part of the season.

Mr. Farrell was much pleased at the turn of affairs, as he realized as well as anybody that Chase was not the right man in the place, being too easy with the players. He complimented Chase yesterday on the sensible view of the situation which the latter took when it would have been possible for him to hold the reins another year and try to redeem his failure of 1911. Mr. Farrell also stated that unless Chase had taken just the course which he followed there would have been no change in the management of the club for next season. The contract which called for Chase to lead the team two years would have been lived up to and Chase would surely have been given another opportunity to make good, Mr. Farrell said yesterday.

In resigning the management, Chase assured Mr. Farrell that he had no desire of making a change to some other city. "I have been treated most liberally by the club owners and most fairly by the fans, and I would prefer to remain in New York, even as a private in the ranks, than to go elsewhere," was Chase's explanation of his feeling on a change in management. He also assured Mr. Farrell that he would give his best efforts for any man who is placed in charge of the club, and Hal's best ranks about as high as anything in baseball.

Who will be chosen to succeed Chase remains in doubt, but the leading candidate for the position at the present time is Harry Wolverton, for the past two years manager of the Oakland Club of the Pacific Coast League. It was rumored a month ago that Owner Farrell had sent a letter to Bill Lange, the old-time Chicago outfielder, regarding Wolverton's managerial ability, with a view to appointing him as leader of the Yankees. Mr. Farrell immediately denied that he had made any inquiries or that he even knew Lange, but it has since become known that President Ban Johnson of the American League, who holds the whip hand in all changes of an important nature in American League affairs, wrote to Lange regarding Wolverton. The latter has been prominent as a manager of Class A teams since he left the National League. He was manager of the Newark team when Joe McGinnity purchased that club, and the Iron Man signed him to fill the position, but they could not agree, and Wolverton, rather than accept dictation in his policy of management, resigned. He has since been at the head of the Oakland Club, and is still under contract there, but it is understood that the club owners will not interfere with him if he is named to lead the Yankees. Wolverton played third base for the Philadelphia Nationals for several years, and during the war against the American League he jumped to Washington. He remained there a short time, and returned to Philadelphia, finishing his major league career with the Phillies.

The change of management here will be the fifth in the American League since the close of last season, and another change is likely to be made—at St. Louis. Besides the new manager here, the start of the 1912 season will show Harry Davis in George Stovall's place at Cleveland, Jimmy Callahan succeeding Hugh Duffy at Chicago, Jake Stahl in Pat Donovan's place at Boston, and Clarke Griffith filling the vacancy caused by McAleer's retirement at Washington. A successor to Bobby Wallace at St. Louis is expected at the American League meeting, soon to be held here, if a selection is not made before that time. Only the Philadelphia Athletics and the Detroit Tigers are not affected by changes in management.

Phillies Won from Havana, 7 to 6.

HAVANA, Nov. 21.—The Philadelphia Nationals to-day won from the Havana Baseball Club by a score of 7 to 6.

For Other Sports See Page 14.

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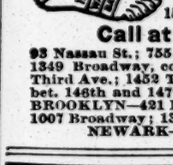

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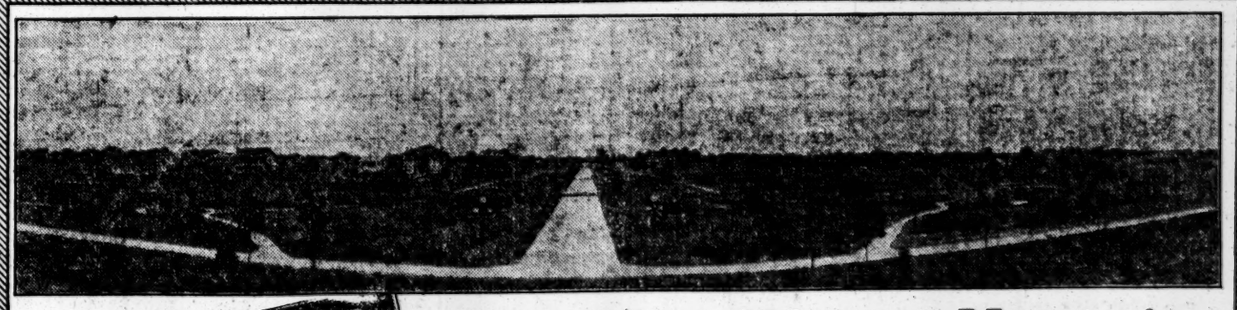
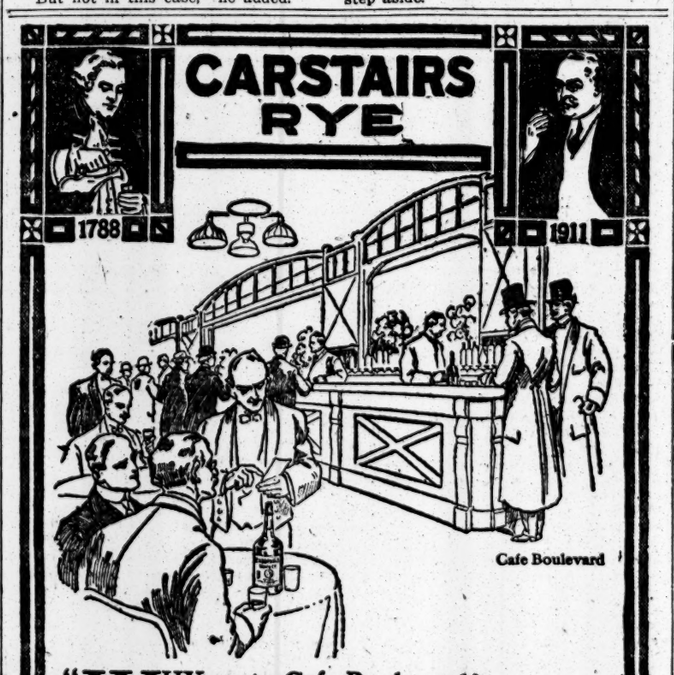
Eldridge Street cor. Rivington Street
Seventh Ave. bet. 48th and 49th Sts.
Lexington Ave. Cor. 124th Street
Grand Street cor. Clinton Street
Courtlandt Ave. Cor. 148th Street
BROOKLYN
Graham Avenue cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Avenue cor. Rockaway Ave.



CARSTAIRS RYE



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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 22, 1911.

CREDIT CURRENCY.

Mr. PAUL WARBURG was one of the first to popularize the idea of making commercial assets the basis of banking, and his paper read yesterday at New Orleans shows that he still leads in the argument for its adoption. No one better than he has shown how the small man will profit by having his modest promissory note made the basis of national and international business on the largest scale. As the matter stands, big business has the best of it in matters of credit in the United States. The discrimination in the financial centres against the small borrower or the provincial borrower is not malicious and is inevitable. This Nation of ninety millions, covering a continent without universal sources of credit information, necessarily does business on a neighborhood scale, and is in its financial swaddling clothes as a result. Mr. WARBURG points out that the essence of the plan of financial reform is the standardization of the small man's neighborhood credit. Although his credit is small, it may be as sound as a millionaire's, but it cannot be as generally acceptable unless it is made so by a bank's indorsement. In that case it may have all the intrinsic value of a National bank note, and have the advantage of bearing interest. Its worth would not be less than a cashier's check, and it would be better than its face by the amount of its discount. The advantage to the little man would be that his bank could accommodate him more easily and readily if it could itself be sure of rediscount without the reproach which now attaches to such accommodation between banks of equal standing. If there were a single institution which rediscounted for all banks there would be no reproach in rediscounts, and men of all grades of credit would profit by the standardization of the credit of all solvent traders. It would then be as liquid as banknotes, and its flow would largely prevent baling and shipping of currency like freight.

Mr. WARBURG does not shirk the point that Wall Street finance will lose its primacy when credit rests upon commercial paper rather than upon securities. Just in proportion as this might array Wall Street against the scheme it unites the country in its favor. But Mr. WARBURG boldly challenges this Wall Street sentiment. He says:

> While our present system makes New York the undoubted money centre and gives to its banks a position of pre-eminence and predominance, this power is possessed only at the expense of a responsibility which, with our present system, in times of stress, brings mortification and humiliation. Wall Street at present is a ruler on a keg of dynamite. And, like many an absolute ruler in recent years, it finds it more conducive to safety and contentment to forego some of its prerogatives—thrust upon New York not by its own will, but as a result of our present laws and conditions—and to turn an oligarchy into a constitutional democratic federation.

The Wall Street which will respond to that patriotic sentiment is that Wall Street which has borne the stress of recent disturbances of our credit system. The Wall Street which may oppose the reforms is the Wall Street not entitled to have its selfish interests considered against the National interests.

Mr. WARBURG lends the weight of his authority to the use of the notes of the National Reserve Association as bank reserves. Its credit and resources will be so high that there can be no distinction between its book credits—which are to be the reserves of the other banks—and its notes, which will be the country's currency. Therefore the notes may be used as reserves, although the present National bank notes may not be. Being convertible into gold upon demand, they should be treated as gold, while the present National bank notes ought to be regarded as assets but not as cash. It is part of the plan to aggregate the gold reserves of the country, and to have them kept in the central institution until wanted elsewhere. This would be promoted by using the notes as reserves throughout the country, and by allowing the gold to accumulate in the central reserve, without competitive bidding by the smaller banks.

This is strongly put, but does not dispose of the case. The notes are not proposed to be legal tenders, and therefore will be no better than our gold certificates if it is necessary to pay debts at a time when the rule of reason has ceased. In 1907 gold certificates were refused as tender upon real estate maturities, and those possessing gold certificates were unable to make use of them. Commercial asset currency of indisputable soundness would not be the best reserves when the banks could not tender them in payment of obligations. Besides the question of reserves, it is necessary to consider the inflation of credit if the rediscounts should provide the means of reduplicating loans. That the danger of attenuation of credit is not imaginary is proved by the fact that there is uneasiness upon this point in London, and that the German bank scheme requires the addition of gold when the loans become large. If this is so in the countries where the banking profession is so much more experienced than here, what shall be said about intrusting this discretion to our thousands of banks in the country districts? Even if Mr. WARBURG's arguments shall prevail ultimately, ought there not to be at first some limitation of the credits to be so enlarged by the rediscount idea? Especially ought not caution to be observed when the rediscounts are to be made matter of lawful right rather than of practice alone? It is not unknown that in the countries whence we take the idea rediscounts are sometimes refused, or conceded with a caution not to come again. With this precaution unavailable, is it not well at first to break the endless chain of credit by requiring the minor banks after rediscounts to use gold instead of notes as reserves? It is true that this would make them competitors of the National Reserve Association for gold, but it would relieve the central association of the demand for accommodation which should require it to accumulate gold.

DOES PRESSURE BREAK RAILS?

It has generally been supposed by competent engineers that the failure of steel rails is due more to the character and quality of the steel, and the method of manufacture, than to heavy service. But the result of the Inter-State Commerce Commission's investigation into the cause of the disaster on the Lehigh Valley Railroad near Manchester, N. Y., last August, in which many lives were lost, seems to show that the derailment of the train was caused by transverse fissures in a rail, which were probably due to heavy wheel pressure, and not to "piping" which comes from a defect in manufacture. Chief Inspector BELKNAP says in his report that the development of transverse fissures indicates that the limit of wheel pressure has probably been surpassed on rails of the usual structure and notes an increasing occurrence of accidents of this character.

"Piping" in rails may be discovered by careful examination. The rails on that section of the Lehigh Valley Road on which the August disaster occurred had been tested shortly before the derailment. It is known that the particular rail which broke had been taken up, shortened and relaid. In the process of shortening the rail "piping" should have been discovered, if that defect existed. The report indicates that the perils of modern railroad travel may be greater than was supposed. The increase in the number of accidents caused by broken rails in ten years has been very large.

The Commission urges a complete investigation of this subject to ascertain if the "danger zone" in the use of steel rails as at present manufactured has been reached. If rails without defect are liable to break under pressure an accident might occur at any time for which the responsibility could not be placed. Lately a committee of the American Railway Engineering Association has been conducting investigations into the manufacture of rails. Opinions differ among the experts as to the wearing quality of open hearth and Bessemer steel, and as to the value of the various alloys. But the question of transverse fissures seems, as yet, to have had little attention. Carelessness in making the ingots tends to sponginess in the metal, but this may be discovered by testing. But clearly a rail is needed to bear all the pressure of modern railway traffic.

PURIFYING IN EARNEST.

Supreme Court Justice TOMPKINS has peremptorily severed the connections with the Bronx sewer by the towns of Scarsdale, Bronxville, Tuckahoe, and Hartsdale. Fair notice and ample interval for making other arrangements had been given and neglected on the theory that the movement for purification of the Hudson and the harbor was a fad which would be forgotten if treated with sufficiently stubborn neglect. The withdrawal of the sewer connections will be as little troublesome at this season as at any time, and before another warm season arrives the inconvenienced towns can provide themselves with purification plants, and the sewer can be extended to the legal distance from shore and depth from the surface, whereupon the prohibition can be removed.

To-morrow the experts will meet to consider the sufficiency of the limitation of the use of the Passaic sewer. Under present conditions the Passaic sewage nuisance attenuates itself progressively with the flow toward the ocean. Under the trunk sewer proposal the crude sewage would have been emptied with all its rankness into the harbor direct, without the attenuation now making the nuisance endurable in New Jersey, which is intending to relieve itself at the expense of New York. Upon the intervention of the United States and New York City and State a bargain has been made withdrawing the objections to the sewer on condition that disposal works shall be provided of such an efficiency that—

> there is an absence in New York Bay of visible suspended particles coming from the Passaic Valley sewage; that there is an absence of deposits in New York Bay coming from the Passaic Valley sewage; that there is an absence in New York Bay and its vicinities of odors due to the putrefaction of organic matter contained in the Passaic Valley sewage thus discharged.

Unfortunately the highly disesteemed sewage of New Jersey is not marked for purposes of identification. Imagine that there is a sewage nuisance arising from the Passaic sewer, and fancy the court being compelled to decide whether the origin is in the Passaic sewage, or the Hoboken sewage, or the Manhattan sewage, or the Staten Island sewage, all of which flow together at the Passaic outlet. The burden of proof being on the complainants, it is evident that the Passaic sewage would have an irrevocable license to do its own unsweet will. Of course the ingenuous Passaic promoters had no such idea in making such an arrangement, but they would be the beneficiaries of it.

The Chicago Drainage Canal sinks into insignificance as a leading case when compared to this issue between sovereign States affecting the Nation's harbor located in New York Bay. There is hardly an expert of standing who is not retained by one side or the other, and the court proceedings may last until the crack of doom unless the parties get together and make a fairer bargain than the one now under criticism. Fortunately the tendency of events is indicated by the action on Saturday of Orange, Montclair, and East Orange in withdrawing from the trunk sewer plan. They think independent action better, whether or not the defilement of the harbor be lawful or its remedy feasible.

SOME BUDGET CUTS.

The Board of Aldermen has cut over $8,000,000 from the city's budget for 1912. Such cuts as have been made in the interest of economy Mayor GAYNOR should, of course, approve. Some of them, however, need scrutiny. There is the item of $216,000, for instance, devoted by the Board of Estimate to standardizing the salaries and grades of 82,000 employés and involving more than $80,000,000 annually, besides $15,000,000 for supplies and $5,000,000 for charities. The Bureau of Municipal Research seems convinced that the amount of this item would easily be saved by the first year's standardization, and the standards attained would save the sum over and over again for years to come.

Then there is the $12,200 appropriated to check up snow removal accounts. For lack of the system which this amount would pay for, the city has literally lost millions in its snow contracts. Again, the $3,000 needed to employ a statistician for the Board of Education's records of finance, supplies, buildings, and educational statistics would surely be saved in the resultant economies, as well as the $2,100 for the census board to locate sites and buildings, and for the control of attendance officers.

Perhaps the Mayor, who has the veto power, will conclude that other considerations than that of saving money were involved in these Aldermanic budget cuts.

THE PROSPECT IN CHINA.

The two perils that menace China at the present moment are anarchy on the one hand and foreign intervention, with possible aggression and grabbing, on the other hand. So far as Westerners can see, both would best be avoided by the organization of a limited constitutional monarchy under the guidance of such a strong man as YUAN SHIH-KAI undoubtedly is. That is something that the Western mind can grasp, and we naturally infer that it would lead to the same general results as a similar system produces on our side of the world. The alternative of a nominal republic is almost inconceivable from what we know of the Chinese people. A single republic or a federation of republics formed in the different sections of the empire, or a congeries of independent States, is something that no one among us can pass judgment on. Nearly all that we know, or think that we know, makes it seem impracticable, if not utterly impossible.

Yet there are features of the actual situation that a few months since would have seemed almost as incredible as the formation of some sort of democratic-republican organization in China. There is somewhere a force that tends to unity of action and organization in the rebellion. If there were not, the armies of which we know could not be assembled, kept in the field, and operated. There are at present some 17,000 rebel troops approaching Nanking, and they are reported to be fairly equipped with arms, artillery, ammunition, and supplies. Taking into account the trustworthy information as to the revolutionary military forces in the Yangtse-Kiang Valley, in the northern provinces, and at scattered points, it is a moderate estimate that the revolution has from forty to fifty thousand men under arms. These forces are not mere hordes of discontented peasants. They are clearly subject to a certain degree of discipline. They have been savage enough with their native enemies, but so far the property and persons of foreigners have been safe, safer than in the past and quite as safe as they would have been in some of our Western communities. All this means that there are men, or a class of men, who can command extensive resources, who must have a good deal of money, and who have prepared, quite without the knowledge of the Western World, and probably without the knowledge of the Peking Government, an effectual organization of surprising strength. It does not mean that republics could successfully be administered in China, but it does mean that some of the essentials of systematic voluntary organization exist.

The question of foreign intervention is a difficult one. YUAN professes to wish to avoid it. The revolutionaries have shown very practically that they wish to avoid it. Most of the foreign nations with interests in China have no reason to desire it and strong reasons for preventing it if they can, and chief among these nations are the United States and Great Britain. Germany, though not so emphatically pledged against intervention, has little to gain from it in any form that it is likely to take. Russia and Japan are formally pledged against it, but are believed by a good many able Chinese and by many Occidentals to be plotting a situation where the pledge will be "impossible" to observe. Of this there is no substantial proof. Both countries are neighbors of China; both have a footing in Manchuria; both are emigrating peoples with a surplus population that, in Japan, presses on the resources of the home land, and in Russia has the innate "wanderlust." But both of these nations would gain more from a sane and orderly government in China, from the prosperity of its people, and from its development, than from any acquisition of Chinese territory achieved by violence. Moreover, what tendencies toward aggression may exist in the minds of the Governments of Japan and of Russia will certainly be opposed and held in check, if necessary, by the action of other Powers, and particularly by that of Great Britain, an ally of Japan and a close friend of Russia, with the hearty co-operation of the United States.

The United States, indeed, according to our Washington dispatches, has already approached the other Western Governments, and, doubtless, that of Japan, with a view to united action in any crisis that may arise. With the established principle of the Hay policy as a starting point—the maintenance of the territorial integrity of China and the "open door"—it is safe to assume that united action will be peaceful action as far as that is possible. Certainly great changes in China seem unavoidable, and it well may be that foreign intervention will be necessary, but the true interests of all the world require that it shall be for the protection of the Chinese themselves in the stage of evolution upon which they have entered.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Fee Splitting Finds One Defender.

In discussing the other day the division of fees and the payment of commissions by medical specialists when general practitioners send them patients, we said that though the practice, judging from the constant denunciation which it receives, is not uncommon, nobody dares clearly and publicly to defend it. This statement was inaccurate, at least to the extent that Dr. B. S. TALMEY, a surgeon of this city, has written for The Medical Council of Philadelphia a letter in which he makes a defense of fee splitting so emphatic and unqualified that he invites the inference that he does it himself.

Dr. TALMEY sees no reason why the surgeon should not reward the man who "brings in business." All business men do it, he says, so why should the medical profession have a different morality? That he can ask the question leaves one gasping. But that is only a beginning. The only arguments against fee splitting of which Dr. TALMEY knows are that it may lead to raising the price paid by the patient, and that it may impel the general practitioner to "recommend inexperienced surgeons from whom he expects a commission instead of sending the case to the man with the great name who will condescend to gobble up everything himself."

The first of these objections Dr. TALMEY answers by saying that he always charges for an operation all that the patient can pay, whether it be $100 or $1,000, no matter whether a commission be given or not, so how does it concern a patient? The second point he meets by declaring that as the general practitioner's own reputation and practice are involved in the success of the specialist's work, he would never dare to recommend a man whose competency he suspected.

There is a certain plausibility, it must be admitted, in both of these pleas, but if they be valid, why the secrecy in which the fee splitting is always—Dr. TALMEY excepted—veiled from the public eye? And the business men to whom the doctor appeals as exemplars would tell him that every secret fee or commission is dishonest—a betrayal of somebody by somebody. They will also call his attention to the fact that the giving and taking of such fees are forbidden by the laws of his own State.

If people were willing to pay the general practitioner who recommends a specialist what the service is worth, Dr. TALMEY admits, fee splitting could, perhaps should, be abandoned, but he doesn't expect the public to be educated to that point in his day. Therefore it cannot, and shouldn't, be abandoned!

A Spoiled Child Who Was Soundly Beaten.

Believers in the ancient rule that sparing the rod spoils the child, and those who so frequently lament that teachers in the public schools are no longer permitted to beat their pupils, should read with attention the evidence presented at the murder trial now going on in Springfield, Mass.

SPENCER, the young prisoner at the bar, has shown since early childhood the traits of character which all advocates of corporal punishment credit the rod with the power to control or cure. He has not governed his temper, he has treated his elders and superiors with insolence, he has been idle and thievish, and as the culmination of his undisciplined career he has shot dead a young woman who by screaming imperiled his safety while he was committing a burglary—the last of many—in the house where she was living.

But SPENCER'S father, a respectable, Sunday school superintending New Englander of the old type—the type that accepted SOLOMON'S dictum as worthy of the Wisest Man—went on the stand and in evident self-satisfaction told how he had pounded his son with a severity that might be called ferocious were it not also conscientious. Every fault had been thus "corrected"—and every fault had remained and had steadily increased all through infancy and youth, to blossom into robbery and murder in early manhood.

Of course, this one case does not prove that children should never be beaten, that none of them profits from beating in due measure on discreetly chosen occasions. It does prove, however, that the rod is not invariably a cure for bad morals and bad manners, and that it takes something more than pious intention on the wielder's part to assure in any case good results. As a matter of fact, it is more than probable that what young SPENCER became was the result of his father's cruelty, and that the father would not be out of place if he sat in the dock beside the son, or even if he sat there alone, while the son went to a hospital for that treatment of his psychic and physical wounds which he has long needed.

In his case, certainly, the rod was not spared and the child was spoiled. That the relation between the unsparing and the spoiling was that of cause and effect, in the sense that no other causes had to do with producing the effect, it would be rash to assert, but surely this episode in the social history of our time must decrease such little confidence in flogging as a disciplinary and remedial measure as still lingers outside the circle of those who take a morbid and perverted joy in bringing the lash down on the shrinking flesh of little children.

An Adviser in Need of Advice.

There is a curious inconsistency in JAMES J. HILL'S latest remarks about and to the farmers. First he scolds the members of that much discussed class for not learning scientific agriculture, instead of stupidly following the methods which, in wholly different conditions, made their fathers and grandfathers and great-grandfathers—especially the latter—more or less successful exploiters of the land. But almost in the next sentence Mr. HILL speaks contemptuously of the books about farming written by men "who couldn't handle a plowshare if they tried."

It is just this antagonism to the expert in science who is an amateur in practice that is the trouble with the too conservative farmers whom Mr. HILL scolds so severely—and so justly. They, too, despise the "book farmer," even when his fields raise big crops, while theirs produce poor ones or none at all. They, too, have contempt for the man who can't—it's more often won't—"handle a plowshare," to use a phrase which shows how little of a farmer, book or other, Mr. HILL is, when that man has the impudence to tell them that he knows more about farming than they do. He usually does, as a matter of fact, but that only makes his impudence the more offensive.

"NEAR" STENOGRAPHERS.

Psychological Tests Might Be Used to Discourage the Misfits.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are not too many stenographers, but there are too many "near" stenographers, who fail from lack of mental and physical aptitude or from imperfect training. I lately had an applicant who answered an advertisement for a stenographer who stated that she had had no experience but had taken a course at the "Thirty-day school" of stenography and typewriting. (This is a fact. There is a school offering to make stenographers in thirty days.)

It would be possible for a practiced examiner with a few simple tests and some analysis to say definitely whether any applicant had or had not the mental and physical equipment needed to make a stenographer. Many bitter failures would be prevented by so much forethought and trouble. It is very likely that Columbia University and the College of the City of New York are equipped with psychological laboratories for making such tests and examinations as would be required. It is the great defect of our education, both higher and lower, that no help is given the pupil to "find himself" in the direction of life work. Boys and girls equally blunder and fail, often becoming discouraged, merely from trying to do what in the nature of their make-up they cannot do.

The public schools of Germany are doing something toward helping boys to choose a line of work for which they are fitted. William Wirt of the Gary (Ind.) schools is showing originality and purpose in his "reformed" public schools. There is a bureau in Boston offering advice to any who may apply regarding choice of work fit for individual ability. Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, Superintendent of Chicago Public Schools, is fully alive to the lack of relation between school and work. The Sage Foundation might well devote money and effort to the relation between poverty and useless miseducation. "What knowledge is of most worth?" asks Herbert Spencer, and answers the question in his clear and simple little book, "Education," which every young man and young woman ought to read. As an employer of help of all kinds, I have been made wholly sick at heart with the misfits, the failures, the aimless, who go about looking for a chance to earn their bread when probably they will be unable to fill creditably the most simple and humble position. The many men who can "turn a hand to almost anything"—meaning that they can do nothing well. The many girls who ought to be doing housework, but will rather starve and risk self-respect trying to hold to some form of ill-paid, unskilled work supposed to have a small social preference—it all makes me wish to live under a different form of civilization (or even uncivilization) where fewer wrecks and derelicts would float by to sadden those who think with their hearts and not with their foreheads. ENGINEER.

Philadelphia, Penn., Nov. 20, 1911.

The Official Subway Scheme.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on "The People and the Subways" will be approved by every right-thinking citizen of our city. That the rights of the people have been ignored to gratify personal interests is so plain that he who runs may read. I endeavored to show last July that the subway scheme of our youthful officials was a mere farce and of no binding force. The thickly populated portions of Brooklyn, its Eastern District, and the interests of a traveling community were all set aside to serve real estate speculators and a corporation which has long oppressed the people rather than a bestowal of fair and honest service. This apparent betrayal of a constituency in the interest of a corporation and of realty speculators is a sad reflection upon all fusion movements.

C. AUGUSTUS HAVILAND.

New York, Nov. 21, 1911.

Takes Airings on the Roof.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a "shut in" and invalid I have benefited from purer air and such exercise as I was capable of taking, by having my old office chair on the roof of my apartment house, and occupying it daily, except in stormy weather, from one to four hours, according to the season, and reading or writing, of course suitably protected from taking cold, as if on a sleigh ride, I consider I have got more good from it than I could from an automobile or carriage and pair, and at no expense. Try it. E. T.

New York, Nov. 20, 1911.

THE NEWEST MARCONI FEATS.

One Limits the Direction Wireless Messages May Take.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Marconi system is very much gratified with the great interest shown by THE TIMES in the latest developments of wireless telegraphy and especially commends the energy displayed in obtaining and commenting in Monday's issue on the first message from Italy to America. While some freak signals—possibly messages—may have been received at a distance even greater than that from Coltano to Glace Bay, some four thousand miles, yet this was the first commercial message distined to be sent and actually sent at such a great distance.

I take exception to a certain extent to the latter part of the little article appearing in to-day's issue, entitled "Marconi's latest achievement," in that you take no notice of one of Commendatore Marconi's latest inventions, termed the "directive invention," whereby messages are projected in a given direction within a radius of 45 degrees, and whereby the energy is very materially concentrated and diffusion in all other directions prevented.

As to the "intercepting" or taking the sense of a message sent by wireless, this can only be done by those whose stations are "tuned" to the pitch of the sending station. Owing to the use of special apparatus in the Marconi system whereby delicate tuning is attained to prevent the interception of messages malicious interference is readily checked, and there is no more difficulty in preventing the reception of messages by cable or wire than of wireless messages.

J. BOTTOMLEY, Vice President.

New York, Nov. 21, 1911.

Teacher Penalized, In Promotion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there any other system, whether educational, commercial, or governmental, in which an employe is penalized for being promoted? I ask because, preposterous as it may seem, the statement is true of the New York City school system. I will give a concrete example:

A teacher after serving five years, let us say, in the elementary schools in any of the grades from 1A to 6B inclusive, determines to fit herself for high school work. Perhaps she has been taking post-graduate courses in her specialty for the last two or three years, giving up afternoons to attendance at the lectures and evenings and Saturdays to research work. She then takes the high school examinations in her subject, and, because of the sincerity and diligence with which she has prosecuted her university studies, passes high up on the list. She is now honored with the title of junior teacher in the high schools.

But here's the rub. She learns that her salary, instead of advancing annually by regular increments, as it would have done had she remained in the elementary system, will remain stationary for three years. In other words, as a reward for her promotion, she stands to lose—$40 the first year, $80 the second year, and $120 the third year. In all $240. A man in a similar predicament loses no less than $630 during his first three years of high school service! JUNIOR.

New York, Nov. 21, 1911.

Civil Service Pensions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The agitation for the establishment of a system for pensions for the civil service employes of the Government cannot be too strongly presented or too highly commended. The subject has been discussed often, but in a desultory way. It is to be hoped something practical will come out of the present movement. The Government would be much better served if it had a civil service on as firm a foundation and as permanent a future as the military or naval service.

In England the civil service stands on a par with the military, and with its permanency a much better class of employes are obtained.

Naturally, then, the attraction of a pension at the end of their active service will bring a better and a higher class, and the longer the service the more valuable to the Government.

Secretary MacVeagh has been very earnest in the establishment of proper pensions, and his views are eminently sound and wise. Secretary Meyer proposes to ask for an increase in the pay of the civil pension employes in his department. This is certainly their due, and the recommendation should be received favorably. Why not have a pension as an additional attraction, as it certainly would be, toward obtaining employes of the highest standard?

New York, Nov. 20, 1911. A. W.

The Vanity of High Insteps.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some articles in your paper on flat feet and high insteps have recently come to my notice. It seems that educators and athletes are about to make a vigorous effort to eliminate the "flat-footed" and make this a Nation of "high steppers." This matter has two aspects. Have you any friends with insteps sufficiently high to be noticeable? Then you have surely heard enough about it to make you sick of the whole subject, for there is no bodily peculiarity of which its possessors are so inordinately vain. How often have you heard, "Oh, I cannot wear that shoe, for I have such a high instep!" or, "No, I cannot wear laced shoes at all. I must have buttons, which can be set back to make more room, for I have such a high instep," and so on ad nauseam. And yet, this wonderful instep is not always a beauty. On a short foot, it is almost a deformity, allied to the compressed foot on which the Chinese lady totters through the world—it is just a "hump." Go to the art galleries, ye vain "H. I.'s," and look at the masterpieces of the great Greek sculptors! You will see not a bony lump, but a gentle arch, every line a graceful curve! There is the model.

A PATIENT SUFFERER.

New York, Nov. 21, 1911.

Opposed to the New Avenue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reading the surprising article in your issue of the 15th instant, in regard to the proposed new avenue to the Pennsylvania Station, in which it is proposed not only to involve the city in enormous debt but also to annoy all the property holders on the proposed new street, it strikes me as a monstrous proposition to take possession of my property on the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fortieth Street, and to all of which I will most decidedly object.

I built this building about ten years ago at a very large cost. It is conceded to be the finest and most complete on Fifth Avenue, as well as the handsomest building on the handsomest street in the United States, if not in the world.

The desecration of the tomb of Gen. Worth on Madison Square is on a parallel with this, and it is a disgrace not only to our town but to every public official.

It seems to me that all a politician has to do in New York City to acquire some private property is to throw his eye upon it, and covet it, and then propose some such ridiculous scheme as this. E. M. KNOX.

New York, Nov. 20, 1911.

The Proposed Diagonal Street.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the plan of Mr. Henry Rutger Marshall for a diagonal street to connect Seventh Avenue with Fifth Avenue, this being a modification of the one you brought out in your issue of July 10, 1910.

I think that Mr. Marshall's plan is an improvement over the one I suggested in that it involves only half the expenditure and still provides a diagonal north and east avenue. The approach to the Queensboro Bridge included in the former plan can be provided for at a later time.

Speaking for many Seventh Avenue property owners, I can say that they would gladly pay a liberal assessment for such an improvement. The good faith of the City of New York has been brought into question by its treatment of the Pennsylvania Railroad in transit and street-widening matters. If this plan of Mr. Marshall's is promptly adopted the city will have gone far toward putting itself right.

WILBER C. GOODALE.

New York, Nov. 20, 1911.

NEW CORNERSTONE OF ST. THOMAS'S LAID

Bishop Greer Officially Starts Work on Costliest Church for Its Size in the World.

TO GROW ABOUT THE OLD

Worship in Temporary Structure Won't Be Interrupted While Pile of "Honest Masonry" Rises.

The cornerstone of the fourth St. Thomas's Church, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, which, when completed, will be the most costly church for its size ever built in the United States, was laid yesterday afternoon by Bishop David H. Greer, assisted by Bishop Suffragan Charles S. Burch and the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of St. Thomas's. Associate clergymen, the parishioners, the church choir, and the architects of the church stood bareheaded in the cold wind for twenty minutes while trumpets sounded, as Bishop Greer put it, the "beginning of a new era in the life and growth of St. Thomas's."

Preliminary services were held in the present church structure. Bishop Greer reviewed the history of the church from its first service in a small room at Broadway and Broome Street, on Sunday evening, Oct. 12, 1823. He recalled the first church building erected in 1824 at Broadway and Houston Street, the brownstone building erected on the site of the new church in 1868, the fire in 1905, and the present temporary church which was built on the ruins of the old church.

The years since the burning of the old church, he said, had been the best years of service that St. Thomas's had ever rendered, and they culminated now in the greatest work that the church had yet contemplated.

"The old church was destroyed by fire," he said, "but that was not in vain, for a second latent fire has now been kindled therefrom, a fire of spiritual enthusiasm. Out of the ruins of the old church there sprang a brave and indomitable energy. But too often there is a tendency to convert such energy into a materialization of religion. Let this not be the case here. Let this new church be a lasting monument to spiritual power."

Following the address, Dr. Stires read a list of the contents of the leaden box to be placed in the corner stone. The list included a Bible, a prayer book, various current religious journals, reports of church conventions, and several newspapers, including a copy of yesterday's TIMES.

The procession, headed by the choir, then the verger, Edmund M. Speer, with the leaden box, and next in order the architects, Ralph Adams Cram, Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue, and Frank M. Ferguson, the vestrymen, the Bishop Suffragan and the Bishop, passed up the centre aisle and wound its way to the elevated platform directly in front and over the entrance of the church where the cornerstone was to be laid.

The cornerstone of the new church rests on top of the cornerstones of the two older churches. It is placed about 14 feet above the level of the sidewalk. Only the south side of the stone will be visible when the church is completed. The leaden box having been laid in its receptacle and Bishop Greer having tapped the stone three times with a silver trowel, one of the workmen, John Young, turned a hand windlass which brought down the cover on the leaden box. J. N. Wayland, Superintendent of the construction work, and Sam Benny, foreman of construction, steadied the stone slab on its descent.

Then the parishioners passed in review. The stone was so placed that each person had to step on it in order to reach the narrow exit stairs that led back to the sidewalk. Among those who passed in review were Mrs. William Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Singer, Mrs. Walter Watson, Mrs. N. C. Scoville, Mr. and Mrs. Lancaster Morgan, Mrs. William L. Rice, E. P. Dutton, H. H. Benedict, Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer F. Plant, Judge and Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. Arthur T. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Babcock, Mrs. John T. Atterbury, Mrs. Gustave Amsinck, Prof. and Mrs. C. M. Chandler, and Mrs. Ernest M. Stires.

Ralph Adams Cram, one of the architects, later gave out a statement concerning the building of the new church.

"In many respects," he said, "St. Thomas's Church will represent a departure from the ordinary ideals and methods of church building in this country.

"Our prime intention is the construction of a parish church which in its design, its construction, and its decoration should represent, so far as we are able to produce this result, a model of ecclesiastical architecture conceived in the great spirit of the Middle Ages, adapted in every essential part to contemporary conditions and requirements, and expressing in every respect the ministry of beauty in divine worship.

"Just because of this high ideal, St. Thomas's Church will be, in all probability, the most expensive church per square foot built thus far in the United States; but this expense follows less from elaboration in richness of detail than from massiveness and honesty of construction. Throughout it will be a piece of absolutely direct and honest masonry construction. There will be no steel columns masked by applied stone, no girders doing the work supposed to be accomplished by vaults and arches, no thin curtain walls, no subterfuges of any sort. From footings to crestings it will be of such masonry as may be found in the most majestic buildings of the Middle Ages.

"Outside and inside the church will be entirely constructed of stone from quarries in Kentucky, the exterior being of a silvery limestone, the interior of a warm golden sandstone. In the church itself there will be no plaster. All the wall surfaces will be of masonry, and the high vault as well, which are made of Guastavino tiles, especially designed in color, texture and shape for this particular place.

"Not the least interesting aspect of the church is the manner of the construction. After the fire a temporary wooden church was erected within the ruined walls. When work began on the new fabric the old church and rectory were removed and the choir and parish house built to the height of the latter. Then the temporary church was removed and its materials stored. An enormous force of workmen entered on the premises, the foundations for the entire church were built, after great blasting operations, and when the floor had been completed the old temporary church was reassembled and set up within the nave walls of the new. This temporary church will be occupied for the future while the construction of the new work is carried forward without intermission. In the Spring, holes will be cut through the roof of the temporary church and the piers of the nave built through, and thereafter the work will continue uninterruptedly until the new church is completed—the parish still continuing to use the temporary church until such time as it can be removed, when the completed fabric will reveal itself in its entirety."

Doctors' Fee-Splitting.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are probably not even "excuses" for fee-splitting as a practice, but this is a very interesting explanation of its method of development, which, stated, would perhaps place the guilty general practitioner in a less unfavorable light. This is it: The family doctor makes a diagnosis of a life-threatening condition which requires operation; the surgeon called upon to operate, requiring an assistant, requests the family physician to assist him, for which service he is entitled to a reasonable fee. Most likely the surgeon welcomes the opportunity of seeing the physician paid a fee somewhat proportionate to his participation in accomplishing the patient's recovery. But here's the rub. Hospitals are "close corporations." The surgeon is attached, perhaps, to one, the physician to another. The surgeon may not invite the physician to assist him when he operates. The service cannot be rendered, but the remuneration is paid, creating thus the practice of fee-splitting—reprehensible but still with a rational basis of origin. J. B.

New York, Nov. 20, 1911.

LADY GODIVA HEROINE OF PARKER'S PLAY

Some Strange Liberties Taken with the Most Famous Equestrienne in History.

VIOLA ALLEN IN THE ROLE

And Everything Conducted with Great Seemliness—New Version of Peeping Tom.

THE LADY OF COVENTRY, a play in four acts by Louis N Parker. Daly's Theatre.

Dorothea ..... Viola Allen
Alys ..... Jane Ferrell
Damaris ..... Adelaide Robinson
Philippa ..... Frances Cavage
Father Bernard ..... Charles Harbury
Mallet ..... S. Van Dusen Phillips
Nigel ..... Fred Bock
Gilbert ..... George Cooke
Leofric ..... Henry Kolker
Waltheof ..... Henry Stanford
Gamel ..... Lewin Howard
Witgar ..... Frank P. Giles
Torfrid ..... Winfield Freeman
Cymen ..... Vincent Sternroyd
Ulling ..... Howard Morgan
Jenny ..... Elinor Brownell
Godild ..... Nina Lindsay
Joan ..... Jesse Crommette

In writing a play about the most famous bareback ride in history Mr. Louis N. Parker appears to have overlooked at least one very important fact. In every play there are certain incidents which an audience insists upon seeing—scenes à faire—as the French term them, contrasting with those scenes which the characters may properly describe in dialogue. If the audience does not see these incidents there is disappointment.

But Miss Viola Allen, who appeared last night in Mr. Parker's dramatization of the Lady Godiva myth, has for so long been regarded as one of our most seemly actresses that Mr. Parker may have felt a handicap at the very outset. If, for instance, he had been writing "The Lady of Coventry" as a starring vehicle for Gaby—but, then, why discuss what hasn't happened?

And so we have "The Lady of Coventry" as a play on a very antique pattern, crowded with bombast, and choked with incident, none of which is dramatic in any genuine sense. There is license enough for Mr. Parker to make any use he chooses of the incident of the famous ride. But, in changing the fair Lady Godiva's husband into her conqueror and lover, and in making of him the only Peeping Tom on the premises, Mr. Parker is most surprisingly original. Moreover in wedding Lady Godiva to this outlawed Leofric, not only after his abominable oath, but after he, of all persons, has been the one to peek through the blinds, the playwright does anything but make the lady's character sympathetic.

Up to this point the relationship of the two principal figures has not been so much unlike that of Ingomar and Parthenia, but even that famous barbarian was never guilty of so mean an action. Having battered down the doors of the Castle of Coventry, having put a ring about the city to pass through which meant instant death, and to remain within which meant slow starvation, Leofric finds himself smitten with the charms of the fair Dorothea, Countess of Coventry, but she scorns him in the fine manner of such heroines, flouts him to his face, and revilies him before his followers. Then and there he makes oath that she and her people shall never go free until she has ridden naked through the city. He regards his words as a joke, but Dorothea is a deadly serious person, and she proceeds forthwith to make preparations for her unwonted equestrian accomplishment. There is a priest at hand to bless her in her enterprise, and a band of singing acolytes to go before and sprinkle incense on the way. Also, from out the church come the sounds of a pealing organ. Whereupon Leofric, struck by the fair lady's gorgeous display of bravery orders everybody to pull down the blinds, and swears that the eyes of any man who looks shall be gouged from their sockets, or some other equally high-sounding Saxon phrase. Having said which, and sent his soldiers out to clear the highway, he proceeds to grovel on the ground crying out his shame and his love, only to think the better of it just before Lady Godiva has come back into shelter. Whereupon with his mad love upon him and words about her fair beauty upon his lips he rushes to the window, pulls aside the arras, and has a vision that causes him to swoon.

What follows is the familiar sort of ending to a tale which must make lovers of these two before the final curtain falls. Leofric, true to his oath, would put out his eyes, but is dissuaded from his purpose, and is rewarded for his treachery by the hand of the fair lady.

Needless to say all this is accomplished with much clashing of arms, much swearing of oaths, much flowery language, many diverse costumes, and several sets of perfectly good scenery which, according to gossip last night, was originally designed for the Mascagni opera which never came to pass.

Miss Viola Allen, long an actress of gracious charm, plays Dorothea, otherwise Lady Godiva, in her familiar manner. Why she should continue to play at all is a question, for she has gained all that the stage has to give her in the way of honor and she has given to it all that it is in her power to give. Certainly this play will add nothing to her fame.

In the supporting cast Mr. Henry Kolker is the Leofric, playing with some variety and power, if with some most unpleasant mannerisms. In a less conspicuous part Mr. Henry Stanford does good service and another rôle is prettily played by Miss Rosalind Coghlan. The others do well enough under the circumstances, but there is hardly an actor in the cast who knows the first thing about the real romantic method.

Belasco Gets Interest in Theatres.

David Belasco has acquired from Frohman, Klaw & Erlanger an interest in the new Metropolitan Theatre, Seattle, Wash., which the latter built last year, and which was opened last month. By the same management Mr. Belasco becomes interested equally with them in the Mason Opera House, Los Angeles; the new Atlanta Theatre, Atlanta, Ga.; the Century and Olympic Theatres, St. Louis, and the Empire Theatre, Syracuse.

Maurice—Fowler Wedding Plans.

The wedding of Miss Eleanor Fowler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Powell Fowler, to Albert T. Maurice, son of Charles Stewart Maurice of Jeckyl Island, Ga., will take place on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 2, in St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street.

Miss Fowler will be attended by her sister, Mrs. Dunlevy Milbank, as matron of honor, and her bridesmaids are to be the Misses Margaret Low, Elizabeth Willis Taylor, Emily Marshall Maurice, a sister of the bridegroom, and Evelina Deyo.

She will also have two pages, Francis Morgan Palmer and Nicholas Fletcher Palmer, the young sons of Francis F. Palmer.

Charles Frazier Maurice will act as his brother's best man, and the ushers chosen include Dunlevy Milbank, Francis F. Palmer, C Whitney Dall, Watson B. Robinson, D. F. Montgomery Smith, Dunning Fowler, Sanford D. Stockton, Jr., of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and William H. Lloyd of Philadelphia.

A reception will follow at the home of the bride's parents, 39 East Sixty-eighth Street.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The one hundredth performance of "The Kiss Waltz" will take place at the Casino Theatre this evening. The souvenirs will be specially designed handbags.

The Drama Players, at the Lyric Theatre, will give their first performance of Pinero's drama, "The Thunderbolt," this evening. This play will be the offering for the remainder of the week, and on next Monday Henry W. Savage's production of "Little Boy Blue" will come to the Lyric.

Henry B. Harris announced yesterday that he had arranged with Cohan & Harris and Klaw & Erlanger to bring Elsie Ferguson in "The First Lady in the Land" to the Gaiety Theatre on Monday, Dec. 4. Prominent in Miss Ferguson's support will be Rose Coghlan, Frederick Perry, Lowell Sherman, Clarence Handyside, and Beatrice Noyes.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Amos R. E. Pinchot of 1,021 Park Avenue is giving a dinner and musicale on Saturday, Dec. 9, for Lady Johnstone, at which Zimbalist will play. Mrs. James Pinchot of Washington and her daughter will stay with Mrs. Amos Pinchot until Lady Johnstone sails, on Dec. 16.

Members of the Motor Car Touring Society dined last evening at the Union Club. A. Eugene Gallatin is President of this society, Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Vice President, and Orme Wilson, Jr., Secretary.

Postmaster General Hitchcock gave a dinner last night at the St. Regis for Mrs. William B. Leeds. Princess San Faustino and John Barrett were there, and afterward Mr. Hitchcock took his guests to the theatre.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt and their daughter, who have been staying at the Ritz-Carlton since their arrival here from Biltmore on Sunday, are sailing today on the Mauretania for Europe. They plan to return about April 1.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Langley of Great Neck, L. I., are in town for a few days and are at the Wolcott.

Mrs. James Blackstone Taylor has invitations out for a dinner for Miss Justine Ingersoll on Dec. 28 at Sherry's, the guests will go on to the several dances of that evening.

Mrs. Richard Stevens of Castle Point has not yet sent out the invitations to the small dance she will give at the St. Regis on Dec. 11. It will probably be a late dance, the guests going to it from the opera.

Mr. and Mrs. George Baylies Sanford and Miss Genevieve Sanford will close their Long Island home and come into town on Dec. 1. They will be at 127 East Fortieth Street for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fairfax of Oak Hill, Va., are in town over the Horse Show, and are at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Whitehead and Miss F. J. Duncan have closed their country home at Merrick, L. I., and have gone to Washington to spend the Winter.

Mrs. Barry Sullivan of Denver, Col., is visiting Mrs. Charles MacNeill at the Ritz-Carlton.

Mrs. Austin Flint of 118 East Nineteenth Street will give a reception on the afternoon of Dec. 9 at her home for her débutante niece, Miss Louise Flint.

Mrs. E. C. Marshall will give a luncheon to-day at the ladies' annex of the Metropolitan Club for her débutante granddaughter, Miss Marjorie Cleveland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Wray Cleveland.

Mrs. Henry Draper is giving a reception to-day at her home, 271 Madison Avenue.

Mrs. E. W. C. Arnold of 471 Park Avenue, will give a luncheon to-day at Sherry's for Miss Justine Ingersoll, the débutante daughter of Mrs. Robert Taylor Varnum.

ELY-ADAMS WEDDING.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horatio M. Adams Married to Morris Upham Ely.

Miss Ethel James Adams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horatio Mortimer Adams of Brooklyn, was married yesterday noon to Morris Upham Ely at Appledore, the country home of the bride's parents, Glen Cove, L. I. Invitations to the ceremony, at which the Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, pastor of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, officiated, were limited to relatives and intimate friends.

The bride was gowned in white satin and lace. Her tulle veil had a drapery of lace in cap effect, and she carried lilies of the valley and orchids. Miss Lillian Rossiter of Brooklyn was maid of honor, and wore a frock of white satin veiled in embroidered blue chiffon and a black hat topped by blue plumes. She carried pink roses.

The best man was J. Hamilton Scranton of South Glastonbury, Conn. The ushers were John F. Adams, brother of the bride; George G. Schreiber, Robert H. Gay, Darius E. Peck of New York, Lewis F. Haslam of St. Louis, and Lewis M. Williams of Cleveland.

Mr. Ely was graduated from Yale, class of 1898, where he won fame on the gridiron, once playing through a game with a broken rib. Of late years he has been prominent in Republican politics in Brooklyn. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Upham Ely.

Mr. and Mrs. Ely have gone to Canada on their bridal trip. They will be at home after Jan. 1 at 24 Garden Place, Brooklyn.

MR. ZIMBALIST'S RECITAL.

Young Russian Violinist Plays Music by Handel, Bach, Bruch, and Himself.

Mr. Zimbalist, the remarkable young Russian violinist, gave another recital yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall, which was heard by an audience of considerable numbers. He gained still more favor from admirers of his singularly mature and virile art by his playing at this recital of a sonata by Handel in E and the chaconne from Bach's suite for violin alone in D minor. His playing of the sonata had large and dignified proportions, repose, a superb beauty of tone and fine finish of phrasing. Bach's chaconne has a deeper and more poignant musical beauty, but only the highest kind of mastery can bring them to a full realization, especially in a place so large as Carnegie Hall, where the finer details of expression may easily be lost. Mr. Zimbalist played the work not as a laborious exercise in the technics of the violin, but drew from it much of the profound and noble eloquence that dwells beneath its crabbed exterior. Its technical difficulties he mastered with an ease that withdrew them from the listener's anxious attention and cleared the way for an undivided consideration of its musical contents. Mr. Zimbalist also made Bruch's Scotch fantasie interesting, which it does not fall to the lot of every violinist to do. He played also a "Suite in Old Style" by himself that showed an agreeable talent and the skill that was to be expected in writing for his instrument. Other numbers of his programme were a transcription of Schumann's "Abendlied," Mr. Kreisler's "Caprice Viennoise," a Humoresque by Tor Aulin, an Introduction and Tarentette by Sarasate. He also added to the numbers printed Wilhelmy's transcription of Walther's Prize Song from "Die Meistersinger."

GIVES FANCY DRESS PARTY.

J. B. Thomas Entertains at His New Home—Dinners Precede Dancing.

Joseph B. Thomas entertained last night with a masked and fancy dress party at his new house in East Nineteenth Street. The dancing was preceded by several dinners. Mrs. Benjamin Guinness opened her house, 8 Washington Square North, and Mr. Thomas gave his dinner there, and later, with the dinner guests, went to his own house, where additional guests came in from small dinners, whose hostesses included Mrs. Richard Stevens of Castle Point and Mrs. William Astor Chanler and Miss Fanny Cottenot.

The guests came in all sorts of costumes, including some that were very amusing There were the costumes of nearly all nations, court dresses, ballet dancers, gypsy girls, Quaker girls, Folly, Moorish ladies, Spanish señoritas, and the men were as variously attired.

The affair was a jolly and informal one, and small, not over sixty guests being present, and among those asked were Mr and Mrs. Benjamin Guinness, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Thomas, William Hoffman, Moncure Robinson, Mrs. James B. Eustis, Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Mrs. Edward R. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. William Payne Thompson, Mrs. W. A. Chanler, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Knox Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt, Frank Crowninshield, and David Gray.

White Rat Injunction Made Perpetual.

Supreme Court Justice Seabury granted a permanent injunction yesterday to Section 2 of the White Rats Actors' Union against Section 1, restraining the latter from amalgamating the two sections. The members of the second section complained that under the terms of the amalgamation only twenty-four of their sixty-four members were to be admitted to full privileges, and that all the members of the original first section were to receive engagements before any of the twenty-four members from Section 2 were to be employed.

W. HEPBURN RUSSELL, LAWYER, DEAD AT 54

Democratic Politician Who a Year Ago Denounced Tammany Hall and Supported Stimson.

HELD OFFICE UNDER LOW

But Resigned in Mayor's Second Campaign and Aided McClellan—Owner of Boston National League Club.

William Hepburn Russell, lawyer and owner of the Boston National League Baseball team, died yesterday at his home, 145 West Ninety-seventh Street, of a complication of diseases, at the age of 54. Mr. Russell became ill last August, and went to Hot Springs.

Mr. Russell was born in Hannibal, Mo., in 1857. He was educated in the public schools and the commercial colleges of that town. He worked on the newspapers of the town, rising from reporter to editor in chief, until he was 25 years old, when he was admitted to the bar. The same year he was admitted, he was appointed City Attorney for Hannibal. He served two terms, and then became a general attorney for the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway, moving to Lafayette, and later, to Franklin, Ind. He subsequently moved to Chattanooga, Tenn., and was chosen a Democratic Presidential Elector in 1892.

Mr. Russell came to this city in 1895 and opened a law office. In addition to his practice he wrote many legal articles and compiled a digest of United States Supreme Court reports. He supported Seth Low as an independent Democrat during the latter's campaign for Mayor in 1901, however, and when Mr. Low became Mayor, was appointed Senior Commissioner of Accounts.

When Mayor Low's second campaign came on, Mr. Russell resigned and supported Mayor McClellan, joining Tammany Hall. In 1910, he announced publicly that "Tammany has got so rotten that I can't stand it," and supported Henry L. Stimson during the last Gubernatorial campaign. He was one of the receivers of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company, and was a member of the Elks, Knights of Pythis, and the New York, Manhattan, and Hardware clubs.

Mr. Russell is survived by a widow, five daughters, and a son, Todd Russell. His wife, whom he married in 1880, was Miss Mary Gushert.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Some of Those Sailing To-day on the Mauretania and Rochambeau.

Among the passengers booked to sail for Europe to-day are:

MAURETANIA (Fishguard and Liverpool)—Sir William and Lady White, Miss White, the Prince and Princess Ghika, Sir Hill Child, W. H. Aykroyd, F. D. Asche, R. C. Baker, J. E. Barbour, James Bateman, C. K. Beauchamp, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Bromley, Miss Sarah Brooke, Walter Buckner, Charles S. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. Irving S. Rush, Lieut. Col. John Carson, J. H. Congdon, Arthur Owen Crichton, H. J. Cuthbert, Richard Harding Davis, Capt. S. E. Darby, C. G. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Faber, Sir Algernon Firth, F. B. Gannett, Lt. George A. Garfield, Major Geoffrey Flyn, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hanan, George H. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Hunt, Sir John Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Jennings, Mrs. A. J. Mountaney-Jephson, Wentworth P. Johnson, Stanley Johnson, r. and Mrs. R. E. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Leach, Mr. and Mrs. Willard Lindley, Miss Malvina Longfellow, Mr. and rs. C. S. McInnles, C. W. Mackie, Mr. and Mrs. J. Coutts Michie, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Nesbitt, A. E. Norden, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton O'Malley, H. J. Owens, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Painter, the Princess Maurocordato, J. Thompson Paxton, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Plaut, Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Primley, Capt. C. E. Radclyffe, Mr. and Mrs. F. Reid, Samuel W. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Scribner, W. D. Shaw, G. W. Smalley, R. W. Southern, Mrs. William Sterling, Arthur Spurgeon, Martin Strauss, Edward Van Dam, Ellis Wainwright, J. H. Welsford, John C. Whittard, and Mrs. H. Wynne-Jones.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday were:

ROCHAMBEAU (Havre)—George Cox, Mrs. H. Capdeville, Robtr Hartman, Rene Hocker, Fernand Joubart, Mrs. W. G. Leland, Mrs. E. M. Leland, Edgar Mills, Dr. John Simpson, and Frederic Valentin.

MISS KATE L. KNAPP WEDS.

Daughter of Late Shepherd Knapp Married to George A. Vondermuhll.

The weding of Miss Kate L. Knapp, daughter of the late Shepherd Knapp of this city, to George A. Vondermuhll, son of Alfred Vondermuhll, took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Brick Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. The Rev. Shepherd Knapp of Worcester, Mass., performed the ceremony.

The bride wore a gown of white satin trimmed in point lace, and a tulle veil caught up with orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of white pansies.

Mrs. George Richards (who attended the bride as matron of honor, wore a rose-colored gown with gold lace and a black hat to match. The maid of honor, Miss Marjorie Richards, was similarly gowned. They carried bouquets of pink tea roses.

William E. Rappard of Geneva, Switzerland, was best man, and the ushers were George S. Hornblower, Kenneth P. Budd, Alfred E. Vondermuhll, Oliver C. Reynolds, Thomas E. Hardenbergh, Robert de Neufville, Dr. Archibald McI. Strong, and George E. Richards.

After the church ceremoney a reception was held at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Wilson M. Powell, 130 East Seventieth Street.

BASCH—WRONKER.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Basch of 15 West Eighty-second Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marguerite Basch, to Albert Wronker of this city. No date has been fixed for the wedding.

YOUNG—SCHAFFER.

Mrs. Edwin Young of this city and Kingston, N. Y., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Isabel Cornell Young to Franklin Pierce Schaffer of New York. Mr. Schaffer is a graduate of the Columbia Law School. No date has been set for the wedding.

Luncheon for Miss Phyllis Jacob.

Mrs. William Miles Barnum of Mamaroneck gave a luncheon of twenty-five covers yesterday at Delmonico's for her granddaughter, Miss Phyllis Jacob, one of the Winter's débutantes. Those asked included the Misses Hazen Symington, Eugenie Philbin, Sybil Davis, Betty Carson, Mary Haskell, Ruth Moller, Natalie Slocum, Vieva Fisher, Eleanor Prentice, Constance Williams, Augusta Dixon, Adeline Townsend, Louisa Johnson, and Urling Sibley.

Debutante Luncheon for Miss Hyde.

Miss Lydia Colt Butler, a débutante of last season, gave a luncheon yesterday at the residence of her mother, Mrs. William Allan Butler, Jr., for Miss Mary Hyde of Plainfield, a bud of this Winter. The other guests were all this year's débutantes, save two, the Misses Jeanette McAlpin and Julia Dix. The buds were, besides Miss Hyde, the Misses Vouletti Proctor, Elizabeth Kendall, Frances Wyeth, Dorothy Adriance, Caramala Carroll, Justine Ingersoll, Helen Jenkins, Vieva Fisher, Sybil Young, and Virginia Sculley.

To-day's Weddings.

Miss Amy Rowe Sedgwick, daughter of the late R. B. Sedgwick of Brooklyn, and Milton Kipp Huppuch, son of the business partner of Gov. Dix, are to be married this evening in the Hotel Bossert, Brooklyn. Gov. Dix and his staff are expected to be present.

Miss Gladys Patricia Tenney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Tenney of 110 West Eighty-fifth Street, will be married this evening in St. Matthew's Church to Francis F. Pickslay. A reception will follow at the home of the bride's parents.

Miss Albina Fransioli, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Fransioli of this city, and Albert Joseph Moore of Newark, N. J., will be married to-day in the Church of the Holy Name, Ninety-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. A wedding breakfast will be given afterward at the bride's home, 795 West End Avenue.

THE MARGULIES TRIO.

Music by Haydn, Paderewski, and Bossi Given at Its First Concert.

The Margulies Trio, driven like other chamber music organizations from Mendelssohn Hall, is giving its concerts this season in the Carnegie Lyceum; and there last evening the first of its series of three was heard. The playing of these three admirable artists, Miss Margulies, Mr. Lichtenberg, and Mr. Schulz, has in increasing measure the finer qualities of ensemble that make their concerts so enjoyable. They cultivate a form of art in which there are many of the most interesting compositions of the masters, that are seldom heard at the hands of other chamber music organizations. Last evening the programme comprised a trio by Haydn in E flat. Paderewski's sonata for piano and violin in A minor, Op. 13, and Bossi's Trio Sinfonico in D major, Op. 123.

Paderewski's sonata, which is now a quarter of a century old, hardly blooms with the freshness it had when it was new; it is still agreeable to hear, however, for there is an individual note in it, and a true melodic vein, in the style of his earlier compositions, which is not in some respects, that of his later. It was played with brilliancy and a fine feeling for the Polish "rubrato" that enters as largely into the imaginative intermezzo. There is a length and elaboration in Bossi's "trio sinfonico" that are not justified by the importance of the ideas it contains—and why should a trio be, or attempt to be, "symphonic"? The "noveletta," in place of a scherzo, is the most pleasing of the four movements, and in this and the finale the composer's ideas flourished at their best. The first movement gives the impression of rather laborious music making. But the three artists played the composition with much zeal and devotion.

M. F. SMITH DIES SUDDENLY.

Clothing Merchant and Part Owner of Brooklyn Standard Union.

Millard Fillmore Smith, President of the Smith-Gray Clothing Company and Treasurer of the Brooklyn Union Publishing Company, which publishes The Brooklyn Standard Union, of which he was a part owner, died suddenly of apoplexy early last evening at his home, 559 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. He was widely known in clubs of Brooklyn.

Mr. Smith, with his son, Edward S. Smith, had visited the offices of The Standard Union in the afternoon, and after a conversation with William Berri, the President of the company,, telephoned to his daughter, Mrs. Leonard Hall Van Avery, that he was returning home. When he reached there he seemed in the best of spirits, but told Mrs. Van Avery that he felt tired and would lie down in his room. He asked her to call him for dinner. Half an hour later, when his daughter knocked at his door, she received no response. She called her brother, Edward, who entered the room. His father lay upon the bed, but all the son's efforts to arouse him were futile.

Dr. Charles E. Scofield of 72 Lee Avenue was called and said that Mr. Smith had died of apoplexy. Dr. Scofield had attended Mr. Smith since he was attacked with diabetes a year ago. At the physician's advice Mr. Smith last Summer went to his country home, Heart's Ease, at Lake George, to recuperate. He returned apparently cured, but Dr. Scofield continued to visit him weekly. He examined Mr. Smith yesterday afternoon, and pronounced him apparently in the best of health.

Mr. Smith was born in Brooklyn in 1856, the son of Edward Smith, who founded the clothing business he later took over. The firm now has two stores in Manhattan and two in Brooklyn. Edward S. Smith is Treasurer of the firm. Mr. Smith was a member of many clubs and civic organizations, including the Hanover, Crescent Athletic, Brooklyn Riding and Driving, Oxford, and Union League Clubs. He leaves his widow, who was Miss Louise H. Besson; three daughters, Mrs. Van Avery, Mrs. Jonathan Moore, and Mrs. Christopher W. Wilson, Jr., and one son, Edward S. Smith, Jr.

John Neilson Carpender.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Nov. 21.—John Neilson Carpender, Sinking Fund Commissioner of this city and President of the Norfolk and New Brunswick Hosiery Company, died in the John Wells Memorial Hospital, of which he was President, this morning, following an operation for intestinal trouble on Sunday afternoon. Mr. Carpender was born in New York City on Nov. 4, 1845, and was a son of Jacob Stout and Catharine Neilson Carpender, whose forbears lived in and about New Brunswick before the Revolution. Mr. Carpender was married to Anna Neilson Kemp of New York in 1874, and she survives him with six children. They are John N. Carpender, Jr., Mrs. Franklin Duane, Miss Anna K. Carpender, Henry de la B. Carpender, Arthur Schuyler Carpender, U. S. N., and William Carpender, Jr. Mr. Carpender was a trustee of Rutgers College, trustee of Delta Phi Fraternity, President of the Church Club of the Diocese of New Jersey, Treasurer of the Episcopal Fund of the Diocese of New Jersey, a member of the University Clubs, Sons of the Revolution, and St. Nicholas Society of New York, and Chairman of the American Church Building Fund.

Obituary Notes.

JEFFREY HAZARD, one of the oldest cotton merchants in Providence, R. I., and well known in the trade throughout the country, died in Providence yesterday of pneumonia. He was 76 years old.

A. A. HAYES, General Freight Auditor of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, died in Topeka Monday night from blood poisoning that resulted from a gunshot wound received while hunting. His leg was amputated on Sunday.

The Rev. CLARENCE H. SCHWENKE, pastor of the Matteawan Presbyterian Church and a graduate of Princeton, died yesterday morning of typhoid fever. He was 30 years old. At one time he was a teacher in the Protestant College at Beirut, Syria.

Mrs. NANCY H. CROSS, wife of George W. Cross, and mother of ex-Police Inspector Adam A. Cross, died suddenly of heart disease yesterday at her home, 241 West 123d Street. She was 76 years old. Only recently she and her husband celebrated the fifty-sixth anniversary of their wedded life. Mrs. Cross leaves her husband and two sons, Adam and Charles.

Col. ALFRED B. SHEPPERSON, one of the best known cotton statisticians in the country and editor of Cotton Facts, died suddenly from apoplexy at his office in the Cotton Exchange Building on Monday. He was 74 years old. Col. Shepperson was born in Virginia. In the civil war he served as a Colonel in the Confederate Army. Col. Shepperson leaves a widow and three daughters. He lived at 23 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn.

LEON P. CUNNINGHAM, one of the builders of the Memphis, Carthage & Northwestern Railroad, now a part of the 'Frisco System, died at the age of 67 years on Monday, at his home in Joplin, Mo., from heart disease. He leaves a fortune estimated at more than $1,000,000.

SAMUEL RIKER, for many years prominent as a lawyer in this city, died on Sunday night at his home, 27 East Sixty-ninth Street, at the age of 79 years. He was born at Bowery Bay, L. I., the son of John Lawrence and Lavinia Smith Riker. He gained his first prominence in law in 1859, when he drew up the will of William Jay, over which there were long proceedings in courts, but which was finally saved from being thrown out by the manner in which Mr. Riker constructed it. He leaves a widow and one daughter.

Mrs. MARIA VAN CLEEF, widow of John Van Cleaf, and a descendant of an old Brooklyn family, died at the age of 76 years, at her home, in the Village Road, near Van Sicklen Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday. She leaves two sisters and one brother.

CLIFFORD A. POUCHER, a member of the Second Division of the Naval Battalion of Brooklyn, and a well-known amateur athlete, died at his home, 5 Arlington Place, Brooklyn, of typhoid fever, on Sunday. He was 30 years old, and was a member of many athletic organizations. He leaves his parents and a brother.

Mrs. OLIVA M. BROWNELL PINNEY, widow of the Rev. Alfred Pinney, a Baptist clergyman of Brooklyn, died at the age of 93 years, on Monday, at the home of her son, Brownell B. Pinney, in South Fourth Street, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

MORGAN V. POWELL, for many years credit man for the dry goods firm of H. & W. H. Lewis of 215 Fourth Avenue, died suddenly of apoplexy at Bellevue Hospital after a stroke in his office on Monday afternoon. He was prominent in many Welsh organizations, and was himself of Welsh descent. He was born in Cincinnati, in 1853, the son of the Rev. Howell Powell, a noted clergyman of that city and later of New York. He came here in 1870. Besides his widow, he leaves two brothers, the Rev. William Powell, and Thomas C. Powell of Boston.

HENRY EDWIN CLEVELAND, 57 years old, President and Director of the Hubbell Publishing Company, 808 Broadway, died on Monday in the French Hospital after an operation.

JOSEPH FINNERTY, a manufacturer of fire department supplies of Highbridge, N. Y., died suddenly in his office, 146 Reade Street, yesterday morning in his sixty-second year.

Mrs. GRACE LEE WILLING, wife of J. Edgar Willing, architect, of 440 West End Avenue, died early Tuesday morning after an illness of several weeks. Mrs. Willing was formerly Miss Grace Lee Smidt, daughter of Mrs. Grace L. Smidt, and sister of A. Campbell Smidt.

DE KOVEN'S NEW OPERA GIVEN

"The Wedding Trip" a Story of Twin Brothers, with Comedy Complications.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 21.—The Hyperion Theatre was reopened to-night when the initial performance of Reginald De Koven's "The Wedding Trip" was given. The cast included Christine Nellsen, Dorothy Jardon, Dorothy Morton, Fritzi Von Busing, Gwyn Dubary, Perle Barti, Edward Martindel, John McCloskey, Arthur Cunningham, Charles Angelo, George Madison, Joseph Phillips, and Charles Busbey.

The story, which is told in three acts, is that of an innocent country boy, who on his wedding day is compelled to impersonate his twin brother, who has deserted from the army. This he does to save his brother from disgrace and perhaps death. He reports at the army post where he dons the uniform of the other twin. The deception is not discovered even by the wife of the soldier because the two boys greatly resemble each other in every physical particular, but their characteristics are widely different, one being extremely innocent and bashful, while the other, although married, is a man of the world, and has many love affairs.

By and by the bride comes in search of her husband, this unexpected turn of affairs creating no end of trouble with the wife of the soldier and the officers of the post. It so happened that the absent soldier is also loved by a gypsey, who manages to get rid of everybody by turning them over to a band of outlaws.

The production is by the Shuberts. After a brief engagement in Philadelphia the opera will be given in New York.

Lord Camoys Not to Give a Dinner.

Lord Camoys, who is to marry Miss Mildred Sherman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Watts Sherman, on Dec. 2, has decided not to give a farewell bachelor dinner. The Hon. Edward Maurice Stonor, his brother, who is to be his best man at the wedding, will arrive here to-morrow on the Lusitania.

Only relatives and a few intimate friends will witness the marriage ceremony, which is to take place at the Fifth Avenue residence of the bride's parents. About 400 invitations have been issued for the reception which is to follow.

YESTERDAY'S WILLS.

BERNARD CRYSTAL, died Nov. 10; left more than $10,000 personalty, one-third to his wife, Selda Crystal, and two-thirds to his issue per stirpes.

LOUIS ROUSSEAU, died Oct. 30; left $300 personalty to his daughter, Marie Louise St. Lawrent.

H. VICTOR NEWCOMB, died Nov. 2 at Atlantic City; left more than $30,000 personalty, $4,000 and life income of $1,400 per annum to a nurse, Jeanne La Rue, who had attended him since 1907, when he suffered an accident; nominal bequests to Thomas B. Peck, Jr., and Eleanor P. C. Peck, Benjamin Patterson, and Dr. Ross MacPherson, and his residuary estate to his son, Warren Putnam Newcomb.

JOHN J. DEMPSEY, died Oct. 1; left about $250 personalty to William H. Carroll.

FLORRIE WIMBISH, died Sept. 19; left $1,300 personalty, $575 to Mary S. Morgan and Eleanor C. Alexander, $30 to Lilla Hancock, $20 each to Florrie W. Follett and E. Travis Alexander, $70 to Adele Morgan, and $10 to Stuart Morgan.

MARTIN GOERL, died July 15; left more than $10,000 each of realty and personalty, jewelry, furniture, and cash in banks to his son, George Goerl, 213 East 112th Street; to his daughter, Kunigunda Goerl, house in Norwalk, to be sold for the Province of Capuchin Order of St. Joseph, 228 East 118th Street; the residue of his estate in four shares, one each to his four children, George, Frederick, and Kunigunda, and one to the children of his deceased son, Fidelo Goerl.

CHARLES I. WOLF, died Nov. 10; left more than $10,000 personalty, $15,000 cash personal belongings and household furniture to his wife, Mary L. Wolf; $1,500 each to his sons, Albert J. and William C. Wolf.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BURLINSON.—Nov. 19, Danbury, Conn., to Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Burlinson, a son.

COHN.—Nov. 20, Hunt's Point, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Cohn, a son.

FREUND.—Nov. 20, 264 West 139th St., to Mr. and Mrs. Max Freund, a son.

Married.

ELY—ADAMS.—At Appledore, Glen Cove, Long Island, N. Y., on Nov. 21, 1911, by Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, Ethel James, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horatio Mortier Adams, to Morris Upham Ely.

JOHNSON—STEPHENS.—On Nov. 18, by the Rev. Duncan J. McMillan of the New York Presbyterian Church, Mr. John R. Johnson of New York to Miss Ella Munroe Stephens, daughter of Mr. Harrison Stephens of St. Lambert and Montreal, Canada.

VONDERMUHLL—KNAPP.—On Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1911, at the Brick Presbyterian Church, by her brother, the Rev. Shepherd Knapp, Kate Louise, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd Knapp, to George A. Vondermuhll.

TROC—SERVANNI.—Nov. 21, Florence Servanni to Noel Troc.

Brooklyn.

CORDINER—KOSTER.—Nov. 20, Estelle Koster to Melton A. Cordiner.

HANSON—MICHELL.—Nov. 18, Jennie Michell to Oscar Hanson.

New York State.

GRAVES—ROTE.—Nov. 18, Hudson, Bertha Rote to William H. Graves.

Died.

BUCHANAN.—Cornelia Jane, on Monday, Nov. 20, 1911, beloved wife of Isaiah Buchanan. Services at her late residence, 350 East 28th St., Flatbush, Wednesday evening, Nov. 22, 8 o'clock.

BURR.—At Cazenovia, N. Y., Nov. 20, Katherine Stebbins, wife of J. H. Ten Eyck Burr and daughter of the late John and Katherine Fairchild Stebbins.

CARPENDER.—At New Brunswick, N. J., on Nov. 21, John Neilson Carpender, son of the late Jacob Stout and Catharine Carpender, in the 67th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at the Church of St. John's the Evangelist, New Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 3:15 P. M.

CLEVELAND.—Suddenly, on Monday, Nov. 20, 1911, at the French Hospital, Henry Edwin Cleveland, in his 58th year. Funeral services from Lenox Avenue Reformed Church Chapel, 101 West 123d St., New York City, Wednesday, the 22d instant, at 10:30 A. M. Interment Nyack, N. Y. Elmira, N. Y., papers please copy.

CLEVELAND.—Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York—Office of the Society, Fraunces Tavern, corner Broad and Pearl Sts., New York, Nov. 21, 1911.

The members of this society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late associate member, Henry Edwin Cleveland, at Lenox Avenue Reformed Church Chapel, No. 101 West 123d St., on W

STAFF OF COACHES TAKE HOLD OF YALE

Demonstrate Attack to be Hurled at Harvard Eleven on Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 21.—All the Yale coaches were back to-day and drilled the Eli eleven for the Harvard game. Head Coach Field took charge, Tom Shevlin, Foster Sanford, his strategic Lieutenants, Brides, Brooks, Morris, Kistler, his resident staff, and Ned Glass, Ted Coy, Walter Camp, Harry Holt, Fred Daly, Edward Savage, George Adee, and Ralph Bloomer, directed the drill.

Ten minutes scrimmaging, the first since the Princeton game, was ground out. No attempt was made at scoring and the plays were simply demonstrations of attacks that will be hurled at Harvard. No one was injured. To-day's scrimmaging will be repeated to-morrow closing the activity before the Harvard game. Head Coach Field said this evening that to-morrow's programme would be also short.

Head Coach Field says that the line-up for the Harvard battle is not settled, but the fact that the composition of the eleven was unchanged in yesterday's and to-day's practice from that of Saturday indicates that it is probable that there will be no change. The coaches did not meet until this afternoon and have not formally taken up this matter in council. They will decide it before practice to-morrow afternoon.

Pete Francis was in the line-up to-day and although he limped a little, he is in good fighting trim and will lose his lameness long before Saturday. Dunn showed better form at full back and the coaches believe that his greenness has worn off. Capt. Howe played only part of the time at quarter back, Merritt running the eleven. The Yale Captain has not yet rounded into shape, although he says that he feels much better. He has been given a room at the infirmary where he spends his nights. His father has come from South Orange, N. J., and is with him. The Captain was given too much work last week in preparation for the Princeton match and was kept in the game too long last Saturday. Trainer Mack says that he will round into shape by next Saturday, but every effort is being made to rest him at present. Every other member of the team is in splendid physical condition.

Yale will confer with Harvard on two matters which the rules do not cover before Saturday's game is played. One is the freak goal Princeton scored against Dartmouth. Yale and Princeton talked this over before the game last Saturday. Capt. Howe of Yale told Referee Langford that he preferred that such a possible goal in the Yale-Princeton game be counted only as a touchback. Capt. Hart of Princeton demurred, claiming that the rules really make it a goal and Yale acceded to his wish. Yale will prefer that such a goal be not counted in the game at Cambridge.

The other point has not come up, but might have aided Yale if it had been brought up in the game last Saturday. It deals with the right of a Captain to request a new ball to be put into the game in case the one in use has become heavy by reason of rain and mud. The case has never arisen, but a request by a Captain for a new ball under such conditions seems reasonable.

Yale had the ball three times near the Princeton goal line last Saturday. Capt. Howe tried to kick a field goal, but the oval, heavy with water and mud, failed to rise. If Capt. Howe had demanded a fresh ball, what would have happened? If he had been allowed the new ball the chances are he would have kicked a goal and tied the score. Yale and Harvard will discuss this point, although it is valueless except in case of a muddy field and a wet ball. Head Coach Field was asked about the point to-day, and said:

"There is no provision in the rules to cover the point. If a Captain wanted a new ball he could ask the Referee and that official would rule on the request. I should think that he had a right to decide it, but he might ask the other Captain if he had any objection to a new ball being substituted."

Yale men are inclined to think that a new rule should be passed by the code makers this Winter, making it possible for the Referee to substitute a dry ball in case the ball in use has become unfit for play, on request of either Captain.

Pictures of Sam White's run which scored Princeton's touchdown Saturday showed him down three yards from the Yale goal. Some Yale men claim that he squirmed the remaining three yards and that the ball should have been declared dead at the spot where he fell.

POTTER AND FELTON

Return to Crimson Eleven and Show No Slump in Form.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 21.—A twenty-five minute scrimmage between the Harvard 'Varsity and an eleven composed of substitutes and 'Varsity coaches failed to bring a score in the practice at Soldiers' Field this afternoon. For the greater part of the time the scrub combination was on the defensive, but it worked so effectively in this department that it held the regulars off at every crucial point Twice the first string team rushed the ball down to the ten-yard line and then was held for downs, after three tries had failed. Haughton interrupted the work frequently to give instruction and coach the players individually. The fray started with the 'Varsity in possession of the ball in midfield, and a number of times later, after the regulars had worked well down into their opponents' territory, they were brought back to start all over again.

One of the most pleasing features was the return of Bob Potter, the veteran quarter back, to the game. Potter remained at the helm most of the time, Gardner relieving him at the end. Sam Felton was also back in his old place at right end, and both star players showed that they had lost little by their long absence.

The failure of the 'Varsity to score on their opponents displeased the coaches, who had no comment to make on the team following the session. Wendell had another day of rest. Huntington was again at full back, Parmenter going to centre. On the scrub eleven were a number of former gridiron stars, including Leo Leary, Paul and Lothrop Withington, Hamilton Corbett, H. C. Leslie, and Hann. The 'Varsity line-up: Smith, left end; Hitchcock, left tackle; F. H. Leslie, left guard; Parmenter, centre; Fisher, right guard; Storer, right tackle; Felton and O'Brien, right end; Potter and Gardner, quarter back; Reynolds, Campbell, left half back; T. Frothingham, Morrison, right half back; Huntington, full back.

NAVY TEAM IS PICKED.

Coaches Make Final Selection for Army Game—Confident They Will Win.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 21.—With the final decision of the coaches to play Nichols at right half back, Gilchrist at quarter back, and McReavy at right end, the line-up of the Naval Academy eleven, which will start in the Army game at Philadelphia on Saturday, is settled. The back field will be completed with Dalton at left half back and Rodes at full back and the other line men will be: Hamilton, left end; Brown, left tackle; Wakeman, left guard; Weems, centre; Howe, right guard; Redman, right tackle. Gilchrist will go to right end on the defensive, allowing McReavy to drop back to the secondary defense, where he is more experienced.

The work this afternoon was behind closed gates and will be every day this week. There was more than an hour of signal work, the leading substitutes getting a chance to run through signals as well as the men who will start the game. Offensive and defensive plays were tried, but there was no regular scrimmage. Leonard, a fast man who played half back and quarter back, but who wrenched his knee badly more than a week ago, returned to the squad to-day.

It has been noticed that the team which will oppose the Army on Saturday is made up entirely from two classes—the first and third—the latter furnishing seven. The first-class men are Capt. Dalton, Hamilton, Weems, and Wakeman. The third-class men are Rodes, Gilchrist, Nichols, Brown, Howe, Redman, and McReavy.

The playing of Nichols at right half is a popular move. He is the best dodger and end runner on the squad, all of the other regular backs being of the line-smashing type. The team is probably the heaviest that has ever represented the Navy and certainly one of the best balanced. There is strong confidence here that the Army will be defeated.

Strange strains to strangers.

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CADETS CHEER THEIR TEAM.

Battalion and Band Visit West Point Field—Drilling the End Men.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 21.—To-day the entire battalion of cadets gathered on the side lines and, led by the military band, they created much enthusiasm by their songs and cheers for the team collectively and each member individually. The practice was devoted chiefly to drilling the ends in getting down under punts and the back in catching the ball.

Wood especially came in for much attention, and although last Saturday was the first game he has played this year, he is showing much of his last year's speed. There was no scrimmage, but the linemen were given practice in breaking through against the third team's forwards. Devore, Arnold, and Littlejohn are again in good shape, and with the last of the hard work finished the rest from now until the game should allow Trainer Tuthill to bring the team to Franklin Field in good condition.

The Army team leaves Friday morning with a squad of some forty men, and the corps of cadets will leave Saturday morning on a special train. As usual, the battalion of cadets will leave for West Point immediately after the game, and will dine on the train.

Lecture and Drill for Indians.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 21.—A stiff breeze and scurrying snow made a new setting for the Carlisle Indians practice this afternoon. Coach Warner gave them an unusually spirited talk illustrated with chalk, and followed his comments on the weak spots brought out in the Syracuse game by the usual round of elementary drills, signals, and scrimmage practice. The whole squad was turned loose on the quarter-mile cinder path, and as they needed the training, ran around from two to five laps. Dr. Treibly has the Indian cripple list under close supervision, and suggested that Half Backs J. Wheelock and Thorpe, Quarter Back Welch, and Capt. Burd be eliminated from the practice to-day.

The preliminary work this afternoon had its high point in running the gauntlet and numerous punting exercises, which were added to by giving the redskins work at tackling, blocking, and running down under punts as well as receiving them. In the signal practice which followed individual instruction was given by Coaches Warner and O'Brien, and the forward pass was exploited with good success frequently. Wedraneck, who played a fine game at Syracuse, worked again this evening at right end, and Arcasa and Sousa figured in the back field work conspicuously. The closing scrimmage was fiercely fought, and the first team, which will play against Johns Hopkins at Baltimore on Saturday, put more life into their work than they have done for a week.

Hamilton Institute Wins.

The Hamilton Institute for Boys football team defeated the Barnard School for Boys eleven in a fast and exciting game yesterday afternoon at Van Cortlandt Park by the score of 12 to 0.

Horses Bring Small Prices.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 21.—Small prices, said to have been caused by the adverse turf legislation, were realized in the thoroughbred horse sale here to-day. Eighty-six horses averaged only $68 a head. The noted sires, St. Simonian and Buck Massie, brought only $5 and $10 respectively. Lady Reel, a half sister to the great Hamburg, brought only $4.

Double Attraction at Olympic Field.

A dual cross-country run will be contested by teams representing the Glencoe Athletic Club, the Morningside Athletic Club, and the Morris Athletic Association next Sunday. The first and last half miles are to be run on the Olympic Field, Fifth Avenue and 136th Street, starting at 2 o'clock. Immediately following the finish of the run the football teams of the Glencoe and Deerfoot Athletic Clubs will be conclusions on the same field. A recent game between these teams ended in a tie.

COFFEY OUTPOINTS SULLIVAN IN RING

Californian Has Hard Punch, but Does Not Know How to Employ It.

Walter Coffey, the California middleweight, defeated Montana Dan Sullivan in their ten-round bout at the Fairmont Athletic Club last night. Although the fighting was furious at times, neither showed any championship calibre, which has been claimed for them. Coffey had a powerful right hand punch, and as in his recent bout with Young Loughery, showed a decided lack of ring knowledge. Had Coffey known how to use his punch Sullivan would not have lasted past the third round. Both men were badly damaged by the hard punches. Sullivan's nose was broken and was twice its natural size when he left the ring, and his face was badly cut and bruised. Coffey was also badly marked, one punch over the left eye opening a large cut.

Up to within a half minute of the bell, which ended the first round, the pair did nothing more than spar. Only one hard blow was delivered, that being a right by Coffey to Sullivan's jaw. In the last minute Sullivan landed four hard lefts and gained the small honors for the round.

The second round was quiet up to the last few seconds, when Coffey tore after Sullivan, and a hard right drew blood from the latter's nose. Another wallop of the same kind sent Sullivan to the canvas, and he took full advantage of the count of nine. Coffey tore after him as he arose, intent on getting over the finishing blows, but the bell rang before he could do any damage.

Sullivan played safe during the greater part of the third round, holding his arms before his face and making little effort to do any mixing. Coffey appeared as if uncertain about what to do and kept jabbing away without doing any damage. After one of the many clinches of this round Sullivan's right shot out against Coffey's chin and the latter went reeling against the ropes. Sullivan fought cautiously throughout the round, which belonged to Coffey.

Early in the fourth round Sullivan opened a cut over Coffey's left eye and it bled profusely throughout the round. Sullivan kept boring in and Coffey, always a poor mixer, appeared as if in a trance. Sullivan did the bulk of the aggressive work and earned the honors for the round.

The fifth round was unusually slow. Sullivan was covering up and keeping in close to Coffey, the latter still showing uncertainty as to when and where he should punch. In the latter part of the round he shook up Sullivan with straight rights and lefts and gained the honors for the round.

Coffey showed to better advantage in the sixth round and shot in jabs with both hands to Sullivan's face. The latter's nose bore all the outward marks of having been broken and it bled continually. The cut over Coffey's eye kept his face well marked with blood, which streamed down his cheek.

Early in the seventh round Sullivan shot a hard right to Coffey's jaw, and the Californian went partly through the ropes. That was about all Sullivan did during the round. Coffey landed at will on his opponent in this chapter with a straight left, and Sullivan had to clinch to avoid punishment.

Coffey opened a cut over Sullivan's left eye early in the eighth round, and Sullivan opened a cut in Coffey's under lip. Coffey continued to pound away at Sullivan's head, the latter doing little more than remain on the defensive. It seemed that only a couple of hard punches would put Sullivan away, but Coffey could not get them over.

Sullivan was too tired to do any hard punching in either the ninth or tenth rounds, but he was able to hold off Coffey and stall until the final bell. Coffey had the better of the last two rounds and won the bout by a considerable margin.

FIGHT CROWD JEERS BURKE.

Brooklyn Sailor Employs Foul Tactics, but Loses to Bill Hurley.

Battling Bill Hurley of Glens Falls defeated Sailor Burke last night at the Royal Athletic Club in the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn, and, incidentally, handed him as severe a lacing as he has received in many a day.

Burke aroused the jeers of the crowd by his foul tactics and hanging on despite the orders of the referee, who should have disqualified him. Hurley had probably ten pounds the worst of the weights and showed himself possessed of two good hands, which proved effective when he had an opportunity to use them.

A fair-sized crowd witnessed the contests, but the consensus of opinion was that the club would do well to dodge Burke as a star performer in the future.

Hurley started fighting with both hands. Burke jabbed at will, Hurley coming back with wallops to the head and body with both hands. He used a left uppercut effectively and made the sailor clinch, for which he was warned by the referee. Burke hung on at the slightest provocation, and was slowed up perceptibly by the boring-in work of the Glens Falls man, who had the better of the milling to this point.

Hurley went after his man in the second round with a left hook, the latter hanging on. Hurley got in one to the body and then to the head, the sailor responding with his right. Burke's tactics provoked jeers, as he refused to fight and hung on most of the time. The Glens Falls man certainly beat the sailor up in the clinches despite the fact that Burke tried to hold both hands. Hurley's round.

The sailor came out in the third round with a rushing jab. Hurley mixed it up furiously, getting in many a wallop to the wind with his left. The sailor was long in jumping jabs, after delivering which he would clinch. Hurley gave him no rest in these clinches. The referee had his troubles pulling Burke out of the clinches. It was Hurley's round.

In the fourth round Burke got in a good left-facer, beginning this session. Hurley came back with his never-failing hooks to the stomach, and staggered the sailor with a right to the jaw. He did great work when in close with short uppercuts to the chin. A left to the body made the sailor wince. Burke got in a corker to the heart. Hurley came back with a facer that sent the sailor's head back. This was Hurley's round, too.

Hurley rushed his man at the start of the fifth round, and the sailor clinched. Burke got in a corking right uppercut to the jaw. Hurley bore in and walloped with both hands. The sailor shot over several straight rights, which shook the Glens Falls man up, and began to be more effective. The round was even.

Hurley opened the next round by landing both hands to the jaw, rushing the sailor to the ropes. Hurley pointed with his right, and got over a corker to the jaw with his left. Burke ripped in a hard right to the body, but continued his hugging tactics. Hurley kept the sailor busy at infighting. A right to the jaw made Burke think he had Hurley on the run, but the latter came back with a volley. The round was even.

In the seventh round Burke landed a right to the jaw, and Hurley waded in with both hands to the body. Burke got across many a right to the jaw, although Hurley ducked just as many as he received. This was another even round.

Burke was the aggressor beginning the eighth session, landing a right to the jaw and then got over a corking left to the face. Hurley shot across rights to the jaw. Midway in the round they met with rights to the jaw. Both fought hard with both hands, Burke jabbing and Hurley whipping in rights to the jaw. Hurley never let the sailor rest, and easily earned the round.

Hurley opened the ninth with a left swing to the jaw. The sailor swung to the jaw, and then hung on and jabbed ineffectually. Hurley got in a corking left uppercut which made Burke want to hang on still more, to the disgust of the crowd. Hurley kept his man busy with rights to the body and jaw, Burke pulling his elbow back against Hurley's jaw in the clinches. Hurley won this round.

In the tenth round they went right into a clinch. Hurley did the forcing, but was was continually grabbed. He then whipped in a corking right to the jaw. Burke made play for the wind while holding on. Hurley clearly had the best of the round.

MAY REPEAL FRAWLEY LAW.

Gov. Dix Dissatisfied and Will Again Appeal to Legislature.

ALBANY, Nov. 21.—Gov. Dix plans to renew his recommendation to the Legislature early in January for the repeal of the Frawley law, which created the State Athletic Commission for the supervision of boxing in this State. He said to-day that he had not changed his opinion that the law has not worked satisfactorily, and that he not only was opposed to the proposition of permitting decisions on the results of boxing matches, but favored the repeal of the law.

The Governor made a similar recommendation just before the close of the session of the Legislature in October, but no action was taken on it.

The Governor expects to have the members of the Boxing Commission come to Albany in the near future to discuss the boxing situation with them.

That Gov. Dix has not been entirely satisfied with the workings of the Frawley law has been known since the unpleasantness brought about by the squabble concerning the Madison Square A. C. His failure to appoint a Commissioner to succeed James E. Sullivan, who resigned in September, has been wondered at, especially so since the commission as constituted at present, can transact no business if one member is opposed to anything brought up by the other Commissioner.

It is rumored that at the coming conference Gov. Dix will ask the present Commissioners, Frank S. O'Neil and Major John J. Dixon, to resign. This would serve to prevent any more clubs from getting licenses, but would not render the law inoperative for the clubs already licensed. Only a repeal of the law would change the present condition of affairs.

Tommy Houck Defeats Dyson.

Tommy Houck of Philadelphia outpointed Young Dyson, the Providence featherweight, at Brown's Gymnasium last night. In the opening round Houck jabbed Dyson's right eye repeatedly and partly closed the member. In the sixth he again began to beat a tattoo on the swollen optic and succeeded in closing it entirely. Up to the sixth round the bout was fairly even, but from this stage to the finish Houck had the better of the fighting. He did about all of the aggressive work and landed often. In the tenth round Houck had his opponent in a bad way, but Dyson was able to hold on and stay to the finish.

McGovern and Faulkes Draw.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Philly McGovern of Brooklyn and Buddy Faulkes of Newark, N. J., fought ten rounds to a draw at the Grogan Athletic Club, Watervliet, to-night. It was a clever exhibition, the men being evenly matched.

NOTES OF THE BOXERS.

The New Star A. C. has arranged an extensive programme for to-night's show at the clubhouse, 107th Street near Park Avenue. In the main event Young Hickey, the promising Harlem lightweight, will clash with Harry Stone. Other boxers on the bill are Mike Paster vs. Young Jersey, Walter McGirr vs. Kid Henry, and Young Saylor vs. Johnny Martin.

Walter Little, the Chicago lightweight, and Richy Ryan of New York will come together in the star bout of to-night's show at the Sharkey A. C. A six-round semi-final and four four-round preliminaries will be fought. At the same club, Saturday night, Jim Kendrick, the English bantamweight, will mix with K. O. Eger of the west side.

At the Houston A. C. to-night Johnny Dundee, who has been rapidly rising in line with the top-notchers of the featherweight division, will take on Young Brown, the east side idol. Both rank among the cleverest of the featherweights and should furnish an interesting bout.

The Long Acre A. C. will be the fourth Manhattan club to hold a show to-night. At the West Twenty-ninth Street club the star performers will be Young Kurtz and Johnny Waltz, two New Jersey welterweights. Billy West and Dick Howell will clash in the star bout of Saturday night's show at the Long Acre Club.

The New Folo A. A. has changed its night for holding boxing bouts, and in the future all shows will be held on Saturday night instead of Friday. The change will go into effect this week. Jimmy Coffey and Andy Cortez will come together in the star bout of ten rounds, and Dick Burge will clash with Jimmy Paul in another ten-round affair.

Leach Cross and Cy Smith have been matched for next Monday night at the Olympic A. C. Leach expects to keep busy, and on Dec. 13 he will take on Knockout Brown at the Empire A. C.

Tom Kennedy is working hard at West Hoboken for his ten-round bout with Al Palzer at the Royale A. C., Brooklyn, next Wednesday night. He has taken off all the superfluous flesh which helped to bring about his defeat by Palzer several weeks ago, and should show wonderfully improved form. Palzer is working out at the Clermont A. C. Part of the proceeds from this fight will be turned into the fund for the Newsboys' Home.

Knockout Brown will not let a little thing like the beating he received from One-Round Hogan interfere with his schedule for future bouts. He started training yesterday for his fifteen-round bout with Bert Keyes at New Haven next Monday night.

Joe Jeannette and Morris Harris have been matched for a ten-round bout before the American Boxing Club of Brooklyn on Nov. 27. On Nov. 30 Jeannette will take on Andy Morris of Boston at Albany.

Winners with the Cue.

George Sutton again defeated Maurice Daly in last night's practice game of 18.2 balk-line billiards at the latter's Billiard Academy, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway, in preparation for his coming championship match with Willie Hoppe, the present holder of the 18.2 balk-line title, by the score of 500 to 427, in thirty-three innings. The challenger made a high run of 86 and had an average of 15 15-33. Daly's best efforts netted him a high run of 83, with an average of 13 11-33.

In the final game of the rapid-fire three-cushion-carrom billiard tournament at John Doyle's Forty-second Street Billiard Academy, last night, Charles McCafferty defeated Henry Franzen by the score of 12 to 9. Thirty-two cue wielders started in the event, and by the time the semi-final had been reached only the two players that contested in the final game and Alec Moore remained. In the semi-final game Frazen defeated Moore by the score of 15 to 14 in a very close contest.

Dave Lauderbach, who represented Brooklyn, will oppose John Dankelman, a Manhattan representative, in the opening game of the three-cushion-carrom billiard series between New York and Brooklyn of the National Intercity Billiard League, which will be decided at Doyle's Academy Thursday evening.

National Billiard League Winners.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—James Shea of Chicago defeated Charles McCourt of Pittsburgh 50 to 48 in seventy-six innings, in the three-cushion series of the National Billiard League to-night. McCourt had high runs of 7, 6, and 5. Shea got a 5 and a 4.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—Brooklyn administered its second successive defeat to Boston in the National Billiard League tournament to-night, Bevers of Brooklyn winning from Ammidon of Boston 50 to 40 in ninety-five innings. Bevers made a high run of 3, and Ammadon one of 4.

Giants Defeat Miami Nine.

MIAMI, Fla., Nov. 21.—The New York Giants defeated the Miami baseball team this afternoon, 11 to 3. Wiltse pitched for the Giants, Mathewson will pitch to-morrow's game. The Giants will leave Thursday morning for Havana.

SPEY-ROYAL ALL SCOTCH WHISKY

It's ALL Scotch and ALL 10 years old.

Gilbey's

PURE POT-STILL

AUTO RACE MEET PROMOTER BARRED

Manager Card of White Plains Suspended Indefinitely, but Drivers Escape.

Unusual clemency was exercised at the meeting of the Contest Board of the American Automobile Association at the club rooms, 437 Fifth Avenue, when action was taken on the unsanctioned race meeting at White Plains on election day. Edson Card, Jr., the promoter of the meet, was indefinitely suspended. Because of extenuating circumstances the penalty of disqualification provided by the rules for participation of registered drivers in unsanctioned contests was suspended in the cases of those drivers who had competed, as the board felt such drivers had participated in good faith and under the belief that the meeting had been officially sanctioned.

The appeal of Spencer E. Wishart, entrant and driver of No. 17 Mercedes in the Fairmount Park road race, from the decision of the referee in disqualifying the entry for violation of road racing rules, was overruled and the decision of the referee upheld. This action of the Contest Board gives first place in the 451 to 600 cubic inch piston displacement division to the Lozier car driven by Ralph Mulford, who finished the 202½ miles in 201 minutes 52.78 seconds, 3 minutes 11.43 seconds behind the Benz driven by Erwin Bergdoll. Bergdoll won the grand prize of $2,500 offered for the best time made by any car in the race and also the $1,000 purse for cars of from 601 to 750 cubic inches displacement. Mulford will now receive the $1,000 prize for cars of 451 to 600 cubic inches, payment of which has been held up by the Quaker City Motor Club pending the final decision of the Contest Board.

Upon his own admission that he had knowingly participated in an unsanctioned hill climb at Bedford, Ind., on Oct. 10 last, Frank P. Fox, a registered racing driver of Indianapolis, who drove a Pope-Hartford car in the 500-mile event at the Indianapolis Speedway on Decoration Day, was disqualified and suspended for one year to and including Oct. 10, 1912, and his drivers' registration card was revoked.

The formal application for reinstatement of H. D. Fisher, who was disqualified on July 18 for incompetent driving at Brighton Beach on July 8, was considered, but the board declined to reinstate him.

The second application for reinstatement of George H. Clark, driver of Cutting cars, who was disqualified and suspended Dec. 20, 1910, for two years to Jan. 1, 1913, for driving in the unsanctioned race meeting at Ascot Park, Los Angeles, on Dec. 11, 1910, under the alias or assumed name of "E. Z. Martin," was considered. Clark's disqualification was on Nov. 3, 1911, temporarily suspended pending action on his appeal, but the board in reviewing his case declined to reinstate him to good standing because of the seriousness of his offense in competing under a name other than his own.

The case of Barney Oldfield, who applied for reinstatement, was not considered, and it is doubtful whether any action on his appeal will be taken before the Savannah race meet. The following members attended the meeting: H. W. Knights, Boston; P. D. Folwell, Philadelphia; Joseph H. Wood, Newark; David Beecroft, Chicago, and William Schimpf, Chairman.

Cincinnati Autoists on Warpath.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 21.—Probably the largest delegation to a National convention of the American Automobile Association that has ever left Cincinnati will go to New York early next month. The sole reason for such an aggregation from this city was explained to-day. In a statement it is contended that at the last annual meeting of the American Automobile Association the constitution was changed so as to permit the annual meeting to be held in any city in the country, whereas before the rule was changed the constitution called for New York as the convention city. It is also stated that after this change was made a resolution was carried bringing the convention to Chicago this year. It was only yesterday when the local delegates learned that New York was to be the convention city this year despite the resolution, and the delegates are determined to ascertain the cause of the change without notification or vote.

STUDENT ATHLETES CURBED.

General Use of Collegians by Big Clubs Checked by A. A. U.

The heretofore almost general use of college athletes by several of the most influential athletic clubs in the United States for track and field games, both sectional and National and of handicap and championship nature, will in the future be made impossible if the following amendment, acted upon at the annual meeting of the A. A. U. on Monday, is lived up to.

The rule, which amends one touching upon competition of college men, was framed to read as follows:

"A student representing a university, college, school, or other educational institution must consider such institution his residence for the purpose of registration and represent such institution in competition.

"Such student may, however, for the period between June 1 and Oct. 1, transfer his registration to a club or other organization belonging to an active or allied member of this union, which is located within 100 miles radius of his actual residence, and upon the opening of the scholastic year he may be retransferred to his educational institution."

GOOD RUN FOR HOUNDS.

Miss Elise Ladew Becoming Enthusiastic Over Meadow Brook Hunting.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST NORWICH, L. I., Nov. 21.—Though the Horse Show at Madison Square Garden is a strong drawing attraction it has only had a slight effect on the fields in the Meadow Brook Club runs. The hunting enthusiasm which became plainly dormant in seasons past, appears to have awakened this Fall to an appreciable degree under the interested stimulus of J. E. Davis, M. F. H.

Another good run was that held to-day throughout the Syossett and Oyster Bay section. The drag hounds met here at 3:30 P. M., and were released on the Kettle Farm, from where they ran east for about two miles across the East Norwich and Oyster Bay Turnpike to the Cowdin place.

Among the younger enthusiasts of the sport is Miss Elise Ladew, who is often with the Meadow Brook hounds and rides exceedingly well. She was out to-day and followed well up throughout the run. Mrs. Ladenburg was the only other woman rider. From the Cowdin place the line lay to the Syossett and Oyster Bay Turnpikes and the check. From there the hounds ran in an almost direct line east to the Columbia stock farm and Dr. Jones place and the finish. Mason Blake was unseated at one of the stiffest fences. Those out to-day were Miss Ladew, Henry Drier, Mr. Blake, William G. Parks, Mr. Fish, Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, Mr. Piercy, and W. Burling Cocks.

Automobile Fur Coats at Half Prices

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$35.00 Black Dog Coats, . . now $17.50
$45.00 Natural Raccoon Coats, " $22.50
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$80.00 " " " " $39.00

These have detachable Black or Tan French Kid linings—two coats in one.

$25.00 Fur Robes, $12.50; others $3.50

E. J. WILLIS CO., 85 Chambers St., N. Y., near Broadway

REFUSE TO SANCTION GAMES.

Registration Committee Declares Conflict of Dates as Reason.

That an attempt is being made to throttle track and field competition hereabouts developed yesterday, and local athletes generally were amazed upon hearing of the action of the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, which denied a sanction for an athletic series, the proceeds of which were to be devoted to a charitable purpose.

The meet in question was to have been held in Madison Square Garden, Dec. 6, and arrangements had been made toward making the games a success.

The promoters pressed the committee for a reason for the refusal of a sanction and were told that permission was denied because the series would conflict with the sports of McCaddin Lyceum, which are scheduled for the same date in the armory of the Forty-seventh Regiment in Brooklyn.

Terence Farley, Chairman of the committee, admitted that such sanction had been denied, and further stated that, as the McCaddin Lyceum was a member of the Metropolitan Association, whereas those refused were in no way identified with it, his committee was in duty bound to protect its own members.

James E. Sullivan, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union, who had been approached by the promoters of the series which is seemingly under a ban long before they applied for a sanction, approved of the holding of the sports under the management suggested, being emphatic on the point that, aside from its being for a charitable object, a sports series in the Garden could not but redound to the good of the game generally.

Upon being told of the action of the local committee, which is really the supreme power in the district in such matters, Mr. Sullivan was inclined to think that the committee had acted hastily and without giving the subject the close attention it deserved. He further stated that he hoped the matter would be amicably adjusted, as such a refusal was not in accord with the spirit of good athletics, which the union everywhere was successfully fostering.

It was pointed out to Mr. Farley that frequently there have been conflicts in the matter of dates in this district, in some instances as many as three and four sets of games being held on the same date. A case in point, shown the Chairman, was that of next Saturday night, when the Mott Haven Atheltic Club will hold forth in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, while the Twenty-third Regiment will hold its annual Fall games the same evening.

It was further suggested that the Registration Committee should be made acquainted with the fact that there were athletes enough in the metropolitan district to supply competitive material for three or four meets held on any one date, in view of the fact that there are 6,286 men registered in the metropolitan district.

Huff to Scout for Cleveland Club.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—George Huff, athletic director at the University of Illinois, who for several seasons has acted as scout for the Chicago National League Baseball team, has "jumped" to the American League. Hereafter Huff will try to find winning baseball players for the Cleveland team. President Charles Murphy of the Chicago Club admits that he is seeking a man to fill the place left vacant by Mr. Huff. He is said to be trying to bring William Hamilton, scout for the Boston National League Club, to Chicago. Huff is said to have gone to Cleveland for the highest salary ever paid by a club for similar work.

—For Other Sports See Page 11.

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REBUILT THOMAS CARS.—One year's work usually tells the story of the difference in construction between a high-grade, high-priced and high-powered car and those built to sell at a low first cost. The strain of gear shifting, the jar of road shocks, and the stress of brake work begin to tell on the cheaper cars. Therefore the logical deduction is that for the man who wants a thoroughly dependable car at a moderate price the very "best buy" is a high-grade used car that has been rebuilt in the factory where it was originally made. We have a few four and six-cylinder cars, 1908, 1909, 1910 and 1911 models, some placed as low as $1,000. These cars should not be confused with the ordinary "second-hand" proposition, as in the rebuilding all parts which show the slightest wear are replaced by new ones. If you want a car for real work, write us and we will send you special bulletins descriptive of rebuilt cars we have on hand, or, better still, call. For a reasonable payment we will hold one of these cars for you for early spring delivery. THOMAS MOTOR COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, Broadway & 64th St.

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Over 100 high-grade used cars for sale; touring, $250 to $1,500; runabouts and roadsters, $175 to $1,200; being 2 blocks west of expensive Broadway, our prices average one-third less than others ask; cars sold for owners on 5 per cent. commission; no storage or other charges; payments made as soon as car is sold; high-class reference furnished; write us for price list or other information.
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Stevens-Duryea.—Light, small town car, same as new, limousine and touring body, $1,850 to $2,250; other used cars in all Stevens models, all in good condition. Call or write, A. G. Spalding & Bros., 1,875 Broadway.

Bargain.—See my stylish inside drive coupe body car; just right for all kinds weather; has 40 h. p., full equipment, demountable rims; must sell quick. Russell, 1,974 B'way.

Bergdoll 30 Toy Tonneau 1911; guaranteed condition; great bargain for immediate buyer. BERGDOLL MOTOR CAR CO., 1,928 Broadway. 'Phone Col. 8860.

Auto car, delivery truck, to hire, capacity 3,000 pounds; price, including chauffeur, $15 per day of ten hours. Z 219 Times Downtown.

Cole 30 1911 Torpedo Roadster taken in trade for 1912 model. Bargain price, easy terms if desired. Colt-Stratton Co., 2,000 Broadway.

Will pay for use of Packard magneto for three days. Communicate by mail only. Room 301, 71 Broadway.

CHALMERS "FORTY" TOURING car, rebuilt and repainted. C. Dow, 1,627 Broadway, New York.

CHALMERS cars, rebuilt, repainted, and guaranteed. C. Dow, 1,627 Broadway, City.

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For Hire.—Packards, 1910, landaulet, limousines, $3.50, $4 per hour; theatre calls, $5; lowest weekly, monthly rates. Backus. Telephone 6294 Lenox.

Packard laundaulet and limousine; private cars; special rates to costumers and theatre calls; careful drivers. Telephone 571—Stuyvesant.

Beautiful limousine Packard, private ownership appearance, to rent monthly during Winter. Phone 7470 Col.

Packards, regular customers, $5-$20 day, as per hours; Sundays extra. Telephone Murray Hill 610.

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Packard landaulet or touring car, 1910 model; low rates. 'Phone, 565—Audubon.

My Packard laundaulet car with chauffeur, afternoons or evenings during Winter. K 256 Times Downtown.

Packards.—Powerful, magnificent, 7 passengers, $3 to $4.50 hour. Telephone Murray Hill—91.

AU

COTTON GINNING REACHES RECORD

Number of Bales Ginned to Nov. 14, 11,269,986, Exceeds All Previous Years' Figures.

GEORGIA MAKES HEADWAY

Grows Bigger Crop Than Ever Before —Only Mississippi and Oklahoma Figures Are Below Previous Years.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The Census Bureau's fifth cotton ginning report of the season, issued to-day, showing the number of running bales, (counting round as half bales,) of cotton of the growth of 1911 ginned prior to Nov. 14, with comparative statistics to the corresponding date for the past three years, is as follows:

UNITED STATES—11,269,986 bales, compared with 8,780,433 bales last year, when 75.9 per cent. of the entire crop was ginned prior to Nov. 14; 8,112,199 bales in 1909, when 80.5 per cent. was ginned and 9,595,809 bales in 1908, when 73.3 per cent. was ginned.

The number of round bales included was 75,011, compared with 93,364 bales last year, 123,757 bales in 1909 and 178,908 bales in 1908.

The number of bales of Sea Island cotton included was 71,199, compared with 52,631 bales last year, 68,495 bales in 1909, and 56,701 bales in 1908. The distribution of Sea Island cotton by States was:

FLORIDA—26,818 bales, compared with 19,669 bales last year, 23,453 bales in 1909 and 23,029 bales in 1908.

GEORGIA—41,725 bales, compared with 28,088 bales last year, 38,825 bales in 1909, and 26,833 bales in 1908.

SOUTH CAROLINA—2,656 bales, compared with 4,874 bales last year, 6,217 bales in 1909, and 6,248 bales in 1908.

The following figures show ginning by States, with comparative statistics and the percentage of the total crop ginned to Nov. 14, in previous years:

ALABAMA—1,198,191 bales, compared with 895,894 bales last year, when 75.1 per cent. was ginned; 805,849 bales in 1909, or 77.5 per cent., and 1,020,724 bales in 1908, or 76.6 per cent.

ARKANSAS—562,542 bales, compared with 479,122 bales last year, when 60 per cent. was ginned; 557,857 bales in 1909, or 80 per cent., and 665,232 bales in 1908, or 66.8 per cent.

FLORIDA—65,238 bales, compared with 46,847 bales last year, when 69.7 per cent. was ginned; 51,612 bales in 1909, or 83.4 per cent., and 51,497 bales in 1908, or 72.9 per cent.

GEORGIA—2,103,979 bales, compared with 1,436,997 bales last year, when 70.8 per cent. was ginned; 1,559,828 bales in 1909, or 84.3 per cent., and 1,564,037 bales in 1908, or 79.1 per cent.

LOUISIANA—268,408 bales, compared with 183,818 bales last year, when 74.5 per cent. was ginned; 217,433 bales in 1909, or 84.1 per cent., and 341,953 bales in 1908, or 73.3 per cent.

MISSISSIPPI—720,748 bales, compared with 759,152 bales last year, when 62.6 per cent. was ginned; 731,354 bales in 1909, or 83.2 per cent., and 1,086,183 bales in 1908, or 67 per cent.

NORTH CAROLINA—715,537 bales, compared with 494,920 bales last year, when 65.7 per cent. was ginned; 466,797 bales in 1909, or 73.7 per cent., and 451,434 bales in 1908, or 66 per cent.

OKLAHOMA—656,166 bales, compared with 727,654 bales last year, when 79.1 per cent. was ginned; 476,471 bales in 1909, or 86.2 per cent., and 322,051 bales in 1908, or 46.7 per cent.

SOUTH CAROLINA—1,164,140 bales, compared with 888,291 bales last year, when 79.4 per cent. was ginned; 913,440 bales in 1909, or 80.3 per cent., and 938,926 bales in 1908, or 77.2 per cent.

TENNESSEE—264,830 bales, compared with 192,213 bales last year, when 59.9 per cent. was ginned; 183,529 bales in 1909, or 76.2 per cent., and 243,493 bales in 1908, or 72.9 per cent.

TEXAS—3,478,802 bales, compared with 2,636,690 bales last year, when 80.4 per cent. was ginned; 2,104,329 bales in 1909, or 85.2 per cent., and 2,863,528 bales in 1908, or 78.9 per cent.

ALL OTHER STATES—71,396 bales, compared with 38,829 bales last year, when 45.8 per cent. was ginned; 43,700 bales in 1909, or 76 per cent., and 46,751 bales in 1908, or 63.9 per cent.

The figures show that in no previous year has so much cotton been ginned to Nov. 14 as during the present season. The total of 11,269,986 bales is almost a million and a half bales more than was ginned to that date in the record year of 1904.

The feature of the report is the figures for Georgia, which show that 2,103,979 bales had been ginned to Nov. 14. This quantity of cotton is more than ever grown in Georgia before and by the time the final ginning reports are received it will have far surpassed the previous crops of any year. Every cotton State, except Mississippi and Oklahoma, showed a greater amount of cotton ginned than during the past two years.

While the total was greater than in any other year, the amount ginned between Nov. 1 and 14 this year was not so large as that ginned last year in that time, when only 1,199,081 bales were ginned, compared with 1,359,279 bales ginned during the period a year ago.

ENGLAND WANTS MORE SUGAR

To Withdraw from Brussels Convention Unless Demand Is Granted.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Great Britain is preparing to withdraw from the Brussels sugar convention unless the powers concerned in it agree to let her have more sugar.

The present increase in the price of sugar in England has aroused considerable protest among British consumers, and Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that unless the powers permitted Russia to export at least 500,000 tons of sugar westward in the current season the British Government had decided to notify its intention not to adhere to the convention beyond September, 1913, which is the earliest date at which Great Britain can withdraw.

COMMODITY MARKETS.

WHEAT opened up, but reacted, and closed at a net loss for the day. The opening was influenced by the cables. English markets were higher, and there were reports of better cash demand abroad. The strength was attributed to firmer holdings of Plate wheat. Shorts were also reported good buyers. Crop accounts from European centres were of a routine character. Generally satisfactory weather has been experienced. Harvesting was reported begun in the northern part of the Argentine. Late cables were weak, and American markets sold off from ⅝c to 1¼c from the top of the morning, closing at only a small reaction. Receipts were free. The Northwestern cars were in excess of last week and last year at American points and also at Canadian. There has been a moderate increase in the interior receipts in two days, compared with last year, but, on the other hand, there has been considerable increase in the shipments into distribution. Bradstreet's visible showed a gain in the United States of 1,821,000 bushels, a loss at Canadian points of 1,255,000 bushels, a decrease in Europe of 1,400,000 bushels, making a total net loss of 1,834,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 7,075,000 bushels the previous week. The American total in round numbers is 27,000,000 bushels more than last year; the European visible 32,000,000 bushels less. A report late was received of the sale of 500,000 bushels No. 2 red at Chicago on Monday at 4½c under May, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo making it apparently in store considerably under the December. Export sales of twenty-one loads of Manitoba were reported. No. 2 red was quoted at 99¼c; No. 1 Northern, $1.18¾; No. 2 hard, $1.06; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.10½.

CORN.—Prices were very steady notwithstanding the heaviness in wheat and a somewhat larger primary movement. Western receipts have been gaining quite rapidly the past few days, and in two days the receipts have increased 500,000 bushels over last week. There were claims of increased offerings while the weather conditions were generally favorable. The visible supply showed a decrease of 425,000 bushels. The quality of the new corn coming to market is still inferior, and the grading at the West shows a very small proportion of contract corn. There were reports of some concessions in low grade corn, while good corn was firm. No. 2 was quoted at 70½c, free on board, January to March loading. No export trade was reported.

OATS.—Trading was again narrow and without special interest. Price fluctuations are extremely limited. Receipts continue to fall off at interior points, but this is in part offset by decreasing shipments from Western points. The visible supply showed a loss of 442,000 bushels, compared with a loss of 726,000 bushels the previous week. Standards and No. 3 white were quoted at 54c; No. 2 white, 54½c.

PROVISIONS.—Provisions were quiet and somewhat easier again. The live hogs receipts were rather liberal at Western points, and the market was from 5 to 10 points lower at many points. The total hog movement for the day was 140,000.

NEW YORK FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—				
December	$1.00¼	99⅞	99⅞	$1.00⅛
May	1.05	$1.04⅝	$1.04⅝	1.05
Lard—				
Cash	..	..	9.26@9.33	9.30
November	..	..	9.25@9.33	9.20
December	..	..	9.30@9.35	9.20
January	..	..	9.30@9.42	9.30
March	..	..	9.30@9.48	9.35

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—				
December	97	95¾	95¾	96⅛
May	1.01¼	1.00¼	1.00½	1.01
July	95⅛	94½	94⅝	94⅞
Corn—				
December	63⅝	63¼	63⅜	65⅝
May	64⅞	64⅛	64¼	64⅝
July	64¾	64½	64⅝	64½
Oats—				
December	47⅜	47¼	47⅜	47⅝
May	50	49⅝	49⅝	50
July	46⅜	46⅛	46¼	46⅝
Lard—				
November	..	..	9.00	9.00
December	..	..	9.02½	9.05
January	9.22½	9.17½	9.20	9.20
May	9.47½	9.42½	9.45	9.45
Ribs—				
January	8.45	8.40	8.42½	8.45
May	8.67½	8.62½	8.65	8.65
July	8.62½	8.57½	8.62½	8.57½
Pork—				
January	16.20	16.02½	16.10	16.17½
May	16.65	16.50	16.60	16.62½
July	..	..	16.67½	16.67½

COTTONSEED OIL.

Prices were fairly steady for all deliveries, with a moderate speculative interest developing. There was further tenders on November, and the premium on the November oil has about disappeared. There is now barely a dozen points difference in the price of the different deliveries from the lowest to the highest. The ginning report on cotton was construed moderately bullish, although point was made that a record crop was assured, the only question being its ultimate size. Demand for oil continues quiet, and foreign interests are doing little. Crude was fairly steady. Quotations follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Bid.
Spot	..	..	5.63	5.60
November	5.65	5.64	5.64	5.63
December	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.53
January	5.56	5.54	5.55	5.55
February	..	..	5.56	5.57
March	5.60	5.58	5.59	5.60
April	5.66	5.65	5.64	5.64
May	5.70	5.69	5.69	5.70

COTTON.

High prices for cotton were made at the opening, while low prices were seen in the afternoon. The decline in the market was attributed to selling by the South by spot interests and by Wall Street. A leading spot firm sold about 30,000 bales, and the little bullish enthusiasm developed over the ginning report was quenched. The ginning report, which came out at the opening, showed a total slightly under the estimates, although the aggregate is still large. The total amount ginned is 11,269,986 bales to Nov. 14, compared with 8,780,438 bales last year, 8,112,490 two years ago, and 9,595,809 three years ago. The ginning during the period in 1906 was 11,401,814 bales, against 11,434,000 last year, 1,094,350 two years ago, and 1,404,252 three years ago. The percentage ginned during the big crop year of 1908 was 73.3 per cent. The largest amount ginned in the past six years was from the 1909 crop, 80.5 per cent., and the lowest, 65.9 per cent., from the big crop of 1906. On the basis of the largest amount ginned, the crop would be a minimum of 14,000,000 bales. On the basis of the smallest amount ginned, the total indications would be for about 17,000,000 bales. Claim is made that the ginning has been very rapid this year and that the proportion already ginned is comparatively large, so that the comparisons and percentages must be with the years of advanced ginning. It is also pointed out that the falling off in the ginning durin~ the past period was also indicative of a large per cent. ginned. The largest amount ever ginned during the period was in 1906, with a total of 1,656,000 bales. The total already ginned exceeds the previous high record, which was made in 1908, of 9,596,000 bales by a total of 1,633,000 bales. The trading after the early covering movement subsided was comparatively quiet, and there seemed to be enough steady pressure to carry the prices off rather easily. Point was made regarding the ginning that unfavorable weather conditions from Nov. 1 to Nov. 14 had interferred with the ginning. Farmers, it is claimed, were not anxious to gin and move their cotton, as was indicated by the fact that the into-sight movement has been only slightly more than 50 per cent. so far of the total amount ginned.

Southern spot markets were unchanged to 1-16 decline. New York spot cotton was dull and unchanged, with middling uplands, 9.45c.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	..	..	9.14@9.16	9.18
December	9.35	9.18	9.19@9.20	9.24
January	9.19	9.00	9.00@9.01	9.04
February	..	..	9.05@9.07	9.10
March	9.29	9.10	9.11@9.13	9.16
April	..	..	9.14@9.16	9.20
May	9.37	9.17	9.18@9.19	9.24
June	..	..	9.21@9.23	9.26
July	9.42	9.25	9.25@9.26	9.29
August	9.32	9.30	9.25@9.26	9.29
September	9.34	9.34	9.26@9.27	9.31
October	9.47	9.27	9.27@9.28	9.34

COFFEE.

Coffee was nervous, with prices at the start irregular at 1 point advance for December and unchanged to 7 points lower for the other positions. After showing further firmness for the near positions the market weakened, and at the close was 10 to 22 points net lower. There was heavy selling in December. Havre closed unchanged to ⅛ franc higher, while Hamburg was unchanged to ¼ pfening up. Rio declined 75 reis and Santos 50 reis. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were irregular at ⅛c lower to 10 points higher.

Spot coffee quiet, unchanged; 15c for Rio 7. Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	..	..	14.33@14.34	14.44
December	14.50	14.32	14.33@14.34	14.44
January	14.00	14.00	13.98@14.00	14.08
February	..	..	13.70@13.75	13.80
March	13.48	13.39	13.38@13.39	13.48
April	..	..	13.29@13.32	13.44
May	13.36	13.19	13.19@13.20	13.40
June	..	..	13.19@13.20	13.39
July	13.33	13.21	13.18@13.20	13.38
August	..	..	13.15@13.17	13.37
September	13.31	13.14	13.14@13.15	13.36
October	..	..	13.13@13.14	13.35

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Creamery, specials, pound, 35½c; extras, 34½c; firsts, 31@33c; seconds, 28@30c; thirds, 26@27c; held, specials, 33c; extras, 31@32c; firsts, 29@30c; seconds, 27½@28½c; thirds, 26@26½c; State, dairy, tubs, finest, 32@33c; good to prime, 28@31c; common to fair ,23@27c; process, specials, 25½@26c; extras, 24½@25c; firsts, 23½@24c; seconds, 22@22½c; factory, current make, firsts, 22½@23c; seconds, 21½@22c; thirds, 20@21c; packing stock, June make, 21½c; current make, No. 2, 20½@21c; No. 3, 18½@20c.

CHEESE.—State, whole milk, September and earlier, specials, lb., 15½c; average fancy, 15@15½c; current make, specials, 14¾@15c; average fancy, 14¼c; undergrades, 12¾@14¼c; Daisies, September and earlier, best, 15¼c current make, best, 15c; State, skims, September and earlier, specials, 13c; choice, 11½@12c; current make, specials, 12¼@12½c; choice, 11@11½c; all makes, good to prime, 9½@10½c; common, 5@8c; hard skims, 2@3c.

EGGS.—Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 38@40c; extra firsts, 35@37c; firsts, 32@34c; seconds, 28@31c; thirds, 23@27c; held, fresh, poor to fair, 20@27c; fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1, 20c; No. 2, 18@19c; checks, prime, 17@18c; poor to good, 14@16c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, local storage, charges paid, 22½c; firsts, local storage, charges paid, 21@22c; firsts, on dock, 21c; seconds, local storage, 20@20½c; on dock, 19½@21c; thirds, 16@19c; dirties, 14@18½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery whites, fancy, large, new laid, 50@55c; selected whites, fair to good, 45@48c; badly mixed, 35@40c; hennery browns, 39@40c; gathered browns and mixed colors, 32@38c; Western, gathered whites, 35@45c.

BIG RETURNS TO A HUSTLER.

Experienced salesman wanted by wholesale skirt house to handle line of popular-priced skirts in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa. Side line open to right man with following in Southern territory who is handling a kindred line. Box 93, 352 6th Av.

SALESMAN for principal cities Middle West, with large following and thoroughly competent in selling high-class waists and dresses, popular priced; salary or commission; big proposition to right party. Apply by letter only, stating experience. Mitchel, Bloch & Kroenenberg, 37 West 26th St.

Guide for Buyers.

1 line, 1 year, $116.80; 6 mos., $61.88; 3 mos., $32.76; 1 mo., $11.40.

ADVERTISING NOVELTIES & SOUVENIRS.
A. C. Bosselman & Co., 469 Broadway.
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The Franklin Society
A savings institution organized under the N. Y. State Banking Law. You can take out a pass book with $1 or more. Write for Booklet A. Or start at once. 38 Park Row, N. Y. C.
4½%

NATIONAL CITY SELLS ALL ITS BANK STOCKS

Only Those of Foreign Banks Now Held and These Are Not to be Relinquished.

INVESTMENT WAS $5,000,000

This Was Half the Capital of the City Bank's Holding Company — Had $2,000,000 Bank of Commerce.

All of the bank stocks which were held by the National City Company, including $2,000,000 of the National Bank of Commerce stock, have now been disposed of, it was learned yesterday, with the exception of stock in several foreign banks which the company proposes to keep. The latter were acquired by the National City bank interests in pursuance of a plan to enlarge the financial and commercial relations of this country with other American countries. This was an endeavor in which New York banking interests were specifically encouraged by the State Department as a means of cementing closer relations between this and the other countries on the American continent.

The National City Company proposes to continue to hold these stocks in the belief that their ownership does not fall under the criticism which was directed against the company's ownership of a large amount of bank stock in various institutions in this and other cities of the United States. The sale of the home bank stocks results, it is considered in the financial district, in the National City Company being in practically the same position as many of the other 300 similar holding companies which have been established during the last few years by banks in many parts of the country. The National City Company was differentiated from many of these other companies only by reason of its having invested a large part of its funds in the stocks of other banks.

The question whether or not the National City Company's identification with the National City Bank was contrary to law in the eyes of the Government is still before President Taft on the difference of opinion between Attorney General Wickersham and Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh. The City Bank interests have never admitted any doubt of the legality of the new company's position, and they consider that any objection against the company from a public point of view has been done away with by the sale of the bank stocks which the company held.

These amounted in round numbers to about $5,000,000 out of the $10,000,000 which the National City Company invested. Included in this total were the foreign bank stocks, but these were a small part of the total.

All the rest of the $10,000,000 capital of the company was invested in bonds and since the sale of the bank stocks the proceeds have likewise been invested in bonds. Many of these are bonds of municipalities, Governments or corporations. Included in the present holdings of the company are bonds of Costa Rica of Haiti and bonds of the Manchurian Railway loan.

In much of the discussion regarding the measures adopted in the organization of the company to keep its stock in the same hands as hold the stock of the National City Bank itself it has been assumed that this was for the purpose of keeping control of the two institutions together. A new light was thrown on this matter yesterday. It is general knowledge in the financial district that absolute control of the City Bank is vested in the stock holdings personally represented by two or three of the bank's Directors.

It is pointed out in this connection that these same men's holdings of stock in the National City Company would have effectively kept the control of the two institutions together so long as those interested felt it desirable to keep it so and that the absolute identification of the stocks of the bank and the holding company, accomplished through placing the latter stock in the hands of trustees for the benefit of the bank's stockholders, was by no means necessary for the purpose of joint control. What this arrangement was intended to accomplish was to do away with any possible divergence of interests as between the two institutions.

Manned by the same individuals as they are it might be held, if the two businesses were not identified, that one was being managed for the benefit of the other. The managers of the bank and of the holding company are really acting in a dual capacity, and it was to obviate any possible ground for a contention on any one's part that they were favoring one concern against the other that the present arrangement was resorted to, according to information obtained yesterday.

Under this plan the profits of both bank and holding company go to the same stockholders and thus no conflict in the management of the bank and the holding company is regarded as possible.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Jordan-Marsh Company, Boston, Mass.; W. A. Hooper, toilet goods; W. T. Edgell, youths' clothing; C. E. Masson, Oriental rugs; J. E. Belyea, ladies' collars and cuffs; Miss Holland, furs; 31 Union Square.

Malley, Edward, Company, New Haven, Conn.; C. A. Stiles, cloaks, suits, furs, and waists; 41 Union Square.

White, H. L., Company, Boston, Mass.; R. B. Slocum, furs; T. J. Graham, laces, trimmings, gloves, and handkerchiefs; Miss Soule, laces, trimmings, gloves, and handkerchiefs; E. H. Young, prints; 41 Union Square.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; J. H. Sisman, ladies' cloaks, suits, and furs; 834 Fourth Avenue.

Kaufmann Brothers, Pittsburgh, Penn.; J. L. Geraghty, notions, trimmings, laces, and ribbons; 200 Fifth Avenue.

Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; L. S. Root, silks; 45 East Seventeenth Street.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; accounts, $1,400, and cash, $10. Among the creditors are the Lawrence Silk Company, Paterson, N. J., $5,086, and H. Temerson, $5,500.

JOHN FOCARILE.—Judge Hough has appointed Jesse Watson receiver for John Focarile, builder, of 287 Pleasant Avenue. It was stated that within the past ten days he had transferred four parcels of real estate, 1,937 and 1,959 First Avenue, northwest corner of 116th Street and Pleasant Avenue, and south side of 116th Street, near Pleasant Avenue, to Michael Palladino. He owns other real estate which has not been transferred.

RABINOWITZ & KOSSOFF.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Rabinowitz & Kossoff, jobbers in woolens and silks at 438 Broadway, show liabilities of $46,917 and assets of $16,250, consisting of stock, $14,000; fixtures, $150; accounts, $2,000, and cash in bank, $100. Among the creditors are Skinner & Sons, $2,800; H. Katz & Co., $1,742, and Whitman & Co., $1,602. Mr. Kossoff has individual liabilities of $37,800, of which $37,000 is a mortgage on 64 East 103d Street, formerly owned by him.

SOLOMON BRANDT.—Solomon Brandt, agent, residing at 61 Hamilton Place, his filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $14,392 and monimal assets of $2,000 in a lawsuit. He was formerly a partner in the firm of S. Brandt & Brother, wholesale woolens, at 244 Canal Street, against which firm a petition in bankruptcy was filed on June 4, 1906, and dismissed on March 6, 1907. Among his creditors are Kessler & Co., $3,266; Sigmund Stern, $3,107, and A. G. Hyde & Sons, $1,000.

VAN SHAICK & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against John B. Van Shaick and Derby Crandall, who composed the firm of Van Shaick & Co., stock brokers at 7 Wall Street, by Charles Unangst, an attorney, for himself and two other creditors. Mr. Unangst's claim is $49,673 for money and securities loaned to the firm and balance on a stock account. The other two creditors are Thomas W. Hindley, $688, and James E. Pope, Jersey City, $486. The assets are estimated at $250,000.

ANDREW H. HOAG COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Andrew H. Hoag Company, manufacturer of gas and electrical fixtures at 251 West Nineteenth Street, show liabilities of $22,319, and assets of $12,227, consisting of stock, $5,084; machinery, $1,000; accounts, $6,132, all pledged, and cash, $31. Among the creditors are the Manhattan Commission Company, $5,356, secured; estate of Andrew H. Hoag, $4,300, and J. A. Hoag, Treasurer, $1,200 salary. The company owes $644 to employes for wages. Andrew H. Hoag, the President, died the day after the bankruptcy petition was filed.

CHARLES CRUTCHFIELD.—Charles Crutchfield, broker's employe, at 43 Exchange Place, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $150,963 and no assets. He was formerly a partner in the firm of Crutchfield & Co., cotton brokers, at 43 Exchange Place, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on April 7, 1908, which was dismissed on May 10, 1909. Most of his liabilities are debts of the firm. There are thirty-three members of the Cotton Exchange on the list of creditors. Among the large creditors are Ely Thompson and M. Gregory, Little Rock, Ark., $48,312; W. W. Andrews, $24,428; Heinsen & Vogelsang, $13,514; T. F. Sanders, Clinton, N. C., $10,469, and T. C. Moffett, Memphis, $8,302.

Judgments.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Acconcia, Andrea, and Fellippo Graceo, (not summoned)—City of N. Y., $264.

Albert, Harry, (not summoned,) and Ike Levy —C. W. Mayne, $519.

Bannon, John and Georgie L.—Peekskill National Bank, $2,040.

Bannon, John—J. F. Aldrich, $950.

Bauner, Gus—F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Co., $664.

Bromberg, John S., Daniel J., and Edward—N. Y. Telephone Co., $330.

Barry, Arthur P.—Wilkesbarre Realty Co., $126.

Bernheim, Jules—N. Y. Telephone Co., $108.

Boehm, George—Same, $201.

Becker, John J.—E. Greenwald, costs, $110.

Bayles, Harry T., Frank H. Van Deusen, John T. Heffren, and Wm. S. Milliken—National Nassau Bank, $1,800.

Bolko, George, and Lekachman Bros., (not summoned)—W. W. Smith, $350.

Carter, Harry G., and Wm. H., (not summoned)—Star Co., $169.

Cavinato, Stephen—City of N. Y., $274.

Cook, D. Randolph—Same, $3,152.

Coleman, John S., Daniel J., and Edward—N. Y. Telephone Co., $330.

Coleman, Harry—John Donohue & Sons, $363.

Cohen, Nettie—A. A. Phyfe, costs, $137.

Collins, Cornelia P.—T. C. Hollander et al., $907.

Crandall, Florence I.—W. R. Peters, $266.

Davis, John L., Ralph W., and Edgar M., ex'rs—L. S. Davis, $108.

Derkacy, Alexander, and Michael Keminko—Frank Brewery, $178.

Eisele, August—W. P. Nelson Co., costs, $108.

Ellinger, Simon—L. Gordon, $2,013.

Einstein, Samuel J.—P. J. Shields, $357.

Fitzgerald, Edw. F.—Joseph Beck & Sons, $146.

Flick, Warren J.—Wyoming Valley Trust Co., costs, $275.

Fishkin, Frank L.—F. Sturm, $103.

Feldman, Arthur—L. Simon, $106.

Gluck, Samuel—M. Loebenberg, $767.

Greenberg, Samuel, Harry Greenberg, and Israel B. Leib, (not summoned)—M. Gutschneider, $188.

Graham, James P.—Buckeye Traction Ditcher Co., $1,919.

Hering, George T.—M. A. Kraus et al., $198.

Herman, August, and Frank Miller, (not summoned)—L. Barth et al., $130.

Howden, William J.—W. W. Henry, $894.

Heck, Charles, and John Doe, (not summoned) —J. B. Wilson, $666.

Jennings, Richard S.—R. Wallace, Sr., $1,104.

Johnson, Joseph—City of New York, $264.

Jacobins, Philip—E. L. Spellman et al., $140.

Kahn, Louis J.—A. Hollander et al, costs, $198.

Ludwig, Henrietta—J. McGinty, $796.

Langley, John H.—R. J. Cummings, $241.

Lehman, Bertha—Central Realty Co., $316.

Millward, Henry G.—American Play Co., $193.

Meyerson, David—D. T. Merritt et al., $789.

Manzione, Vincenzo—Falconer Hall Co., $100.

McLoughlin, Michael J.—F. Holcroft, $300.

McGivney, Margaret—E. McHale, $300.

Murphy, G.—A. Berghenhan, costs, $121.

Mestaniz, Emma M. S.—B. Feinberg, $200.

McManus, Alexander J.—E. G. Soltmann, $178.

Moscaciadis, George T.—S. Sobel et al., $317.

Moore, James.—S. P. Jones et al., $105.

McMillan, Samuel—Kilgore Mfg. Co., $105.

Miller, Robert E.—J. S. Seibert, $1,200.

Noble, Frank G.—H. J. Gellop Glenney at al., $240.

Priester, Babette—Empire Film Co., $136.

Pagani, Henry G.—Continental Garage, $324.

Rossano, Gaetano—City of New York, $264.

Rothenberg, Ettie and John W.—A. Kronish, $194.

Reilly, Joseph—J. Dawson at al., costs, $108.

Roemer, David—Meyer & Nelson, $176.

Simon, David—J. Seeman et al., $160.

Stern, Alma C.—G. Weinstein, $252.

Sinclair, Ella—Mercedes Millinery Co., $585.

Stoller, Sarah—Voss & Stern, $217.

Solomon, Joseph, by guardian—F. E. Proctor, costs, $108.

Shepard, Henry S.—C. T. Elliot, $127.

Surratt, Valeah—W. D. Stokes, $425.

Sasserath, Meyer and Simon, (not summoned) —William A. Miles & Co., $468.

Traina, Angelo, (not summoned,) Ruggieor Gerardi, (not summoned,) and Guido Sarlo—Universal Talking Machine Mfg. Co., $145.

Ter Brask, Harry, and Gustave A. Morak—Eppens Smith Co., $374.

Von Randohl, Caesar A.—John F. Hollingsworth Co., $542.

Williams, Justus N.—R. R. Billington et al., costs, $117.

Wendel, John G.—Royal Insurance Co. et al., costs, $187.

Wilson, Frank E.—Audubon National Bank of New York, $2,021.

Zimmer, Jonas and Tobo—A. Goldstein et al., $123.

J. Bloch, Inc.—Globe Foundry Co., $180.

Franco-American Ferment Co.—Metal Package Co., $114.

Indian Splint Mfg. Co.—C. E. Spratt, $186.

Mason Seamen Transportation Co.—P. J. McIntyre, $9,152.

Sulzer's Sea Beach Palace Co.—L. Barth et al., $130.

Barney Estate Co.—Palmer & Singer Mfg. Co. et al., costs, $125.

Rainier Motor Truck Co.—H. Sigl, $25,145.

Associated Contractors and Builders, Inc.—Church E. Gates & Co., $852.

Woodbury Co.—J. T. Stamley, $5,206.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

Lyons, Margaret, and Owen Toher—J. L. Jones et al., June 14, 1911, $1,000.

Barthier, Alix—S. Hettel, Oct. 24, 1911, $1,037.

Levy, Louis—H. A. Budd, April 10, 1911, $141.

Gordon, Wm. S.—Hargraves Mills, June 29, 1909, $1,134.

Skene, Frederick—R. L. Morrell, Nov. 18, 1909, $4,478.

Rinkenberger, George E.—A. Abraham et al., Feb. 20, 1911, $118.

Kirch, Herman A.—C. M. Scheid, May 11, 1911, $325.

Same—Same, Nov. 20, 1911, $104.

STATE OF NEW YORK

4 Per Cent. Canal Improvement Gold Bonds

EXEMPT FROM TAXATION

Dated July 1, 1911 — Due July 1, 1961

AMOUNTING TO

$10,000,000

Issued in Coupon or Registered Form

For the Improvement of the Erie, Oswego and Champlain Canals

WILL BE SOLD THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1911

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.

AT THE STATE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, N. Y.

THESE BONDS ARE LEGAL INVESTMENTS FOR TRUST FUNDS

No bids will be accepted for less than the par value of the bonds nor unless accompanied by a deposit of money or by a certified check or bank draft upon a solvent bank or trust company of the cities of Albany or New York, payable to the order of the Comptroller of the State of New York, for at least two per cent of the par value of the bonds bid for.

All proposals, together with the security deposits, must be sealed and endorsed "Loan for Canal Improvement" and enclosed in a sealed envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New York, Albany."

All bids will include accrued interest.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any or all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

Circular descriptive of these bonds and of outstanding State bonds, sinking funds, etc., will be mailed upon application to

WILLIAM SOHMER, State Comptroller, Albany, N. Y.

Albany, November 20, 1911.

CITY OF SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF 1902.

San Juan, P. R., October 15, 1911.

The City of San Juan, P. R., will pay on the 1st day of January, 1912, or on any other working day after that date, up to the sum of FOUR HUNDRED AND THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($403,000), corresponding to bonds numbered 1 to 403, of one thousand dollars each, issued on the 1st day of January, 1902. This payment will be made in the office of the banking firm of Muller, Schall & Co., No. 46 Wall St., in the City of New York. Provided that the interest on said sum of FOUR HUNDRED AND THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($403,000), that is to say, on bonds numbered 1 to 403, shall cease to accrue and be payable from and after the said date of January 1st, 1912.

This advertisement is published by authority of an ordinance of the Municipal Council, dated October 4, 1911, ordering the redemption of bonds, amended on October 11th, 1911.

The above mentioned ordinance of the Municipality of San Juan was approved by the Executive Council of Porto Rico on October 13th, 1911.

R. H. TODD,
Mayor of San Juan.

CITY OF ARECIBO, PORTO RICO.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF 1902.

Arecibo, Porto Rico,
October 13th, 1911.

The City of Arecibo, Porto Rico, will pay on the 1st day of January, 1912, or on any other working day thereafter, up to the sum of SIXTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($63,000.00), being the value of sixty-three bonds (Nos. 1 to 63 inclusive), of one thousand dollars each, issued on the first day of January, 1902. This payment will be made in the office of the banking firm of Messrs. Muller, Schall & Co., 46 Wall St., in the City of New York, it being understood that the interest of these bonds amounting to SIXTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($63,000.00), and numbered 1 to 63 inclusive, shall cease to accrue and be payable from and after the date above mentioned, January 1st, 1912.

This notice is published in pursuance of an ordinance of the Municipal Council of Arecibo, Porto Rico, dated the 18th day of October, 1911, ordering the redemption of bonds.

The above mentioned ordinance of the Municipality of Arecibo was approved by the Executive Council of Porto Rico on October 19, 1911.

MANUEL PEREZ AVILES,
Mayor of Arecibo.

CITY OF MAYAGUEZ, PORTO RICO.

NOTICE

To holders of Bonds of January 1, 1902, of the City of Mayaguez, Porto Rico:

The City of Mayaguez, Porto Rico, will pay on the 1st day of January, 1912, or on any other working day thereafter, up to the sum of ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS ($170,000), being the value of ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY BONDS, numbered from 1 to 170 inclusive, ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS each, issued on the 1st day of January, 1902. This payment will be made in the office of the banking firm of Messrs. Muller, Schall & Co., 46 Wall St., New York City, it is understood, and due notice is given, that the interest on these bonds, amounting to ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS and numbered 1 to 170 inclusive, shall cease to accrue and be payable from and after the date above mentioned, January 1st, 1912.

This notice is published in pursuance of an ordinance of the Municipal Council of Mayaguez, Porto Rico, dated October 16, 1911, which was duly approved for the redemption of the bonds hereinbefore mentioned, and must be published for a period of sixty days prior to the date set for the redemption and payment

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

115 Devonshire Street, Boston. 56 Wall Street New York.

Investment Securities
Foreign Exchange
Letters of Credit

Correspondents of
BARING BROTHERS & CO., Ltd
LONDON.

Margin of Safety in Investments

The wise investment of money is not simply a question of safety; nor, on the other hand, is it merely a matter of income. It is in reality a combination of the two.

While it is impossible to present any fixed rule, it is generally laid down by experts as an axiom that when a bond issue represents from one-half to one-third the true value of a property mortgaged, then the **margin of security** is ample.

If, moreover, the income applicable to interest charges on a given bond issue is from two to three times the annual requirement, then the **margin of earnings** is ample.

If, in addition, the bonds yield approximately 5 per cent. and have a reasonably broad market, then they combine:

1. Safety as to principal.
2. Convertibility into cash.
3. Opportunity for profit.

Write for Bond Circular No. 825, "Investment Securities."

Spencer Trask & Co.
43 Exchange Place, New York.
Albany, Boston, Chicago.

Knauth, Nachod & Kühne

15 William St., NEW YORK — Leipzig, GERMANY

BANKERS
Members New York Stock Exchange

High Grade Investment Bonds

Letters of Credit and Travelers' Checks
Interest on Deposit Accounts.

A Striking Comparison

As the average bonded debt of American railroads exceeds $35,000 a mile, the first mortgage bonds of a steam railroad issued at $9,000 a mile should appeal to conservative investors. Earnings are at the rate of double interest charges and the bonds **YIELD 5.25%.**

Circular on request.

F. J. Lisman & Co.
Members New York & Chicago Stock Exchanges
30 Broad St., New York
Philadelphia Chicago Baltimore Hartford

GUARANTEED BONDS

Tax Exempt in New York State

TO YIELD **6%**

Write us to-day for full information.

Farson, Son & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
New York — Chicago
21 Broad Street — First Nat'l Bank Bldg.

Amer. Light & Trac. Co. Stocks
Pacific Gas & Elec. Co. Stocks
Internat. Agric. Corp. Stocks
United Cigar Stores Corp. Stock
Internat. Nickel Co. Stocks
Federal Sugar Co. Common

Lamarche & Coady
25 Broad Street, New York

WANTED.
200 American Coal Products
100 Babcock & Wilcox
100 Brooklyn Union Elevated Com.
200 Cuban-American Sugar Com.
100 Shredded Wheat Com.
500 Toledo Rys. & Light

FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
New York — Boston
30 Broad St. — 50 Congress St.
Private telephones between New York and Boston.

High Grade Investment Bonds
Send for Descriptive Circular.
Rhoades & Company
Members New York Stock Exchange
45 Wall St. — Bankers — New York

McCURDY HENDERSON & CO
BANKERS
24 Nassau Street
Members New York Stock Exchange.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES

W. N. COLER & CO.,
BANKERS.
Established 1870.
48 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
NEW YORK CITY and other high grade municipal bonds.
Special circulars on request.

Atlantic Coast Line Conv. 4s
New Orleans Ry. & Light 4½s
Jones & Laughlin 5s
J. S. Bache & Co.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Rise as Trading Is Reduced to Still Smaller Volume.

COAST LINE DIVIDEND UP

This and Decision in Third Avenue Case Help to Improve Prices—Decline in New York State Bonds.

A number of interesting developments were presented to the attention of the financial community yesterday, the net result of which upon the stock market was reflected in a forward movement of prices which ran to the extent of several points in a few of the issues most prominent in the day's trading and which, in many other instances, added from a fraction to something over a point to the closing prices of the previous day. A noteworthy feature of the day's record was the further contraction in trading, which was reduced to the smallest total since Oct. 26. The decided strength of the market in the face of a further contraction in activity was suggestive of a pretty thoroughly liquidated condition of the stock market, even though some of the day's improvements seemed traceable to active speculative operations for the advance.

Announcement early in the day of the declaration of an increased dividend on Atlantic Coast Line from 6 per cent. to 7 per cent. a year afforded a special stimulus to the stock of that road as well as to its controlled property, the Louisville & Nashville, and exerted favorable influence upon general market sentiment. The net gains for the day of 6 points in Atlantic Coast Line and 2⅞ in Louisville & Nashville, which were the direct response to this dividend increase, gave increased effect to the impression of prosperity which attaches to a dividend increase at this time. Later in the day the decision of the Court of Appeals upholding the Third Avenue plan of reorganization and again setting precise limits, as had previously been done by the same court in the Delaware & Hudson case, to the extent of the control which the Public Service Commission can exercise over the issues of securities by the companies which are under its supervision, created a favorable impression in the financial district. It has all along been considered by a large body of the financial community that the Public Service Commission had assumed to exercise too extensive control over the security issues of railroad corporations, and this view, which was confirmed in one direction, in the Delaware & Hudson case, has now been confirmed in another direction in this decision of the Court of Appeals in respect to the Third Avenue reorganization. It was from this point of view and not because of any sentiment in favor of a restriction of the Public Service Commission's authority in regulating the public service of public service corporations that yesterday's decision was looked upon favorably. So far as the immediate effect upon the Third Avenue securities was concerned, the decision brought a decline of over 2 points in the stock of the old Third Avenue Railroad, which is subject to a heavy cash payment under the plan of reorganization, while the price of the bonds of the company in response to the expectation of an early reorganization showed substantial improvement.

The cotton ginning figures issued by the Census Bureau yesterday did not come up to the highest of the expectations which had been entertained regarding the probable ginning of cotton up to Nov. 14, but they showed by far the largest number of bales ever ginned up to that date. If the proportion of the crop so far ginned is equal to the highest percentage reported up to Nov. 14 in any recent year, this year's crop, on the basis of the 11,260,000 bales shown by the Census Bureau figures yesterday, would yet reach 14,000,000 bales, a new record for a season's yield of the staple. If only the average amount of the crop was ginned up to the date of yesterday's report, the year's yield will much exceed that figure.

An incident of the day's trading which attracted a good deal of attention was the decline in New York State Canal 4s from 102¾ to 101. The selling which brought about this decline represented a continuance of the liquidation which started upon the announcement at the close of last week of a new issue of $10,000,000 of State bonds. The decline was accepted yesterday as an indication that the previous issue of these bonds had not as yet been well absorbed by the investment market.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Great Northern Paper Co. for dividend.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Pressed Steel Car Co. on preferred.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2½@2½ per cent., with the last loan at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates, 3@3¼ per cent. for thirty days, and 3¼@3½ per cent. for sixty days to six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 3½ per cent. for November and December maturities, and 4@4½ per cent. for four to six months' maturities.

Private discount rates abroad: London, 3⅜ per cent., off 1-16 per cent.; Paris, 3⅛ per cent., off ⅛ per cent.; Berlin, 4½ per cent., unchanged.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $362,174,169; balances, $13,831,195; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $343,933.

The local banks have lost $4,053,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Foreign exchange rates on the points named were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8710; demand, $4.8680.
Paris—Cable, 5.17½; check, 5.17½ less 1-16.
Berlin—Cable, 95¼ plus 1-64; check, 95 3-16.
Switzerland—Cable, 5.18¾; check, 5.18¾ less 1-16.
Holland—Cable, 40.33; check, 40.32.
Belgium—Cable, 5.19⅜ less 1-32; check, 5.20.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.8355; 90 days, $4.8225.
London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.83⅜; 90 days, $4.82¼.
Paris—Bankers', 60 days, 5.20⅝; 90 days, 5.21⅞ less 1-16.
Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.21¼; 90 days, 5.22½.
Berlin—Bankers', 60 days, 94 7-16; 90 days, 94¼.
Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 94 5-16 plus 1-32; 90 days, 94.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 5c premium; St. Paul, 25c premium; San Francisco, par; Montreal, 62½c discount.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver, unchanged in London, at 26d per ounce, and in New York unchanged, at 56⅜c. Mexican dollars were quoted at 46½c.

UP-STATE BANK FIGURES.

The combined reports of State banks and trust companies outside Greater New York for the week ended Nov. 18, 1911, as compiled by the State Banking Department, follow:

STATE BANKS.

		Increase.
Loans and discounts	$103,363,100	$57,700
Total deposits	110,541,700	114,800
Total reserve	28,352,400	66,900

Average reserve, 22.1 per cent.; reserve required, 15 per cent.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Loans	$157,363,900	$486,700
Total deposits	164,692,500	*127,800
Total reserve	28,147,400	*464,400

*Decrease.

Average reserve, 14.8 per cent.; reserve required, 10 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Tuesday.

Total sales Nov. 21, 1911 385,835
From Jan. 1, 1911 114,948,145
Same period last year 151,388,977

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
3	3¼	100	Allis-Chalmers	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	
63⅞	64	32,616	Amalgamated Copper	62	64	62	64	+3½
55¾	55⅞	1,000	Am. Beet Sugar	56	56	55⅜	55⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	11½	2,250	Am. Can	11¼	11½	11¼	11⅜	− ⅛
89¾	90	2,320	Am. Can pf	89¼	90⅜	89¼	90	+ ¾
55⅝	55¾	850	Am. Car & Foundry	55	55⅝	55	55⅝	+1
115⅞	116⅜	51	Am. Car & Fdy. pf	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	
44	44½	000	Am. Cotton Oil	44	44½	44	44½	+ ½
213	217	97	Am. Express	213	213	213	213	
20¼	20⅝	800	Am. Ice Securities	19⅝	20⅝	19⅝	20⅜	+1
35½	36¼	200	Am. Locomotive	36½	36⅝	36	36	
42	42¾	200	Am. Malt pf	42½	42½	42¼	42½	
73⅞	74	9,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	72¾	74	72⅝	74	+1¾
102¼	102½	550	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	102	102¼	102	102¼	+ ⅛
33¼	34½	100	Am. Steel Foundries	34	34	34	34	+ ⅛
118	118¾	900	Am. Sugar Refining	117¾	118⅝	117¾	118⅝	+ ⅞
115⅜	117½	170	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	116	116	116	116	
139⅜	140	5,150	Am. Tel. & Tel	139¾	140¼	139¾	140	+ ⅝
98	98¼	100	Am. Tobacco pf	98	98	98	98	+ ⅛
97⅝	98	400	Am. Tobacco pf. tr. r	97⅞	98	97⅞	98	
27¼	28½	200	Am. Woolen	28½	28¼	28	28	
88	89	100	Am. Woolen pf	88½	88½	88½	88¼	+ ⅛
27	28	100	Am. Writing Paper pf	27½	27½	27½	27½	− ⅛
38¾	38⅝	9,800	Anaconda Copper Co	37⅝	38¼	37¼	38¼	+1⅛
45½	46	100	Associated Oil	46⅝	46⅝	46⅜	46⅜	+1⅛
106⅞	107	2,400	Atch., Top. & S. F	106⅝	107	106¾	106⅞	+ ⅛
105⅜	103⅞	100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	103⅝	103⅝	103⅜	103⅞	− ⅜
136⅞	137	12,200	Atlantic Coast Line	131½	137½	131½	137	+6
102¼	102⅜	700	Baltimore & Ohio	102	102¼	102	102¼	+ ⅛
29½	30¼	200	Bethlehem Steel	29¼	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	+ ⅛
57½	58½	200	Bethlehem Steel pf	58	58¼	58	58¼	+ ⅛
78⅛	78¼	100	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	77⅞	78⅛	77¾	78⅛	+ ⅛
239¾	240	400	Canadian Pacific	240	240	239½	239½	+ ½
22¾	22⅞	800	Central Leather Co	22⅜	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	
310	325	100	Central R. R. of N. J	310	310	310	310	+10
74⅜	74⅞	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	74½	75	74½	75	+ ⅝
20¾	21	300	Chicago Gt. Western	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	20½	
39⅜	40	400	Chi. Gt. Western pf	38½	39¼	38½	39¼	+ ⅛
110⅞	111¼	4,600	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	110⅝	111¼	110¼	111	+ ⅝
145½	145¾	100	Chi. & Northwestern	145½	145½	145¼	145¼	
23½	23⅜	1,400	Chino Copper	23	23⅝	23	23½	+1
141	141¼	2,600	Consolidated Gas	141	141¼	140⅛	141¼	+1
10½	11	200	Corn Products Ref	11	11	11	11	+ ⅛
74	75¼	100	Corn Products Ref. pf	75	75	75	75	− ⅛
171	172	170	Delaware & Hudson	171½	171¼	171⅛	171¾	+ ⅞
540	560	300	Del., Lack. & West	560	560	560	560	−10
48	49½	370	Den. & Rio Grande pf	47⅝	47⅝	47⅜	47⅝	−1¼
31¼	31⅝	300	Distillers' Securities	31⅞	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	− ⅛
224½	225	2,700	Erie	31⅞	32⅛	31⅝	32	+ ¼
105	107⅜	100	General Chemical pf	106½	106½	106½	106½	
155	156½	450	General Electric	155	155⅝	155	155⅝	+1¼
37⅝	38⅝	100	General Motors	37½	37½	37½	37½	+2½
76½	78¼	150	General Motors pf	77¾	77¾	77¾	77⅝	−1¼
4½	4⅝	200	Goldfield Consol	4½	4½	4½	4½	
127¼	127½	2,500	Great Northern pf	127¼	127⅜	126⅞	127¼	+ ⅝
42¾	43	200	Gt. N. certs. ore prop	43	43	43	43	
141	141¾	200	Illinois Central	142⅜	142⅝	142	142	−1
15⅜	15⅞	1,450	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs	15½	15⅝	15⅜	15½	
47	47⅜	2,700	Inter.-Met. pf	46⅞	47½	46⅞	47⅜	+ ⅜
107¼	108	500	Int. Harvester	107½	107½	107½	101½	−1½
10	10¼	55	Int. Paper	10	10	10	10	
32⅝	34	700	Int. Steam Pump	33	33⅜	33	33⅝	+ ⅝
29¼	29½	100	Kansas City South	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
179¼	179⅝	21,200	Lehigh Valley	179¼	179⅝	178¼	179¼	
153⅞	155⅜	6,100	Louisville & Nash	153¾	155⅝	153¼	155⅜	+2⅞
78	74	10	Mackay Cos. pf	78	73	73	73	
108¼	112	100	May Dept. Stores pf	108⅜	110⅝	108⅜	110⅝	+1⅝
15½	15¼	200	Mercantile Marine pf	15½	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
21⅞	22	4,600	Miami Copper	21½	22	21	22	+1
32	34	100	Minn. & St. Louis	32¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	+1
134	135	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	134⅞	134⅞	134¼	134⅞	+ ¾
147	149	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	147	147	147	147	−3⅝
31⅜	32	100	Mo., Kansas & Texas	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	+ ½
39⅛	39½	250	Missouri Pacific	39	39⅛	39	39⅛	+ ⅛
140	141	300	Nat. Biscuit Co	140	140	140	140	− ¼
51	51¼	500	Nat. Lead Co	50¼	51⅛	50½	51⅛	+1⅛
33¾	34	400	Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf	34½	34½	34	34	− ⅛
18⅜	18¼	3,400	Nev. Consol. Copper	17¾	18¼	17¾	18¼	+ ⅛
55	56	25	New York Air Brake	55	55	55	55	
107⅝	108	300	New York Central	107¾	107⅜	107⅝	107⅝	+ ⅛
141	141½	270	N. Y., N. H. & Hart	140½	141	140½	141	
40½	40⅝	200	N. Y., Ont. & West	40½	40½	40⅝	40½	
110⅜	110⅝	1,600	Norfolk & Western	110½	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	+ ¼
89½	90½	100	Norfolk & West. pf	90	90	90	90	
73¼	73½	200	North American	73⅜	73⅝	73½	73½	
54⅜	60	100	No. Ohio Tr. & Light	55⅝	55⅝	55¾	55⅝	+2
119¼	119¼	4,000	Northern Pacific	119	119½	118⅞	119¼	+ ¾
32¾	33	500	Pacific Mail	32	32½	32	32½	+1
48	48¼	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	48	48	48	48	+ ½
122	122¼	2,915	Pennsylvania R. R	122½	122½	121¾	122	+ ⅛
104⅜	105	100	People's Gas, Chi	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	
84	85	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	84½	84½	84½	84½	
98	100½	100	Pressed Steel Car pf	100	100	100	100	
107½	113	300	Pub. Serv. Corp., N. J	109	109	108¼	108¾	− ½
158½	159¼	235	Pullman Company	159¼	159¼	159¼	159¼	
15¼	15½	8,000	Ray Consol. Copper	14½	15¼	14½	15¼	+1⅛
151⅝	151⅞	40,100	Reading	151¾	151⅝	150½	151⅜	+1
23¼	23½	1,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	22⅞	23¼	22⅞	23¼	+ ¼
82¾	83	1,900	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	81⅝	83¼	81⅜	83	+1¼
26⅞	27	525	Rock Island Co	26⅜	26¾	26⅜	26¾	+ ⅛
42¼	42¾	120	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¾	+ ⅛
71	71½	200	St. L. Southwest'n pf	71	71¼	71	71¼	+ ⅛
113	113¼	2,100	Southern Pacific	113	113¼	112⅝	113	+ ⅝
30	30¼	9,300	Southern R'way ext	29⅞	30⅜	29¾	30¼	+ ½
72	72¼	1,600	South. R'way pf., ext	72	72¼	71¾	72¼	+ ⅝
37⅝	37¾	1,900	Tennessee Copper	37	37⅜	37	37¾	+ ⅝
24½	25	300	Texas & Pacific	24½	24½	24½	24½	− ⅝
9⅞	10¼	11,100	Third Avenue	12⅜	12⅜	9⅝	9⅞	−2⅜
5	6	100	Tol. R'way & Light	4½	4½	4½	4½	+ ½
17½	18	100	Tol., St. L. & West	18½	18¾	18½	18½	+ ⅛
41⅞	41½	400	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	41½	41⅞	41⅝	41⅞	+ ⅛
101	103	100	Underw'd Typewriter	103	103	103	103	+ ⅝
110½	111¾	100	Underw'd Typew'r pf	111½	111½	111¼	111½	+ ⅝
173⅞	174	31,800	Union Pacific	173⅜	174⅛	173⅜	174	+1⅜
92¾	93¼	500	Union Pacific pf	93	93	93	93	
35	35½	100	United Rys. Inv.	35½	35½	35¼	35½	
63	63½	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	63½	63¼	63¼	63¼	− ¼
13½	14	160	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	14	14	14	14	− ⅛
44	45	310	U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf	43⅞	44	43⅞	44	+1
47	47¼	400	U. S. Rubber	47⅛	47½	47	47	
109½	109½	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	109	109	109	109	− ⅝
74½	76	200	U. S. Rubber 2d pf	75	75	75	75	− ½
63⅝	63⅝	90,300	U. S. Steel	63⅛	63⅝	63	63⅝	+1⅜
109½	109⅝	700	U. S. Steel pf	109	109¼	109	109¼	+ ⅜
50⅝	50½	18,100	Utah Copper	49½	50¼	49½	50¼	+1⅜
53¼	54	100	Va.-Caro. Chemical	53½	53½	53½	53½	+ ⅜
10¼	10½	1,182	Wabash	10¼	10½	10	10½	+ ⅛
21⅜	21⅝	1,700	Wabash pf	20¼	21⅜	20¼	21⅜	+1⅛
63	63¼	2,900	Western Maryland	60¼	63	60¼	63	+3
82	85	200	Western Maryland pf	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	+ ⅝
65¼	66	300	Westinghouse E. & M	66	66	66	66	+ ¼

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds and stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	100¼	100¼
2s, c., 1930	100⅝	....
3s, r., 1918	101½	102½
3s, c., 1918	101⅞	....
4s, r., 1925	113⅝	114½
4s, c., 1925	113⅜	114½
Pan. 2s, r., 1936	100¼	100⅝
Pan. 2s, r., 1938	100¼	100⅝
Panama 3s, 1961	102¼	102½
D. C. 3-65s, reg.	105	106
Adams Exp.	198	208
Alb. & Sus.	270	..
Allis-Chalm. pf.	13	15
Am. Ag. C. pf.	54½	55
Am. Ag. C. pf.	100	..
Am. B. S. pf.	98	99½
Am. B. S. & Fdy. pf.	87½	89
Am. B. S. & Fdy. pf.	126¼	127
Am. Coal	75	100
Am. Cot. O. pf.	92½	97
A. H. & L. pf.	3½	4
A. H. & L. pf.	21	23
Am. L. Co. pf.	9	9½
Am. L. Co. pf.	28½	29
Am. Locom. pf.	102⅝	104
Am. Malt pf.	4	4⅝
Am. S. pf., B.	85	87½
Am. Snuff pf.	200	..
Am. Snuff pf.	98½	105
A. T. & C.	..	88
Ann Arbor pf.	20	40
Ann Arbor pf.	60	80
B. & O. pf.	88½	89½
Batopilas M.	1¼	1⅝
B. Un. G.	143	146
Bruns. Ter. pf.	7½	9
B., R. & P. pf.	100	110
B., R. & P. pf.	129	150
But'k Co. pf.	29	30
Canada So.	64	68
Cent. Leath. pf.	94	95
C. & S. A. Tel.	114	116
Chi. & Alt. pf.	23	30
Chi. & Alt. pf.	40	50
C. & E. Ill. pf.	103	150
C., I. & L. pf.	60	80
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	147	149
C. & N. W. pf.	191	200
Chi. St. P., M. & Om. pf.	138	141
Chi., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	150	165
Chi. Un. Tr. ctfs. stamped	2½	2½
Chi. Un. Tr. pf. ctfs. st.	5	5½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	63	67
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	92	110
Col. F. & I. pf.	27¾	28
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	112
Col. & So. 1st pf.	46	49
Col. & So. 2d pf.	76	80
Crex Carpet.	72	84
Cub.-Am. S. pf.	..	57½
Cub.-Am. S. pf.	94½	97
D. & R. G. pf.	23	24
D. M. & Ft. D.	5	11½
Det. & M. pf.	110	..
Det. & M. pf.	100	..
Det. U. R.	65	..
D., S. S. & A. pf.	9½	10¾
D., S. S. & A. pf.	19	20½
Du P. de N. Pow. pf.	80	95
Erie 1st pf.	52¼	53
Erie 2d pf.	44¼	45
Ev. & T. H. pf.	..	95
F. M. & S.	16	20
F. M. & S. pf.	48	50½
Gen. C. Co.	130½	135
Granby Con.	..	60
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	..	90
Hav. E. R.	98½	..
Hock. Val.	125	128
Homestake.	85	90
Ill. C. l. l.	90	..
Inger.-Rand.	95	..
Inger.-Rand pf.	100	..
Int. H. pf.	120¼	122
Int. Pa. pf.	46	46½
Int. St. P. pf.	81¼	82½
Iowa Cent.	17	18
Iowa C. pf.	32	35
Kan. C., Ft. S. & Mem. pf.	78	80
Kan. C. So. pf.	65½	66¾
K. & D. M.	6	8
K. & D. M. pf.	40	50
Lack. Steel.	31	35
Lacl. Gas.	105	105¼
L. E. & W.	12¼	16½
L. E. & W. pf.	30	35
Lake Shore.	325	450
Long Island	45	52
Mackay Cos.	83	86
Mah. C. R.	600	..
Man. Elev.	134	136
Mer. Marine	4	5
May Dept. Stores	..	73½
Mich. Cent.	..	180
M. & St. L. pf.	57	60
M., St. P. & S. S. M. leased line	87¼	90
Mo., K. & T. pf.	66¾	68
N., C. & St. L.	160	177
Nat. B. pf.	123¾	127
Nat. Enam.	14½	16¾
Nat. Enam. pf.	92½	97
Nat. L. pf.	104¾	110
Nat. Rys. of M. 1st pf.	66	69
N. Cent. C.	50	55
N. Y., C. & St. L.	52½	54
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	96¼	110
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	75	85
N. Y. D. Co.	..	25
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	..	64½
Norf. So.	46½	54
Ont. Mining.	1¼	1⅝
Pac. Coast.	85	105
Pac. C. 1st pf.	85	105
Pac. C. 2d pf.	85	105
Pac. Tel. & Tel. pf.	97	98
Peo. & E.	13	20
Pere Marq.	..	30
Pere M. 2d pf.	..	38
Phelps-D'ge.	175	..
Phila. Co.	106	108
P. C., C. & St. L.	..	94
P. C., C. & St. L. pf.	101	115½
Pitts. Coal.	18	19½
Pr. St. W. & C.	168	..
Pitts. St. pf.	100	..
Pr. St. Car	38½	84½
Quicksilver.	2½	3
Q'kall'r pf.	4	5
R. R. Sec., Ill. C. stk. ctfs.	88¼	90
Ry. St. Sp.	81½	82¾
Ry. St. Sp. pf.	100	105
Rdg. 1st pf.	88½	91½
Rdg. 2d pf.	94	96
Rens. & S.	180	..
Rock Island pf.	50½	51¼
R., W. & O.	117	..
St. L. & S. F.	23	26
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	64	67
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. new ctfs.	54	58
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	103	107½
St. L. S. W.	30	32
Sears-Roeb.	137	139
Sears-Roeb. pf.	116½	120½
S.-S. S. & I.	40½	44
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	..	110
So. P. R. S.	80	92
So. P. R. S. pf.	100	110
So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	80	89
Stand. Mill.	15	17
Stand. Mill. pf.	49	52
Texas Co.	81⅞	85
T. P. L. Tr.	88	..
T., F. & W.	16	..
T. C. R. T.	105½	106½
T. C. R. T. pf.	132½	145
U. R. & P.	5¼	5⅝
U. R. & P. pf.	50	55
Un. Clg. M. pf.	104	110
Un. Dry G.	97½	98⅞
Un. Dry G. pf.	105	106
U. S. Ind. Alcohol	24½	29
U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf.	92	97½
U. S. Exp.	85	89
U. S. R. & Imp.	69½	71
U. S. R. & Ref.	2	3½
U. S. R. & Ref. pf.	..	12½
Va. R. & P.	39	40
Va. R. & P. pf.	79½	80
Vand. R. R.	..	88
Va.-Car. C. Co. pf.	117	118½
Va. I., C. & Coke	57	70
W. F. Exp.	148	151
West. U. T.	78	78⅝
Westingh'se 1st pf.	113	117
W. & L. E.	3¾	4½
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	10	11
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	4½	5½
Wis. Cent.	55¼	56

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—

	1911.	1910.	Increase.
2d week Nov.	$116,926	$109,837	$7,089
July 1-Nov. 8	2,587,764	2,487,686	100,078

MOBILE & OHIO—

2d week Nov.	232,256	225,949	6,307
July 1-Nov. 14	4,275,612	3,980,776	294,836

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—

2d week Nov.	5,984	13,181	*7,197
July 1-Nov. 14	183,399	247,061

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

50 H. W. Johns-Manville Com. Stock
100 Autosales Gum & Chocolate Stock
200 Pere Marquette Com. Stock
150 Sen Sen Chiclet Stock
100 Gray National Telautograph Stock
50 American Coal Products Stock
50 International Silver Com. Stock
50 Borden's Milk Com. Stock
50 Borden's Milk Pfd. Stock
100 Childs' (Restaurant) Co. Com. Stock
10 German American Insurance Stock
50 Germania Insurance Co. Stock
100 Westchester Insurance Stock
100 American Gas & Electric Com. Stock
100 American Gas & Electric Pfd. Stock
31 Aeolian Weber P. & Pfd. Stock
25 Blograph Company Stock
100 Brooklyn Union "L" Com. & Pfd. Stock
100 J. G. White & Co. Com. Stock
100 Pennsylvania Water & Power Stock
100 No. Ohio Traction & Light Com. Stock
100 New York Transfer Stock
50 Cook & Bernheimer Com. Stock
50 Cook & Bernheimer Pfd. Stock
100 American Lithographic Com. Stock
100 American Lithographic Pfd. Stock
100 Western Pacific Railway Stock
100 F. W. Woolworth Com. Stock
200 Hudson & Manhattan Com. Stock
115 Lackawanna R. R. of N. J. Stock
50 Standard Coupler Pfd. Stock

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TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Advance in Copper Stocks.

The copper stocks were conspicuous in the day's advance in prices, particularly Amalgamated, which closed at the high price of the day with a net gain of 3⅛ points. The improvement in the market for copper metal, with the addition of a good deal of market encouragement from certain trading quarters, seemed responsible for this sharp upturn in prices. In respect to the copper market itself, the last few days have brought some very hopeful expressions of opinion regarding the future of the trade. The National Conduit and Cable Company, in its copper circular issued yesterday, points to the improvement which has taken place and says that a series of monthly outputs of the size of last month's production would do more to stimulate demand than anything which has occurred for a considerable time. It adds, however, in reference presumably to the necessity for an effective carrying out of the programme for limiting the output of the mines to the market's requirements, that the interests who have it in their power to shape the market, must see to it that the production is not suddenly raised from last month's figures of 118,255,000 pounds to, say, 130,000,000 pounds within the next month or two.

***

Plans to Improve Consols.

Keen interest in being taken in London banking circles just now in a discussion of the question of ways and means to improve the market position of consols. A variety of suggestions looking to this end have been advanced, of which few have received anything like general approval and against some of which severe criticism has been directed in banking circles. One of the suggestions proposed was that a higher market for British consols should be established by the expedient of increasing the interest rate from the present level of 2½ per cent. to 3 per cent. Frederick Huth Jackson, President of the Institute of Bankers, referring to this particular suggestions, said at a recent meeting of the institute that it would be equivalent to an act of National bankruptcy and could not be considered at all. The London Times commenting on this same proposal says that it takes one's breath away by its simplicity, which borders on impudence, although it would admittedly be effective in advancing the prices of consols by putting £15 per £100 of consols into the pocket of existing holders at the cost of the taxpayer. Two proposals which are receiving substantial approval are the complete restoration of the consol sinking fund, or the fixing of a due date for the consols sixty years hence. The latter suggestion, however, is already raising some discussion of the position in which the English Government would find itself when all its consols matured in 1971.

***

Copper Crosses Steel.

Amalgamated Copper crossed United States Steel yesterday for the first time since the latter recovered from its slump to 50 in the period of excitement over the prospect of the dissolution suit. When the Wickersham interview in October sent Steel down to 50, Amalgamated was selling at around 54, on its recovery from the low price of the year, made on Sept. 25, when the shares went to 44¾. Since then the upward movement has kept both stocks in the high fifties and low sixties, with the steel shares always just a bit ahead. Yesterday in the last two hours of trading copper and steel both fluctuated in the fractions above 63, with the advantage ⅛ of 1 point in favor of Amalgamated at the close. Amalgamated, at its last price, 63⅞, showed a net gain of 3⅛, and steel's close at 63⅝ was a net gain of ⅝. Amalgamated's highest price in 1911 was 71⅝, reached on June 19, and steel's high level was 82½, on Feb. 6.

***

Baltimore & Ohio's Expenses.

With an increase of only $91,000 in its October gross revenues, the Baltimore & Ohio reports net earnings of $2,672,000, an increase of $405,000. The company cut $129,000 from its maintenance of equipment and $276,000 from its transportation expenses. The operating ratio was reduced from 72.3 per cent. in 1910 to 67.7 per cent. this year. Other roads have managed recently to increase their net earnings by reducing maintenance, but the Baltimore & Ohio is almost alone in effecting a saving in its transportation costs. For the three months of the current fiscal year so far reported the company's gross earnings have decreased $534,000, notwithstanding which it has been able to show a gain of $537.000 in net. The net operating revenue as reported does not include outside operations, which it is estimated will show a loss of $45,000 in October and of $183,000 for the three months. Subtracting these losses leaves the increase in net for October alone larger than the total for the three months, including October.

***

Mr. Willard's Views.

In connection with the October reductions in operating expenses, it is interesting to note President Willard's comment on his lines after a personal inspection which has just been completed. He says that the system is in better condition than at any previous time in the company's history, and that it is well prepared for the approaching bad weather period. During the past eighteen months a large proportion of the $40,000,000 available for betterments and improvements has been spent, and by the middle of next year practically all of this money will have been spent for road and equipment.

FRISCO LINE PROFITS UP.

Earnings Equivalent to 8.8 Per Cent. on Second Preferred.

The annual report of the St. Louis & San Francisco shows a surplus available for dividends earned last year of $1,535,000, an increase of $418,000, or 37 per cent. over the balance at the end of last year. The company paid a dividend only on its first preferred stock, which required $199,742, so that there was a balance of $1,855,000 to be carried to the credit of the profit and loss account. This is equivalent to 8.8 per cent. on the $16,000,000 of second preferred stock.

There was a charge of $802,000 against the profit and loss surplus as the year's proportion of the discount on securities sold, so that the net increase in the balance to the credit of this fund was only $489,000 over the balance on hand at the close of last year.

The Frisco's gross earnings in 1911 were $43,159,000, an increase of $1,993,000. Operating expenses were $29,320,000, an increase of $643,000. There was an increase in interest and rental charges of $616,000.

The Chicago & Eastern Illinois, a subsidiary of the Frisco, had gross earnings of $12,281,000, an increase of $581,000. The surplus for dividends was $1,244,000, an increase of $88,000. Dividends paid amounted to $1,215,000, leaving a balance for the year of $29,000.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Draper Company of Boston has declared an extra dividend of $10 a share, which is said to be paid, not out of the year's earnings, but out of the proceeds of sales of property not needed in the company's business.

The $10,445,000 Montreal Tramways Company first and refunding mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, offered on Monday by Harris, Forbes & Co. of New York, Harris Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, and N. W. Harris & Co., Incorporated, of Boston, have all been sold.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN

Good Advances in Copper Shares, in Which Nearly All Issues Participated.

CHICAGO TELEPHONE AT 130

Rumor of a Merger with Other Public Utilities Follows Sudden Gain.

Local issues provided most of the interest in out-of-town trading yesterday.

In Baltimore active trading on advancing prices of Atlantic Coast Line convertible bebenture 4s followed the announcement that Coast Line stock had been placed on a 7 per cent. basis. The bonds were bought in large blocks, and rose 1 point. Atlantic Coast Line of Connecticut, though not active, was strong and moved up 10½ points, to 262½. Augusta & Aiken Electric preferred made a further advance of 2 points.

The strength of the copper shares was the feature of the Boston stock market Tuesday. Most of the mining issues were taken in hand and marked up, and the result was that trading was well distributed. Lake went up to 84, North Butte to 24¼, Old Dominion to 47¼, Superior to 26, Utah Copper to 50¼, Calumet and Arizona to 56⅝, and other coppers also advanced. Greene-Cananea was one of the leaders in the afternoon trading. Amalgamated was very strong, following its course in New York. Telephone and Steel Common were fairly active.

An advance of almost 5 points in Chicago Telephone shares was the feature of a dull day of trading on the Chicago Exchange, and gave rise to rumors that the company may be included in the merger with other public utilities. Compared with a previous close at 125½, the opening quotation yesterday was 128, and the price rose steadily to 130¼, easing off a shade at the end. Trading in the shares remains small, but bidding appears to be aggressive, emanating from brokerage houses usually representing inside interests. Kansas City Light preferred also was a feature, with a gain of a point. In the bond department there was a fair degree of activity. Commonwealth 5s sold at 102⅞, Chicago Railways 5s at 100⅛, and South Side L 4½s at 95@95¼. Late in the session the demand for Kansas City Light failed to bring out much stock. It is understood that the Directors are making progress with a reorganization plan which involves a substantial issue of bonds contingent upon an extension of the company's franchises.

Although a slightly firmer tone was noted on the Philadelphia Exchange, reflecting the early recovery in such arbitrage shares as Reading, Pennsylvania, and United States Steel, when the coal shares began to weaken activity died out. Fluctuations were of the narrowest and devoid of significance. Steel was the strongest stock on the list at the close.

Yesterday's transactions on the various out-of-town Exchanges, as reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES, were as follows:

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
175	Atlantic Coast Line	262½	257½	262½
510	Aug. & Aiken Elec.	75	74	75
100	Bank of Baltimore	172	171	171
35	Con. Coal	100½	100½	100½
100	Con. Power pf.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
10	Houston Oil ctfs.	70	70	70
160	Mechanics' Bank	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
20	Marine Bank	43½	43½	43½
20	Sea. A. C. L. pf.	50	50	50
500	Seaboard Co. common	27½	27⅜	27½
810	Seaboard Co. 2d pf.	64¾	64½	64½
150	U. S. Fidelity	169	169	169
50	United Rys.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝

BONDS.

$334,000	A. C. L. cv. deb. 4s	102	101¾	102
2,000	A. C. L. conv. 4s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
5,000	Con. Power 4½s	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
20,000	Cotton Duck 5s	78¾	78¾	78¾
9,000	Md. & Penn. inc.	64	64	64
2,000	Norf. Rys. & Lt. 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
6,000	United Rys. ref. 5s	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
44,000	United Rys. inc.	64⅜	64½	64½
10,000	United Rys. 4s	86	86	86

BOSTON.

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Boston Elevated	129	129	129
28	Boston & Albany	221⅝	221¼	221¼
10	Boston & Lowell	216	216	216
2	Boston & Maine	101	100	100
87	Fitchburg pf.	127	127	127
540	Mass. Electric	21⅞	21¼	21⅞
880	Mass. Elec. pf.	95½	95	95½
208	N. Y., N. H. & H.	141¼	140⅝	141¼
1	Old Colony	190	190	190
10	Pere Marquette	24	24	24
81	Pere Mar. 1st pf.	45	44	45
10	Union Pacific	173⅜	173⅜	173⅜
10	Vermont & Mass.	162½	162½	162½
77	West End	88	88	88
27	West End pf.	103½	103½	103½

TELEPHONES.

2,009	American	140⅜	139¾	140
815	Cumberland	155½	155	155
30	New England	150	150	150

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Agr. Chem.	55¼	55¼	55¼
75	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	102½	102½	102½
2	Amoskeag Mfg. Co.	81	81	81
528	Amos. Mfg. Co. pf.	100	100	100
155	Am. P. Sve. 2d pf.	150	150	150
177	Am. Sugar	118¼	117¾	118¼
116	Am. Sugar pf.	116	116	116
46	Am. Woolen	28	28	28
46	Am. Woolen pf.	88	87¾	88
100	Distillers' Securities	31⅞	31½	31⅞
150	East Boston Land	10	9⅞	9⅞
75	Eastern S. S.	105	102	105
3	Edison	292	290	290
241	General Electric	155½	155	155½
125	Mass. Gas	91½	91¼	91½
225	Mass. Gas pf.	96	96	96
10	National Lead	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
50	North Texas Elec. pf.	96¼	96¼	96¼
66	Pullman	159½	159¼	159¼
5	Swift	100¼	100¼	100¼
5	Torrington pf.	29	29	29
198	United Fruit	196¼	194½	195½
2,887	United Fruit rights	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝
700	United Shoe Mach.	47½	47¾	47⅝
100	United Shoe Mach pf.	28	28	28
2,276	U. S. Steel	63¾	63	63¾
152	U. S. Steel pf.	109⅝	109	109

MINING.

10	Adventure	5	5	5
500	Algomah	8¾	8¾	8¾
805	Allouez	86½	84	86½
3,365	Amalgamated	64⅛	62	64
460	American Zinc	25	24⅝	24⅝
50	Anaconda	35	35	35
870	Arizona Coml.	20c	20c	20c
200	Bonanza	85c	85c	85c
20	Boston & Corbin	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
50	Butte Balaklala	4	4	4
1,775	Butte Coalition	18¾	17⅛	18
2,590	Calumet & Arizona	56⅛	55	55⅞
405	Calumet & Hecla	406	395	405
800	Centennial	12	11¾	12
780	Chino	23¾	23½	23⅝
266	Copper Range	57	56½	57
1,846	East Butte	11⅞	11½	11⅝
704	Franklin	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛
2,850	Giroux	4 11-16	4⅜	4 11-16
935	Granby Cons	33	32	33
4,908	Greene-Cananea	8	7⅞	8
185	Mancook	21¼	19¾	21¼
506	Indiana	10⅞	9⅝	10⅝
445	Inspiration	8⅝	8⅜	8 11-16
525	Island Creek	40	39½	40
75	Island Creek pf.	86¼	86¼	86¼
750	Isle Royale	18	16⅝	18
125	Kerr Lake	3⅝	3 5-16	3 5-16
2,055	Lake	84	82¾	84
180	Lasalle	5¾	5	5¼
480	Live Oak	28¼	28	28¼
575	Mass. Cons	8	7⅛	7⅞
1,265	Mayflower	2¼	1⅞	2⅜
1,290	Miami	22	21	22
10	Michigan	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16
30	Mohawk	45	45	45
262	Nevada Cons	18¼	17¾	18¼
190	Nipissing	7⅞	7½	7⅞
2,940	North Butte	24¼	23	24
900	North Lake	5½	5	5⅜
185	Ojibway	4½	4¼	4½
95	Old Colony	2¼	2	2¼
180	Old Dominion	47½	47	47
117	Osceola	96	94½	95
128	Quincy	83	82	82¼
325	Ray Cons	15¾	14¾	15¼
150	Santa Fe	1 1-16	1	1 1-16
115	Shannon	8¼	8¼	8¼
215	Superior	26½	26	26½
243	Superior & Boston	3⅝	3¼	3⅝
90	Tamarack	27	26½	27
685	Trinity	4¾	4½	4¾
150	Tuolumne	8¼	8 7-16	8 7-16
410	U. S. Smelting	34⅝	34¼	34⅝
620	U. S. Smelting pf.	47½	47	47
483	Utah Apex	2⅝	2½	2⅝
331	Utah Cons	16	15¾	15¾
165	Utah Copper	50	49½	50
100	Winona	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
51	Wolverine	90	86¾	90
450	Wyandotte	80c	80c	80c

BONDS.

$10,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾
4,000	Am. T. & T. cv. 4s	109½	109½	109½
27,000	At., Top. & S. F. 4s	90	90	90
1,000	C., B. & Q. Joint 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾
10,000	G. J. & E. 5s	101½	101	101
10,000	Ill. Steel 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼
5,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	92½	92½	92½
15,000	West. T. & T. 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	Am. Can	11½	11¼	11½
400	Am. Can pf.	90⅝	89¼	89¼
25	Am. Telegraph	140¼	140¼	140¼
150	Chicago Subway	⅞	⅞	⅞
58	Chicago Telephone	130¼	128	130¼
435	Com. Edison	134	133½	133⅝
25	Corn Products	11	11	11
17	K. C. Ry. & Light	20	20	20
50	K. C. Ry. & Lt. pf.	50	50	50
10	McCrum-Howell pf.	93	93	93
250	People's Gas	105	104½	104½
10	Quaker Oats pf.	105	105	105
10	Street's Stable Car pf.	38	38	38
80	Swift & Co.	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝
425	U. S. Steel	63⅝	63⅜	63½
25	Int. Harvester	107½	107½	107½

BONDS.

$10,000	Chicago Rys. 4s, B	90	90	90
3,000	Chicago Rys. 4s, B	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
3,000	Chicago Rys. 1st 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼
1,000	Met. Elev. gold 4s	85¼	85¼	85¼
1,000	Met. Elev. gold 4s	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
2,000	Met. Elev. gold 4s	85½	85½	85½
10,000	Com. Edison 5s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1,000	Southside Elev. 4½s	95¾	95¾	95¾
4,000	Southside Elev. 4½s	95	95	95

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.03	Julia	.26
Alpha Con.	.02	Justice	.08
Andes	.12	Kentucky Con.	.06
Belcher	.65	Mexican	3.55
Best & Belcher	.13	Occidental Con.	.50
Bullion	.06	Ophir	1.52½
Caledonia	.88	Overman	.80
Challenge Con.	.20	Potosi	.16
Chollar	.11	Savage	.26
Confidence	.54	Sierra Nevada	.41
Con. Cal. & Va.	.65	Union Con.	1.40
Con. Imperial	.03	Utah Con.	.09
Crown Point	.85	Yellow Jacket	.74
Gould & Curry	.08		
Hale & Norcross	.16		

TONOPAH.		Goldfield Con. M.	4.82½
Belmont	8.10	Goldfield Merger.	.22
Jim Butler	.23	Great Bend	.03
McNamara	.26	Jumbo Extension.	.21
Midway	.24	Lone Star	.05
Montana	.94	Red Hills	.01
North Star	.35	Sandstorm Kend.	.04
Tonopah Extension.	1.10	St. Ives	.35
West End	.76	Silver Pick	.07
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	2.55
Adams	.01	BULLFROG.	
Atlanta	.18	Bullfrog Mining.	.01
Blue Bell	.02	Bullfrog Nat. B.	.01
Combination Fract.	.11	Homestake King.	.01
Booth	.07	Montgomery Mtn.	.01
C. O. D.	.16	Tramps Cons.	.03
Florence	.70		

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot.	8	8¼	Jackpot	7¼	7⅜
Elkton	74	74⅜	McKinney.	52½	55
El Paso	75½	77	Old Gold	4¼	4½
Findlay	7	9	Portland	98	100
Gold Dollar.	17⅛	18	Vindicator.	74⅜	76
Isabella	14½	14½	Jen. Samp.	8	9

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
40	Amal. Copper	63½	62⅞	63½
63	Am. Railways	46	45⅜	45⅜
58	Cambria Steel	43⅞	43⅜	43⅝
55	Elec. Co. Am.	12	11⅝	11⅝
200	Gen. Asphalt	33	33	33
48	Ins. Co. N. A.	21¼	21¼	21¼
20	Keystone Tel.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Lake Superior Cor.	27	27	27
10	Lehigh Nav.	91	91	91
10	Lehigh Nav. t. c.	91	91	91
66	Lehigh Valley	89⅞	89½	89½
15	Lehigh Valley tr.	9¼	9	9
8	Lehigh Valley pf.	24	24	24
10	Missouri Pacific	39½	39½	39½
55	Phila. Rapid Trans.	23½	23½	23½
180	Phila. R. T. tr. ctfs.	23⅝	23½	23½
10	Penn. Steel pf.	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
847	Penn. R. R.	61 8-16	60 15-16	60 15-16
100	Phila. Co.	53¼	53¼	53¼
2	Phila. Co. pf.	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
100	Phila. Electric	16	16	16
144	Phila. Elec. x	16	15⅜	16
196	Phila. Trac.	84½	84½	84½
2,805	Reading	75⅞	75⅝	75⅝
15	Tonopah Belmont	8¼	8¼	8¼
160	Tonopah Mining	7 1-16	7 1-16	7 1-16
68	United Gas Impr'nt.	86½	86	86
7,080	U. S. Steel	63⅝	63	63⅝
108	Union Traction	52	51⅝	51⅝
2	Warwick Iron & Steel.	10½	10½	10½
8	West Jersey & S.	53½	53½	53½
15	York Rys.	8	8	8
5	York Rys pf.	28	28	28

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
825	Crucible Steel	11¾	11¼	11¼
10	Crucible Steel pf.	80½	80½	80½
40	Mfrs. L. & H.	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜
537	Ohio Fuel	8½	8½	8½
180	Ohio Fuel Supply	43⅛	42⅝	43⅛
80	Oklahoma Gas	63	63	63
215	Pittsburgh Brewing	10¼	10¼	10½
15	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	84¾	84¾	84¾
20	Pitts. Plate Glass	105	105	105
715	Pure Oil	8¾	8⅝	8¾
1,000	San Toy	44	44	44
85	Westinghouse Elec.	33¼	33¼	33¼
12	Westing. Machine	22	22	22

BANKS.

7	Exchange Nat. Bank.	75	75	75
25	Commonwealth Trust.	160½	160½	160½

BOND.

$2,000	Pitts. Coal deb. 5s	88¼	88¼	88¼

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Americans Advance in London—Steady Closing in Paris.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Money and discount rates were firmer to-day.

The stock market was generally dull, with a drooping tendency in the absence of support. Copper shares and American rails were firm exceptions. Labor troubles depressed home rails and the disturbances in Mexico weakened Mexican rails.

American securities were quiet and steady during the forenoon. Prices advanced a fraction on covering. Later rumors of an early abandonment of the investigation of the United States Steel Corporation and good Wall Street buying caused a general advance and a firm closing.

To-morrow the £5,000,000 5 per cent. Chilean loan will be offered at 95¼.

Money, 1¾@2 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3½ per cent.; for three months' bills 3⅝@3 7-16 per cent.

Gold premium at Madrid, 8.45; at Lisbon, 10.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—The Bourse opened heavy to-day. Later the market was supported, and prices closed steady.

Three per cent. rentes 95f 60c for the account.

Exchange on London 25f 20½c for checks.

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—Trading was quiet and prices were rather weak on the Boerse to-day.

The Boerse will be closed to-morrow, the Day of Prayer and Repentance.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45½ pfennigs for checks.

Money, 3 per cent.

Private discount rate 4½ per cent.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	Londen.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	75 7-16	..	..	+1-16
Consols, account	75⅛	..	..	+1-16
Anaconda	7⅞	37⅞	37¼	+ ⅜
Atchison	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	..
Canadian Pacific	245⅞	239½	239⅝	+ ⅛
St. Paul	118½	110¾	110¾	+ ⅛
Erie	33½	32⅝	32¾	+ ⅛
Erist 1st pf.	54	52⅝	52⅝	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	145	143¼	143	+ 1⅜
Louis. & Nash.	157¼	153¼	153¼	+ 1
N. Y. Central	110½	107½	107½	..
Pennsylvania	62⅜	122	121½	+ ⅜
Reading	77¼	151	150⅝	+ ⅜
Southern Pac	116	113	112⅝	+ ⅛
Union Pacific	173¼	173½	172⅝	+ 1⅛
U. S. Steel	63¾	63⅝	62⅝	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	112	109	108⅝	+ ⅛

Exchange, 4.87.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The following is the forecast for Wednesday and Thursday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North Carolina—Fair Wednesday; warmer in western portion. Thursday increasing cloudiness and warmer; moderate to brisk north and northeast winds.

South Carolina—Fair Wednesday, Thursday unsettled and warmer, moderate to brisk north and notheast winds.

Georgia—Fair Wednesday; warmer in northern and western portions. Thursday increasing cloudiness and warmer; moderate to brisk north and northeast winds.

Florida—Fair Wednesday. Thursday increasing cloudiness and warmer; moderate to brisk northeasterly winds.

Alabama, Mississippi and Atabama—Fair and warmer Wednesday. Thursday unsettled; moderate easterly winds.

Eastern Texas—Cloudy Wednesday. Thursday fair; moderate east to south winds.

Western Texas, Utah, and North Dakota—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

Oklahoma—Fair Wednesday; colder by night. Thursday fair and colder.

Arkansas, Iowa, and Missouri—Cloudy and warmer Wednesday. Thursday fair and colder.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Fair and warmer Wednesday. Thursday unsettled.

Ohio—Fair weather and rising temperature Wednesday. Thursday unsettled and warmer; moderate variable winds.

Indiana and Illinois—Fair and warmer Wednesday. Thursday unsettled; moderate south and southeast winds.

Lower Michigan—Fair and warmer Wednesday. Thursday unsettled; moderate south and southeast winds.

Upper Michigan—Unsettled Wednesday, probably snow Wednesday night or Thursday; moderate southerly winds.

Wisconsin—Cloudy and warmer Wednesday. Thursday unsettled; moderate southerly winds.

Minnesota—Cloudy Wednesday; warmer in eastern portion. Thursday fair and colder; moderate southerly, shifting to northwesterly, winds.

HITCH IN STEEL MERGER.

Plan Modified, It Is Said, to Meet Objections of Minority.

As a result of the opposition which has developed among minority security holders in the companies which are to be consolidated in the merger of the Southern Iron and Steel Company and the Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company, the committee in charge of the merger is said to have made several modifications of the merger plan. The plan as originally framed was printed and distributed to the security holders some weeks ago, but it has not yet been ratified.

The committee has stated that more than sufficient of all classes of securities of both companies to make the merger effective have been deposited. The representatives of the committee said yesterday that they were not yet ready to make the changes in the plan public. A rumor that receivership proceedings against the Southern Iron and Steel Company might result from the delay in the consolidation was denied by the commitee.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The Treasury statement, issued to-day, gives receipts and expenditures for yesterday and the elapsed periods of the month and of the fiscal year as follows:

	Nov. 20.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Rec'ts, customs	$786,311	$16,627,854	$118,102,209
Int. revenue	802,555	17,602,549	116,612,554
Corporation tax	22	27,397	1,774,324
Miscellaneous	51,738

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Surety Companies to Erect Hub Building at Broadway and Forty-second Street—$2,500,000 Astor Lease for Improvement Near Fifth Avenue—Forty-eighth Street Deal—Downtown Trade.

It was learned yesterday from authoritative sources that the surety companies which furnished the bond for the erection of the Hub Building, at the northeast corner of Broadway and Forty-second Street, will take the matter in their own hands and begin work on the new structure shortly after Jan. 1.

The Hub Building Company, which attempted to promote the scheme, has failed to secure the necessary capital, and the property, which is owned by the Astors, has practically reverted back to the Broadway Corner Company, which holds a long lease.

The option of the property held by the Hub Company expired last Summer, but it was granted several extensions. A search was made for capital both in this city and the West, but all efforts on the part of the promoters failed, and now the surety companies have grown tired of waiting, and rather than forfeit the bond will erect the building themselves.

Big Astor Lease in 35th Street.

Col. John Jacob Astor has just closed an important lease in Thirty-fifth Street, near Fifth Avenue, to a builder for immediate improvement with a twelve-story commercial building. The property includes 3, 5, and 7 West Thirty-fifth Street, having a 75-foot frontage and 98.9 feet deep. It adjoins the new store of Best & Co. on the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, and is opposite the Thirty-fifth Street entrance of the McCreery store.

The lessee is the Brunswick Realty Company, of which Robert P. Zobel is President. The lease is for twenty-one years, with renewal privileges, and with the contemplated improvement, involves an investment for the first term of about $2,500,000.

The loft building to be erected is to be ready for occupancy by Nov. 1, 1912, and negotiations, it is learned, are pending to lease the entire structure on completion to a single tenant.

George B. Corsa was the broker who negotiated the deal.

West 48th Street Deal.

A deal in Forty-eighth Street, west of Seventh Avenue, where considerable realty activity has recently been shown, has been made by J. B. English, who has sold the old four-story dwelling at 230 West Forty-eighth Street to John S. Spencer of Westbrook, Conn. The seller is Beatrice Elwell Lawrence. The plot is 108 by 100 and adjoins the property recently purchased by Frazer & Lederer for a prospective theatre.

Downtown Plots in Trade.

A deal involving three parcels of downtown properties has been effected between Mrs. A. S. De Selding and Mrs. L. C. Tallmadge, former owners of the five-story building at 144 Fulton Street, and Thomas H. Newbold. The Fulton Street plot, 28 by 107.3, has been acquired by Mr. Newbold at a valuation of about $200,000, and in exchange he has given to Mrs. De Selding the seven-story loft structure at 22 Bond Street on plot 25.9 by 100.2, and the abutting five-story loft at 25 Great Jones Street, on plot 25.1 by 100.2.

Both of these plots adjoin the narrow strip fronting on Lafayette Street, being the remnant of the old lot after the widening of Elm Street. The strip separating the business parcels which have just changed hands has a seven-foot frontage on Bond Street and 23.6 on Great Jones Street. The property owners in the deal were represented in the transaction by De Selding Brothers, J. N. Kalley & Son, and Herman Leroy Edgar. The Fulton Street property is between Nassau Street and Broadway and abuts the Hegeman Building at 200 Broadway.

Buys West Side Residence.

The three-story dwelling at 307 West Eighty-fifth Street, on lot 20 by 102.2, has been purchased from Caroline B. Gartner by A. Harris, the present tenant.

Estate Sells Harlem Flats.

Three fine flats in the Cathedral Parkway section of Harlem have been bought by Harry Rosen for investment. The property includes 31, 33, and 35 West 111th Street, a plot 91 by 100.11 feet, between Fifth and Lenox Avenues, and has been sold by the Kingsland estate. Goodwin & Goodwin were the brokers. The houses were damaged by fire a short time ago, and they will be extensively renovated by the new owner.

Investor Buys Tenement.

An investor has purchased from the West Bronx Realty Company 448 West 163d Street, a five-story new-law tenement, on a plot 40 by 100 by 112. Charles A. Wessell negotiated the sale.

Bronx.

The five-story new-law tenement recently completed at 1,061 and 1,063 Hall Place has been sold to an investor by P. Sinnott. The building stands on a plot 44 by 100 by 117. John F. Felzer negotiated the sale. The same broker has sold for M. Frering 895 Eagle Avenue, a five-story single flat.

The plot, 341 by 100, on the south side of 180th Street, 384 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, has been resold by Charles McLoughlin.

The property was foreclosed recently by Joseph P. Day, and was bid in by Mr. McLoughlin for $10,000 above the existing incumbrances, aggregating $48,182.67.

Atlas & Levine have purchased from James F. Meehan a plot, 100 by 100, on the north side of the Southern Boulevard west of Tiffany Street. It is reported that the buyer will break ground at once for the erection of five-story flat houses.

L. Seligsberger has sold for the Taxpayers' Realty Company, P. Wattenberg, President, 1,258 and 1,260 Boston Road, a three-story store and office building, on a plot 70 by 139 by irregular, to an investor.

Brooklyn.

E. Sharum has sold for a client 381 Marion Street, Brooklyn, a frame dwelling, on a plot 20 by 60 by irregular. A vacant plot in Jamaica was given as part payment.

$1,000,000 Business Lease in Newark

A thirty-six-year lease in Newark, aggregating $1,000,000, has just been taken by Emanuel Heyman on the property at 661 and 663 Broad Street, from the Staats Morris estate. The plot, 49 by 100, is covered by a building used as a store. It is within a short distance of the new station of the Pennsylvania-McAdoo short line from New York to Newark, which will be opened next Sunday.

Bronx Builders to Organize.

A meeting of builders will be held tomorrow night at Melrose Hall, 150th Street and Melrose Avenue, in the Bronx, with the object of forming a permanent organization for protection against irresponsible contractors, the calling of unjust strikes, and other evils. The temporary committee consists of A. Warren, H. Eckman, B. Benenson, A. J. Schwarzler, O. J. Schwarzler, the Friedman Construction Company, Henry V. Semkl, J. O'Leary, Morris Frankel, J. J. Frankel, H. Lenr, N. Hodes, Emanuel Doctor, August F. Schwarzler, Stephen J. Still, Charles Schaefer, Jr., F. M. Nellert, Morris Levin, the Feldman Construction Company, Joseph Hyman, and Harry W. Pereiman.

Apartment for Queensboro Bridge Plaza.

Shampan & Shampan are preparing plans for a six-story apartment building to be located on a site known as the northside of South Fourth Street, 85 feet west of Havemeyer Street, Borough of Brooklyn. This plot is directly opposite the Bridge Plaza.

Leases.

Pease & Elliman have leased for William Waldorf Astor, in conjunction with George R. Read & Co., to the Keeler Art Galleries the store and basement at 12 Vesey Street.

Frederick Fox & Co. have leased the ninth loft at 692 and 694 Broadway, corner Fourth Street, containing over 15,000 square feet of space, to the Coleman Tailoring Company; the ninth floor, containing 10,000 square feet, at 663 and 665 Broadway, to Levine & Cedar, and for the Witthaus estate the fifth loft at 684 and 686 Broadway to Abraham Hochman.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased for A. B. Ashforth an office in the Arena Building, 38 and 40 West Thirty-second Street, to Bernstein, Baum, Cravis & Co.

J. B. English has leased for the Longacre Square Theatre Company to the Greenwich Bank the second floor of the Astor Theatre Building, at 1,581 to 1,587 Broadway.

West Side Apartment House.

Plans have been filed for a two-hundred-thousand-dollar apartment house on the south side of 104th Street, 100 feet east of West End Avenue, for the Bloomingdale Construction Company. It will have a frontage of 75 feet and a depth of 85.11 feet, with accommodations for thirty-seven families. Schwartz & Gross are the architects.

Picture Show in Settlement House.

A moving picture show is to be installed on the first floor of the Settlement House, at the northwest corner of Fiftieth Street and Tenth Avenue, owned by John D. Rockefeller. Milton Gorsdorfer is the lessee. It will have a seating capacity of 300. The architect, Louis A. Sheinart, has estimated the cost at $1,000. This is the West Side Settlement House which was closed over a year ago by Mr. Rockefeller.

Notes.

Negotiations are said to be in progress for the leasing of the building at 538 and 540 Fifth Avenue, occupied by the Lichtenstein millinery firm. Col. Theodore C. Marceau, who bought the property from Felix Isman about three years ago, said that nothing as yet has been closed. It was intimated that Jacques Krakauer of 308 Fifth Avenue might be the tenant. The Lichtenstein lease has about one and one-half years to run.

Dennemann & Friedman have opened a real estate office at 448 and 450 Tremont Avenue, in the Bronx.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

17th St, 230 to 234 West, s s; 363 ft e of 8th Av, 75x84, vacant; foreclosure, adjourned to Dec. 1.

63d St, 326 East, s s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement and stores; foreclosure, withdrawn.

63d St, 328 East, s s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement and stores; foreclosure, withdrawn.

By J. H. Mayers.

Avenue A, 1,678, e s, 41.5 ft n of 88th St, 20x75, four-story tenement and stores; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Theresa Schappert, $8,000.

Avenue A, 1,676, e s, 21.5 ft n of 88th St, 20x75, four-story tenement and stores; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Theresa Schappert, $8,000.

AT 3,156 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

146th St, 467, n s, 115 ft w of Brook Av, 25x100, four-story tenement and stores; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Emilie Dervieux, $12,522.

Crotona Av, 2,071, w s, 100 ft n of Oakland Place, 25x125, two-story dwelling; foreclosure, adjourned to Nov. 28.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Valentine Av, w s, 150 ft n of 198th St, 75x170, vacant; foreclosure, adjourned to Nov. 23.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

104th St, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, for an eight-story apartment house, 75x85.11; Bloomingdale Construction Co., owner; Schwartz & Gross, architects; cost, $200,000.

Elm Place, w s, 261.49 ft n of 189th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 40.6x98.2; Isabella Warren, 2,495 Elm Place, owner; Robert E. Rogers, architect; cost, $40,000.

Richardson Av, e s, 100 ft n of 236th St, for a four-story brick tenement, 22.2x67; Annie Guidera, 2,464 Belmont Av, owner; L. C. Maurer, architect; cost, $35,000.

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

40th St, 232 to 236 East, to two four and six-story storage rooms; Rees & Rees, premises, owner; C. B. Meyers, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, NOV. 21.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. Where attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

ARNOLD AV, e s, 100 ft s of Libby St, 25x125.4; Alice Duff to Ellen Ward, Grant Av, Bronx, Nov. 21, (mtg $1,250;) attorney, George Costar, Tremont Av, near Public Place $100

AVENUE A, e s, 21.5 ft n of 88th St, 20x75, (foreclosure Nov. 21, 1911;) Max S. Levine, referee, to Theresa Schappert, 518 East 89th St, Nov. 21; attorney, Max Monfried, 150 Nassau St. $8,000

AVENUE A, e s, 41.5 ft n of 88th St, 20x75, (foreclosure Nov. 21, 1911;) Max S. Levine, referee, to Theresa Schappert, 518 East 89th St, Nov. 21; attorney, Max Monfried, 150 Nassau St. $8,000

CLINTON AV, n e corner of 180th St, 135.4x81; Kovacs Construction Company to Louis M. Ebbling, 803 Eagle Av, Nov. 20, (mtg $46,500;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company, 160 Broadway $100

CLINTON AV, s e corner of 178th St, 20x100; Sarah McGowan to Thomas F. Devine, 327 West 85th St, Nov. 21, (mtg $25,000;) address, 98 West End Av. $100

CORSA AV, s s, Lots 102 and 103, map of Laconia Park, 52.2x131.4x50x116; Antonio Bastone to Lucia Bastone, his wife, all liens, Nov. 20; attorney, H. B. Davis, 52 Broadway $100

CROTONA AV, n w corner of 170th St, 40.5x100.2; Daniel G. Malcolm, Jr., to Woodson R. Ogelsly, at Yonkers, N. Y., Nov. 15, (mtg $45,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway $100

CROTONA AV, n w corner of Lebanon St, 25x100; Michael F. Colwell to Thomas F. Devine, 327 West 85th St, Nov. 21, (mtg $5,700;) address, 98 West End Av. $1

DYCKMAN ST, n s, at n s of Hudson R. R., —x—, with land under water, Hudson River, &c.; Cornelius K. G. Billings to Tryon Realty Co., 54 Wall St., Nov. 18; attorneys, Bowers & S., 31 Nassau St. .....Nom

EAGLE AV, 895, w s, 18.9x100; Eugenie Frering to Sinnott Co., 967 East 165th St, (mtg $7,500,) Nov. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

EAGLE AV, 609-611, w s, 80.3x100; Eugenie Frering to Sinnott Co., 967 East 165th St, (mtg $4,500;) attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

GREENWICH ST, 330, w s, 25x58; Daniel S. Miller and another, executors, to John H. Hingslage and another, 1,851 7th Av, Sept. 29; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

GREENWICH ST, 762, w s, 17.6x83.6x irregular, (foreclosure Sept. 27;) Adam Wiener, referee, to Curtiss P. Byron, 2,324 Amsterdam Av, Oct. 27; attorney, Arthur O. Ernst, 170 Broadway $6,858

GROVE ST, 31, n s, 20.10x100; Lotta and John De Graw to Clarence Mabie, Hackensack, N. J., Oct. 30; attorneys, Bowers & S., 31 Nassau St. $1

HALL PLACE, w s, 299.11 ft s of 167th St, 44x113.9x48.5x117.9; Sinnott Co. to Eugenie Frering, 895 Eagle Av, (mtg $32,000,) Nov. 20; attorney, Charles K. Furthman, 148th and 3d Av. $100

HONEYWELL AV, w s, 142.3 ft n of 180th St, 86x140.3; Alfonso de Blasi to Herbert A. Leve, 616 East 168th St, (mtg $9,000,) and all liens; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

KINGSBRIDGE TERRACE, s e s, 194 ft s w of Kingsbridge Road, 50.9x—; Jeanette Wetmore to Sarah W. H. Christopher, 123 Wadsworth Av, Nov. 20, (mtg $12,000;) attorney, J. C. Becker, 260 Broadway $100

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, n e corner of Ely Av, 173x100; Florella G. Gore to Eugene Schoellman, 2,534 7th Av, (mtg $4,000,) Nov. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

LEROY ST, 7, n s, 21.10x90; Jane E. Demarest and another to Thomas O'Brien, 236 West 144th St, Nov. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LOT 73, map of Allen estate; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Francesco Petraglia, 957 East 215th St, Nov. 17 .....$1

LOT 181, amended map of Adee Park; Leodegar Siebert to Madison Construction Co., 132 Nassau St, Nov. 21, (mtg $1,100;) attorney, Hugo Wabst, 3,318 White Plains Av. $100

NAGLE AV, n w s, 230 ft n e of centre line of Ellwood St, runs n w 350x n e 100x s e 240x s w 75x s e 110 to avenue x s w 25 to beginning; Leonard Adair to Frederick A. Goetze, 411 West 117th St, (mtg $8,000,) Nov. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

NELSON AV, 1,017, w s, 25x62.9; Annie Mullen to Michel Dermody, 366 West 52d St., quitclaim, Sept. 9; attorney, W. J. Egan, 277 Broadway $1

PROSPECT AV, w s, 207.8 ft s of 166th St, 87.10x144.9; Hyman Kaplan to Gustave Becker, 1,053 Prospect Av, Oct. 25; attorneys, Block & Harris, 261 Broadway $1

PROSPECT AV, s e s, 718.6 ft n e of Tremont Road, 66.1x150.5; Carolina Wessinger to James D. Rogers, quitclaim, March 18, 1907; attorney, A. K. Mulligan, 461 East Tremont Av. $1

ST. ANN'S AV, s e corner of 159th St, 100x—; Ebling Brewing Co. to Our Realty Co., 814 St. Ann's Av, March 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$1

TILDEN ST, 843, begins at Briggs Av, n s, 425 ft e of 4th St, 25x211.5x25x211; Ludwig Schneider to Valentine Schneider and Nicholas Weiszmandel, at 843 Tilden St, all liens, Nov. 14; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St.$100

WEBSTER AV, n w corner of 181st St, 100.1x100; Florence Hall to Martha C. Hogan, 757 East 179th St, Nov. 20 .....$100

WENDOVER AV, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 75x131; Isaac H. Rosenberg and others to Hattie Kaufman, 1,987 7th Av, Nov. 20; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway. $75,000

WOODRUFF AV, s e s, 100 ft s e of Broad St, 25x100; Carolina Wenninger to James D. Rogers, July 22, 1907; attorney, A. K. Mulligan, 461 East Tremont Av. $1

3D ST, 352 East, s s, 31.4x46.2x irregular; Lottie S. Stall to Libbie Fischman, 119 Ludlow St, and Rose Fischman, 120 West 117th St, 2-3 part, all liens, Nov. 16; attorneys, Strasbourger, E. & S., 74 Broadway $1

3D ST, n s, 127.1 ft w of Lewis St, 59.8x irregular; Charles K. Harley to Livingston Jenks, at Berkeley, Cal., (mtg $25,000,) Nov. 25, 1910; attorneys, Sullivan & C., 49 Wall St. $1

3D ST, n s, the west 33.4x114 ft of Lot 588, Map of Wakefield; Adeline Cahn to Congregation Ansha Amas of Williamsbridge, 3,851 White Plains Av., Nov. 20; attorney, Lawyers Insurance Co., 160 Broadway...$100

9TH AV, 807½ and 809, w s, 33.2x102.10; Madison Square Mortgage Co. to Aida A. Gallatin, at Carmel, N. Y., Nov. 8, (mtg $12,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

18TH ST, 440 East, 24.8x103.3; Benjamin J. Well to Isidor Leibowitz, 70 Rimington St, Nov. 20, (mtg $21,000;) attorneys, Schleider, & S., 150 Nassau St. $100

20TH ST, 330 West, s s, 16.6x92; Carrie F. Behrens, executrix, to Carrie F. Behrens, 1,446 Dean St, Brooklyn, and Ethel L. Coler, 372 Jefferson Av, Brooklyn, Nov. 20; attorneys, Deyo & B., 111 Broadway $12,500

24TH ST, 431 West, n s, 25x98.9; Carrie F. Behrens, executrix, to Carrie F. Behrens, 1,446 Dean St, Brooklyn, and Ethel L. Coler, 372 Jefferson Av, Brooklyn, heirs, mtg $6,000, Nov. 20; attorneys, Deyo & B., 111 Broadway. $26,500

42D ST, n s, 825 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.4; Michael J. Kiernan to Thomas Farrell, 443 West 143d St, ½ part, mtg $15,000, Nov. 17; address, 443 West 43d St. $1

67TH ST, 212 West, 25x100.5; Gustav Senfer to Hannah Abraham, 825 10th Av, Nov. 20; attorney, John M. Ruck, 116 Nassau St. .$1

78D ST, 429 East, 25x102.2; Frederic E. Klein et al., executors, to Louis Reitman, 8 West 112th St, Nov. 20, (mtg $15,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance & Trust Co., 160 Broadway $25,000

77TH ST, n s, 230 ft w of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Fanny Gruen to Benjamin J. Well, 21 East 82d St, Nov. 15; attorneys, Well & M., 5 Beekman St. $100

78TH ST, 232 East, 26.5x102.2; Rebecca Sachs and another to Charles Becker, 57 East 105th St, Nov. 21, (mtg $30,000;) attorney, Davis & K., 51 Chambers St. $100

91ST ST, s s, 248 West, Central Park West, 18x100.8; Phoenix Ingraham, referee, to Lewis S. Davis, 439 Manhattan Av, Nov. 8; attorneys, Moss, L. M. & W., 299 Broadway $18,000

96TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Central Park West, 19x100.11; William J. Casey to John O'Connor, 1,127 Park Av, Nov. 21; attorneys, Steinhardt & S., 257 Broadway $100

118TH ST, 306 East, 40.9x100.10; Belwood Realty Co. to Julia A. Whitehorne, 22 West 123d St, Nov. 20, (mtg $44,500;) attorneys, Ullo, R. & Y., 11 Broadway $1

131ST ST, 63 to 69 West, n s, 100x99.11; Morris Manheimer to Aaron Coleman, 50 West 68th St, 2-7 part, Nov. 15; attorney, A. Coleman, 20 Vesey St. $100

131ST ST, 218 West, 16.8x99.11; Jefferson Deevy to Joseph L. Young, 209 Adelphi St, Brooklyn, (mtg $9,500,) Nov. 17; attorney, Joseph L. Young, 15 William St. $1

132D ST, 689 East, n s, 15x110; Esther M. Sutherland to Joseph S. Ansorge, 102 West 132d St or 120 Broadway, (mtg $3,300,) Nov. 20 .....$1

156TH ST, 417 and 419 East, 50x—; Alfred J. Sterne to Bronx Torrens Land Co, 51 Chambers St, Oct. 31, (mtg $16,000;) attorney, Joseph J. Silver, 1,738 Clay Av. $100

163D ST, w s, 86.5 ft n of 162d St, 20.8x67.; Emil F. Bleckner to Kovacs Construction Company, 293 Alexander Av, Nov. 17, (mtg $8,000;) attorneys, Sternberg, J. & P., 309 Broadway $100

166TH ST, s e corner of Franklin Av, 31.6x100.3; Cambridge Livingston, referee, to German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, Nov. 21; attorney, A. H. Mosle, 30 Broad St. $26,000

181ST ST, n s, 170 ft e of Audubon Av, 50x100; Alphonse Hogenauer et al. to Hogenauer & Weslan Co., 187 West 130th St, Nov. 20, (mtg $20,000;) attorney, Davis & K., 51 Chambers St $100

235TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Kepler Av, 50x100; Sydney H. Blower et al. to Woodlawn Construction Co., 120 East 235th St, (mtg $10,000.) March 10; attorney, Otto J. Kalt, 15 Broad St $1

Recorded Mortgages.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ABRAHAM, Hanna, to Gustav Senfer, 144 Amsterdam Av; 67th St, 312 West, s s, 25x100.5, prior mortgage $12,000, Nov. 20, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Maerkle & M., 220 Broadway $5,000

BERINGER, Caroline, to Samuel Aufses, 118 East 73d St; 74th St, s s, 72 ft e of Park Av, 18x74, Nov. 20, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Solon B. Lillienstein, 135 Broadway....$5,000

BRONX TORRENS LAND CO. to Alfred J. Sterne, 2,643 Broadway; 156th St, n s, 209.2 ft w of Elton Av, 50x—, Nov. 16, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Joseph J. Silver, 1,738 Clay Av. $4,000

BYRNES, Ophelia A., to New York Life Insurance Co., 346 Broadway; 5th Av, s e corner of 46th St, 25.5x100, Nov. 21, due Aug. 15, 1915; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $60,000

BYRON, Curtiss P., to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 59 Cooper Square; Greenwich St, 762, w s, 17.6x—, Oct. 27, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins, 84 William St. $6,000

FERGUSON, Martin G. and Samuel L., to Asa T. Soule, Jr.; Manhattan Av, n e corner of 109th St, 145.11 to Cathedral Parkway x irregular, May 23, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Bentley & M., 510 German Insurance Building, Rochester, N. Y. $7,50

FITCH, Florence H., to Title Insurance Co of New York, 135 Broadway; West End Av, s w corner of 81st St, 25.2x56, Nov. 20, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; address, 135 Broadway.$33,000

FRERING, Eugenie, to Sinnott Co, 969 East 165th St; Hall Place, w s, 299.11 ft s of 167th St, 44x113.9, Nov. 20, prior mtg $32,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway $3,500

T. G. GALARDI & CO. to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St; Academy St, e s, 100 ft s of Vermilyea Av, 100x100, Nov. 17, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.... $10,000

SAME to same; Vermilyea Av, s e corner of Academy St, 100x100, Nov. 17, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney same $70,000

GOELZE, Frederick A., to Leonard Adair, 338 West 145th St; Nagle Av, n w s, 230 ft n e of Ellwood Av, 25x—, Nov. 20, prior mtg $8,000, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.$7,000

GROSZWITH, Ludwig, to German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av; 7th St, 252 East, 27.5x90.10, Nov. 21, due Nov. 1, 1916; attorney, Alfred Roelker, Jr., 62 William St....$24,000

HALPIN, Paul, to Elisabeth A. Teal, 220 West 49th St; Dyckman St, being Lots 46 and 47, map of Inwood, 50x100, due May 4, 1912; attorney, P. Halpin, 154 Nassau St. $4,000

HAYES, Jane L., to Edith A. Reiffert, 207 West 85th St; 85th St, 207 and 209 West, n s, 50x102.2, Nov. 4, due as per bond; attorneys, Pressinger & N., 90 Wall St. $5,000

LEIBOWITZ, Isidor, to Benjamin J. Well, 21 East 82d St; 13th St, 440 East, 24.3x103.3, Nov. 20, installments, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Well & M., 5 Beekman St. $4,000

MADISON CONSTRUCTION CO. to Leodegar Siebert, 574 74th St, Brooklyn; Lot 181, amended map of Adee Park, Nov. 21, prior mtg $500, due Feb. 21, 1912, 6 p. c.; attorney, Hugo Wabst, 3,318 White Plains Av. $800

J. G. MICHELS CO to Mary A. P. Draper, 271 Madison Av; Honeywell Av, n w corner of 179th St, 28x100, Nov. 21, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Walter P. Myers, 852 Broadway, $5,000

MORELLE REALTY CO. to Helen M. Kelly, 2 West 55th St; Aqueduct Av, n e corner of Brandt Place, 50x100, Nov. 11, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $48,000

O'BRIEN, Thomas, to Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway; Leroy St, n s, 75 ft w of Bleecker St, 22.10x90x22x90; Nov. 20, 3 years; attorneys, Alexander & G., 120 Broadway $6,000

OUR REALTY CO to Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway; St. Ann's Av, e s, 50 ft s of 159th St, 50x117.3x50x119.8, Nov. 20, due as per bond; address, 176 Broadway $30,000

PETRAGLIA, Francesco, to Hudson P. Rose Co., 32 West 45th St; Lot 73, map of Allen estate, Nov. 17, 3 years; address 32 West 45th St. $530

SCHENIDER, Valentine, and another to Ludwig Schneider, 538 West 125th St; Briggs Av, n s, 450 ft e of 4th St, 25x211, prior mtg $3,500, Nov. 14, due May 14, 1914; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St. $300

SCHMIDT, Mary C., to Peter A. Hatling, 340 East 140th St; Southern Boulevard, n w s, 266.8 ft n e of St. Ann's Av, 16.8x83.8, Nov. 18, prior mtg $4,500, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, P. A. Hatling, 1 Beekman St. $200

SELLITO CONSTRUCTION CO. to Herbert A. Leve, 616 East 168th St; Bailey Av, 3,422 and 3,424, e s, 50x87.3, Nov. 18, prior mtg $24,000, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.$2,500

SILVERSON CONSTRUCTION COMPANY to Cornelia G. Chapin, 57 East 64th St; 108th St, s s, 150 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100.11, Nov. 15, 5 years; attorney, Sarah E. Hellerman. $51,000

SPALLONE, Caritina, to Trust Co. of America, 37 Wall St; Morris Av, n w corner of 150th St, 59.2x100, Nov. 20, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway $66,000

SUTHERLAND, Esther M., to Timothy W. McKeever, 789 East 156th St; 182d St, 689 East, n s, 15x110, prior mortgage $3,100, Nov. 20, due as per bond; attorney, F. X. Kelly, 500 Willis Av. $225

WEEKS, John A., to Amy S. Weeks, 82 East 55th St; Gouverneur St, 60, e s, 25x79.9, Nov. 21, 5 years; attorneys, Weeks Brothers, 45 William St. $1,000

WEIHER, Lorena, to Bank of Washington Heights, 1,915 Amsterdam Av; 86th St, 76 East, 17.8x102.2, Nov. 14, prior mtg $16,000, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, John Whalen, 206 Broadway $8,500

WILHELM, Elizabeth A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway; Kepler Av, 4.205, w s, 25x100, Nov. 20, due, &c., as per bond; address, 176 Broadway $2,400

Recorded Leases.

With name and address of lessee.

DIVISION ST, n w corner of Allen St, stores; Adelphi Holding Company to Louis Smith, 94 Division St, 5 years, from Nov. 20, 1911; attorneys, Cohen & So., 61 Park Row. .$1,560

AUDUBON AV, 81, Store 4; the George A. Fisher Co. to Joseph Massa, 84 Audubon Av, 3 years, from Oct. 1, 1911; attorneys, Kirkpatrick & W., 1,252 St. Nicholas Av.$420

48TH ST, 25 West, land; the trustees of Columbia College, in the City of New York, to Zoe C. Hopkins, 25 West 48th St, 21 years, from Jan. 1, 1907; attorneys, Dixon & Holmes, 32 Liberty St. $8,000

11TH ST, 520 and 524 East, all; Sarah Geller to Joseph Goldman, 359 1st Av, 3 years, from Nov. 1, 1911; attorney, A. H. Mayer, 105 Attorney St. $9,000

BROADWAY, s w corner of 48th St; 48th St. and Broadway Realty Co. to Isaac Samuels and another, 10 years, from Jan. 1, 1908; attorney, Pratt, K. & R., 47 Cedar St. $4,000

LENOX AV, 91, south store, floor, and cellar; Christian Goetz and another to Harry G. Yurdin, 1,056 Fox St, 3 5-12 years, from Dec. 1, 1911; attorney, Reuben S. Lund, 299 Broadway $900

Mechanics' Liens.

ALLEN ST, 54; Jacob Minsky against Joseph Spector, owner and contractor; Joseph Rothberg, contractor. $225

BOSTON ROAD, 1,317; H. G. Vogel Co. against William H. Weissager, owner and contractor $618

CLINTON AV, e s, 193.2 ft n of McKinley Square, 102.2x186.11 to Boston Road x 101.7x 153.1; Leslie Brothers Engineering Co. against William H. Weissager, owner and contractor $1,500

CHURCH ST, 315 and 317, and Lispenard St, 38; Morris Talsky against Essaff Realty Co, owner; August H. Hillers, contractor....$175

MOTT AV, s e corner of 144th St, 100x100; Thomas Mulligan Construction Co. against Handy Realty Co. and Rockville Real Estate Co., owners, (renewal) $6,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 140th St, 102x178; Sterling Ceiling and Lathing Co. against Feldman Construction Co., owner and contractor $8.70

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w corner of 142d St, 80.8x81.10; John P. McManmon against Ceszzio & Roggano Bufiding Co., owner; Rozzano & Pasquale Building Co., contractor $81.75

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, 40; Julius Berkowitz & Brother against Bavarian Realty Co., owner and contractor $344

TAYLOR AV, 17 and 18; Joseph Greenbaum against Ida Redbord, owner; George Wallace, contractor $31

TINTON AV, 1,170; Frederick Kitter against Ernest Krom, owner; Samuel Schwartz, lessee and contractor $70

2D AV, 2,004; Wolf Gelband against Anna D'Amico, owner; Julius M. Schwarts, contractor $119

151ST ST, s s, 75 ft w of Morris Av, 30x36; Michael W. Henrich against Giovanna Saviano, owner; Semplicio Saviano, contractor. $128

176TH ST, s s, whole front between Eastburn Av and Grand Concourse, 9.4x126.7x irregular; Frank W. Lipp against Nathan B. Levin Co., owner; M. Powers, contractor.....$200

SAME PROPERTY; M. Powers against Nathan B. Levin Co., contractor and owner....$239

176TH ST, s s, whole front between Grand Concourse and Eastburn Av, 15x125x50x100; Davis Brothers against Nathan B. Levin & Co., owner and contractor $520

175TH ST, s s, whole front between Grand Concourse and Eastburn Av, 15x100x100x100; Irving A. Bogan against Nathan B. Levin Co., owner and contractor.....$496

187TH ST, 474 East, and Washington Av, 2,403; William Balkin against T. T. Reid Construction Co., owner; Thomas T. Reid, contractor $1,500

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 190th St; William Koch against Barnard Realty Co. and others, Sept. 13, 1911. .....$28

MAIDEN LANE, 63; Crane Co. against John Doe and others, April 27, 1911.....$1,320

61ST ST, 125 East; Charles Anderson and others against Helen M. Phelps and others, April 23, 1909. .....$475

SAME PROPERTY; Same against same, April 17, 1909. .....$475

Lis Pendens.

AQUEDUCT AV, East, 2,348; Bronx Investment Co. against Francis J. N. Connor and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Merrill & Rogers.

DECATUR AV, e s, 825 ft s of Woodlawn Road, 25x120; James B. Kilsheimer, Trustee, against Nicholas Eckert and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. B. Kilsheimer, Jr.

EDGECOMBE AV, 839; Ernstein K. Waite against Edna M. Stoecker, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. McEachen.

ESSEX ST, 48; Louis Berliant against Mary O'Neil and others, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, L. Waxenbaum.

GROTE ST, s w corner of Prospect Av, 6.4x 67.4x34.2x74.10; Okke Jacobs against Mary E. Bird and others, (foreclosure of transfer of tax lien;) attorney, H. H. Ritterbusch.

12TH ST, 36 West, Isaac Appelman against Marcia A. Townsend and others, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorneys, Breitbart & Breitbart.

15TH ST, 9 East, Progressive Construction and Leasing Co. against Reginald H. Sayre, (specific performance;) attorney, R. C. Birkhahn.

52D ST, s s, 190.8 ft e of 11th Av, 38.4x100.5; Lewis Leining, Jr., against Frank Fischer, (notice of attachment;) attorney, C. F. Leining.

62D ST, n s, 478 ft e of 2d Av 17x100.5; Germania Life Ins. Co. against Silas M. Styles and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dulen & Roe.

172D ST, 457 East; Daisy L. Modry against Isaac Albert and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, L. & I. J. Joseph.

187TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 175x irregular, three actions; Dimnok & Fink Co. against Joseph King Construction Co., (three notices of levy;) attorneys, Maerkle & Maerkle.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auc'r,
will sell at auction,
Monday, Nov. 27, 1911,
at 12 o'clock noon at the Exchange Sales

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO BROKERS:

100-foot LOFTS

TO LET.

BEST LOCATION IN NEW MERCANTILE DISTRICT

20-22-24-26 West 22d St.

NEAR 5th AVE.

JUST COMPLETED.
16-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING
SPLENDID LIGHT AND EXCEPTIONAL TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

SILK REALTY CO.,

31 Nassau St. Tel. 8795 Cortlandt.

To Lease in Whole or Part

The Most Desirable Fireproof Auto Service Building

Six Stories, 50 x 100, at

West End Ave., N. E. Cor. 64th St.

A. B. See Electric Elevator, Capable of Handling Largest Cars and Trucks, and Every Convenience Required for the Auto Trade, Have Been Installed

Ready for Occupancy Prior to Nov. 30th

For Particulars Apply to Your Own Broker, or

A. L. LIBMAN,

107 West 46th Street. Tel. 4612—4613 Bryant

Offices
$300 and Up

Suites and Single
Most Desirable
IN THE
Century Building
1 W. 34th St., Adj. 5th Av.
Van Norden & Wilson

TO LEASE. POSSESSION.

38-44 West 21st St.

Store and Basement, 67x92; fourth, fifth and top Lofts. Steam heat and elevator. Service on Sundays and holidays.

28-30-32 West 22d St.

Opposite Stern Bros.
Store and Basement, Lofts, Offices and Salesrooms with skylights. No manufacturers in this building. H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 West 22d St., or your own broker.

508-14 West 22d St.

Fine, substantial 3-story buildings, on plot 100 feet front by half the block; elevator, large driveway; big open lofts; ideal location for manufacturing concern; this plot is adjacent to steamship lines and ferries; the spot a lucky one; reason former tenants vacated, they outgrew the buildings; the rent is reasonable, the opportunity the most advantageous for the right concern. Particulars,
GEO. W. MERCER & SON, 266 W. 23d.

LIGHT LOFTS

New Fireproof Building, 40x94;
Two Elevators; Steam Heat.

291-293 Seventh Av.

between 26th and 27th Streets.
C. F. BEDELL CO., Broadway & 87th St.

Store—Broadway & 79th St.

Store and Basement, 2,233 Broadway, west side, near 79th St.; Subway station on the corner. Most desirable part of Broadway for high-class retail business. Steam heat. Apply 139 West 32d St.

East 26th St.—Five story, basement modern building; steam power, electricity; cheap insurance; light four sides; about 5,000 feet per loft; 28,000 feet entire; rent separate or entire; under 17c; private driveway. Apply Jacoby, 342 East 38th St., 9-12 A. M. Tel. 999 Murray Hill.

Broadway and 39th St. Bldg.

SMALL AND LARGE
LIGHT OFFICES, $20 to $50.
Harris & Vaughan, Agts., 1,416 Broadway.

$15 MONTH UP, 109 Broad St.

Exceptionally LIGHT AND CHEERFUL **OFFICES** MODERN FIREPROOF BUILDING.

TO LEASE,

lofts, very reasonable, 46x95, on Av. B and 19th St.; fish smokehouse, 45x90. Apply John U. Brookman, Owner, 88 Wall St.

7TH AV. STORE, 17,000 FEET, $4,000. DUROSS, 155 W. 14TH

21st St., 48 and 50 West.—Store, basement, and lofts; permanent light, four sides; immediate possession; free to February. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Three lofts in fireproof building, corner of Hudson and Charlton Streets, 67x160. Apply at 187 Fulton St.

---

2 lofts, modern bldg., 236 5th Av.; pass. and frgt. elevators; moderate rent. Apply Supt. or A. J. Rich & Co., Singer Bldg.

S. W. Cor. Madison Av. and 60th St.—Elegant corner store fitted up for florist; suitable any business; $45; electric light.

---

95 Maiden Lane.—Small loft suitable any business; fine light. 27 Pine, 8th floor.

Office; light on 3 sides; 563 sq. feet; $75; fireproof building. Apply janitor, 7 W. 38th St.

Private office in suite, completely furnished. Call mornings, 41 Park Row, Room 220.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

A.A.A.—We still have a number of desirable furnished apartments for rent. Write or call.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St., near Broadway

ONE FOUR-ROOM APARTMENT, Furnished or Unfurnished. A la carte restaurant in building.
SCHUYLER ARMS
307 West 98th St. Phone 3964 River.

The Sevillia Apartment Hotel, 117 West 58th St.
Handsomely Furnished 2 Room Apartment and Bath, southern exposure.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN.

East Side.

Manhanset

61-65 East 59th St.,

NEAR MADISON AVE.

The Most Accessible Location in New York City.

High Class Modern Apartments, 3 Rooms and Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished. Hotel Service.
FOR RENTS, ETC.,
See Superintendent on Premises.

LA CASA BLANCA

55 East 76th St.

NEAR MADISON AV.,
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS,
Concessions,
7-8 and 11 rooms.
Rents $900 to $1,700.
WHITE ENAMEL WOODWORK, PARQUET FLOORS. SUPT., ON PREMISES. TELEPHONE 1690 LENOX.

Lenox Hill

987 Madison Av., S. E. Cor. 77th St.
Highest Class Apartments.
Fireproof Building.
See Superintendent.

ARTHUR HALL

N. E. COR. 96TH ST. & MADISON AV.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS,
8 and 9 Rooms,
WITH TWO BATHS.
Rents $1,200 to $1,500
SUPT. ON PREMISES.

Strictly NEW ENGLAND Fireproof
43 to 51 E. 58th St., 54 E. 59th St., 480 Park Av.
Seven rooms, 1 and 2 baths....$1,100 to $1,700
Two and three rooms and bath....$420 to $600
All improvements; resident Superintendent.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street.

THE LEXINGTON,

144-146-148 East 22d St.

To lease, attractive large apartments, 6 rooms and bath. All-night elevator service. Electric light, telephone.
MODERATE RENT.
Reference, lease. Superintendent on premises.
WILLIAM HENRY FOLSOM,
927 Broadway. Telephone 5929—Gramercy.

---

45 FIFTH AVENUE,

Between 11th and 12th Sts.
Attractive apartment; 7 large, light rooms and bath; possession.
RENT, $1,250.
Hall service. Opposite First Presbyterian Church. Apply Superintendent on premises, or WILLIAM HENRY FOLSOM,
927 Broadway. Tel. 5929 Gramercy.

142-146 East 27th St.

Modern Elevator Housekeeping Apartments.
4 & 5 Large Rooms
RENTS $50-$60 PER MONTH.
Inquire on premises.

---

39 EAST **27th** STREET — High Class **KITCHENETTE** Fireproof Apartments

2 or 3 attractive rooms, large kitchenette and bath; maid service.
RENTS FROM $600.
Housekeeping Suite 6 rooms, $1,250.

THE BLYTHEBOURNE,

1,431 Madison Av., southeast corner 90th St.; beautiful corner apartment, seven outside rooms; bath; perfect condition; $60 monthly; high-class elevator and private telephone service day and night; electricity; all improvements. Apply to Superintendent.

THE CLEVELAND

126-130 East 24th St.
Apartments of 9 rooms, ample closets, etc.

BACHELOR APT'S 2 and 3 rooms and bath.
AT 13 EAST 36TH ST. NEAR 5TH AV.
Electric light and service included. Telephone.

REDUCED RENTS. APARTMENTS,
two or three rooms and bath, $50 up; rent includes chamber service.
177 Madison Av., at 34th St.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Desk room wanted on 5th Av., bet. 26th and 42d Sts., in first-class office. H 127 Times.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—County of New York.—RUBIN GOLDSTEIN, Plaintiff, against BECKIE GOLDSTEIN, Defendant.—Summons. Action for absolute divorce.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 6th, 1911.

MORRIS DURST,
Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Office address, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Beckie Goldstein:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to the order of Hon. Francis K. Pendleton, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of October, 1911, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on October 10, 1911.

Dated November 6, 1911.

MORRIS DURST,
Plaintiff's Attorney, 346 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN.

West Side.

166 W. 72d St.

HOUSEKEEPING HOTEL APARTMENTS

2 and 3 ROOMS WITH BATH AND KITCHEN

THESE APARTMENTS ARE UNDENIABLY BEAUTIFUL. THE APPOINTMENTS AND FIXTURES ARE OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

THE KITCHENS ARE FULLY EQUIPPED AND HAVE ARTIFICIAL REFRIGERATION.

THE BUILDING IS CLOSE TO BROADWAY AND IS IN THE VERY CENTRE OF ALL TRANSPORTATION. SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION ONLY A FEW FEET AWAY.

Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, ON PREMISES, or
162 W. 72d St. **SLAWSON & HOBBS** 'Phone, 7240—Col.
One Apartment Designed for Doctor.

Central Park West, N. W. Cor. 86th St.,

LIVINGSTON

A fireproof building of the finest type. All the CONVENIENCES and luxuries of a first-class MODERN house.
Electric light included in rent.
Corner Apartments have southern and eastern exposure.
9 large, light rooms and 3 baths, $2,350 to $2,500.
Apply to Supt. on premises.
or Slawson & Hobbs, Agents,
162 West 72d St., near Broadway.

IVY COURTS

210, 220, 230 West 107th St.

Subway, surface and "L."
Ivy Courts an apartment house **Strictly** under the management of the **Owners** means the best service and attention to you; liveried hall, elevator and telephone, day and night.
Large, Bright, Outside Rooms;
Unusual Closets
5, 6, 7 Rooms, $600-$960.
Electricity furnished from our own plant at a nominal charge.
Agent on premises.

BERKELEY ARMS

326-332 West 95th Street.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS,
Concessions,
5, 6, 7 rooms.
SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION.
Rents $50 to $75.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.
TELEPHONE 4174 RIVERSIDE.

SONOMA

BROADWAY AND 55TH ST.
Only One 5-Room Apartment Left
Extra large rooms and high ceilings; will decorate to suit; extra concessions; this apt. must be seen to be appreciated; all light. Supt. on premises.

THE
METROPOLITAN
S. W. COR. 88TH ST. & BROADWAY
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION.
Seven and eight rooms and foyer, generous closets; separate laundries and drying rooms; complete night and day service.
ELECTRIC LIGHT FREE

NEW BACHELOR APARTMENT

31 WEST 58TH ST.

All night elevator service. Phones in each room. Valet service.
Meals all hours.
E. DE FOREST SIMMONS, 2 East 58th St.

PORTSMOUTH

38-44 WEST 9TH ST.
Very desirable apartments of seven rooms and bath; only two left; steam heat, hall boys, elevator service all night; rents only $960; possession at once.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

AM COMPELLED TO GO SOUTH,
and will sublet my beautiful apartment of seven large, cheerful rooms and 2 baths for remainder of my lease, (2 years to run.) Am paying $1,300, but will sacrifice if necessary to responsible person who will take over my lease. Call any time. Mrs. Donald's apartment, 312 West 93d St., near Riverside Drive.

The Sevillia Apartment Hotel, 117 West 58th St.
Very desirable unfurnished apartment of 3 rooms and bath; overlooking Central Park.

West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

Hague Apartments
547 Riverside Drive

overlooking Hudson River, Palisades and Claremont.
High class Apartments, 6 or 7 rooms and bath.
Excellent location; convenient to subway express station; all night elevator; hall and 'phone service.
APARTMENTS, $700 to $1,200.

610-615-619 W. 136th STREET

Bet Broadway & Riverside
4-5-7 ROOM APARTMENTS
all modern improvements.
Rents $32 to $55 per Month
Apply on premises, or
RANALD H. MACDONALD, 29 West 34th St.

BRONX.

Valentine Ave.

FROM 187 TO 189 ST.
Near Fordham Road "L" Sta. Convenient to Crosstown Trolley, to Subway.
4-5-6-7 Rooms
Large, Light, Airy, All Sunshine Rooms.
TWO FAMILIES ON FLOOR
With all latest up-to-date improvements, electric light, hardwood trim, double flooring.
High elevation; near school, parks, etc.
Finest Residential Section Bronx.
Rents $24 to $38.
NEW BUILDINGS.

THE WILLOW APARTMENTS

NEW BUILDINGS
193d St. and Marion Av.
Two 6-room apartments on a floor.
Each apartment extends from street to yard.
2 Blocks from Fordham Road, 3d Ave. "L" and N. Y. C. R. R. Stations.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.
5 elegantly finished rooms, large dining room and wardrobe. All modern improvements; residential section of the Bronx, near public and Morris High schools. Small select families desired.

948-50-52 TRINITY AVE., Near 163d St.
RENT $22 UP.
Apply on premises.

SUBLET FOR ONLY $35
and two months' allowance to desirable tenant; modern apartment; 7 all outside rooms; bathroom.
1,239 Franklin Av., (169th St. Elevated Station.)

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN.

West Side.

West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

Stadium View
445 Riverside Drive, nr. 116 St.
New 12-story fireproof building.
6 and 7 Rooms, 2 Baths,
$1,300 and $1,500.

Concord Hall
Riverside Drive, Cor. 119th St.
Corner fireproof Apartments in the most attractive location on the Drive.
7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 2 Baths and Extra Lavatories, $1,200-$1,600.

The Cherbourg
South Cor. 92 St. & C. P. West
Modern light Apartments, one block from "L." Excellent location, overlooking the Park. All large, sunny outside rooms.
9 and 10 Rooms, 2 Baths,
$1,600-$2,400.

Cathedral Court & Park View
229-237 West 110th St., Opposite Central Park.
Elegant Apartments overlooking Central Park. Convenient to Subway and Elevated. Very desirable location.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths, $950.
McVickar, Gaillard Realty Co.,
444 Columbus Av., near 81st St.

THE ORINDA

530 WEST 157th ST.
Elevator apartment, adjoining Broadway Subway station; three choice apartments left, 5, 6, 7 rooms and 2 baths; very liberal concessions; $540 and $796 per annum.
BERLIN RENTING AGENCY,
on premises.

WALTON APARTMENTS,

845 WALTON AV., NEAR 161ST ST.
Five large, outside rooms and bath; electric light, telephone service in each apartment; opposite the Grand Concourse and Speedway.
RENT $28.
Apply on premises.

---

3 ROOMS.
Corner house, all improvements, electric light, hardwood trim, shower bath, &c.; all rooms facing street.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
2 blocks from Subway. Rents $26-$29.
S. E. Corner 169th and Audubon Av.

TILBURY COURT
719-723 W. 180th Street
4 and 6 room apartments.
Very Reasonable Rent
Extra large, all latest improvements; elevator service day and night. Apply Superintendent.

Modern Elevator Apartments
Right at Subway, elevated, and surface cars.
6 large rooms and bath.....$42.50-$48.00
5 large rooms and bath.....$40.00-$42.00
4 large rooms and bath.....$32.50-$35.00
"The Margaret," 120-126 West 116th Street.

Modern Corner Apartments,
Steam heat; hot water; well-kept house.
6 large rooms and bath.....$30.00-$32.00
7 large rooms and bath.....$35.00-$37.50
131 Edgecombe Av., corner West 141st St.

SUNNY, DAINTY, REFINED
3 rooms, bath. 349 West 120th Street.

Other "Furnished" and "Unfurnished" Apartments advertised on next to last page.

RECEIVERS' NOTICES.

AT A TERM OF THE UNITED STATES CIRcuit Court held in and for the Northern District of New York on the 10th of November, 1911. Present: Hon. George W. Ray, Judge.—EBEN H. GAY and another vs. Hudson River Electric Power Company, Hudson River Water Power Company, Hudson River Electric Company, Hudson River Power Transmission Company, Ballston Spa Light and Power Company, Saratoga Gas, Electric Light & Power Company, Empire State Power Company, and Madison County Gas & Electric Company.—EBEN H. GAY and another vs. HUDSON RIVER ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY.

On reading and filing the Order of October 31st, 1908, appointing George W. Dunn, Charles W. Andrews and Milton DeLano Receivers of the above-named defendants and the several reports filed by said Receivers, and the Notice of Motion returnable at this time and place, with proof of service on all the attorneys in these actions, and on all the papers and proceedings in the above entitled actions and especially on the financial account made and filed by said Receivers with the Clerk of this Court down to and including the 31st day of July, 1911, it is, on motion of Abram J. Rose and George B. Curtiss, attorneys for said Receivers,

Ordered that any person or party interested as creditor, bondholder or stockholder of any of the defendants or otherwise interested in the above entitled actions shall on or before the 11th day of December, 1911, file written objections if they have any to the distribution of earnings and the division of expenses made by the Receivers from the 31st day of October, 1908, to the 31st day of July, 1911, such distribution of earnings and division of expenses as between the companies and as between themselves as Receivers in equity and foreclosure appearing by said accounts. That such objections, if filed, be also served on said Receivers at the City of Glens Falls and also on their attorneys at No. 115 Broadway, New York City; such service to be by mail and to be made on or before the 11th day of December, 1911. It is further

Ordered that a copy of this order be published once in each week for two weeks in the following newspapers: Albany Evening Journal, published at Albany, New York; The Utica Press, published at Utica, New York; The Glens Falls Times, published at Glens Falls, New York; The New York Times, published at New York City; Boston Daily Advertiser, published at Boston, Massachusetts. It is further

Ordered that on or before the 20th day of November, 1911, a copy of this order be served by mail on all the attorneys who have appeared in this actions. It is further

Ordered that if no objections to the distribution of earnings and division of expenses as made by the Receivers be filed and served within the time hereinbefore fixed that upon filing proof of the publication of this order in the newspapers above specified and service thereon as herein provided, an order may be had without notice dismissing all objections that have heretofore been filed and finally ratifying, confirming, settling and passing the accounts of said Receivers and allowing and confirming the distribution of earnings and division of expenses made by them. It is further

Ordered that if objections are filed to said distribution of earnings and division of expenses that the same may be brought on for hearing before this Court on not less than five days' notice by mail. GEO. W. RAY.
Enter. U. S. Judge.
ABRAM J. ROSE and GEORGE B. CURTISS,
Attorneys for Receivers, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

THE HOTEL SEVILLE OFFERS VERY DESIRABLE SUITES OF ANY NUMBER OF ROOMS, WITH ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. THE ROOMS ARE OF VARIOUS SIZES, EQUIPPED WITH LARGE CLOSETS, ARE WELL FURNISHED AND WELL ARRANGED. THE TABLE (A LA CARTE) AND ITS APPOINTMENTS ARE STRICTLY FIRST CLASS. WELL-TRAINED WHITE SERVANTS RENDER STRICTLY UP-TO-DATE SERVICE. ROOMS AND SUITES ARE RENTED BY THE DAY, BY THE SEASON AND BY THE YEAR. A VERY QUIET YET CENTRAL LOCATION, APPEALING PARTICULARLY TO PEOPLE OF REFINEMENT

MADISON AVENUE AND TWENTY-NINTH STREET.

EDW. PURCHAS, MANAGER.

FOR SALE.

DIAMONDS
EXTRA

1 1-4 CARAT DIAMOND RING **$55**

At this price figuring the cost of the setting out it leaves the stone at $40 per carat, which is very cheap indeed, taking into consideration the size, as they are worth more per carat than smaller ones, we do not wish it here understood that this Diamond is perfect in every respect. It is not so. We simply advertise it, as we seldom get one as white this size for the price. It is certainly worth seeing. If you are thinking of buying a Diamond at any price, also the other Specials we offer only a few here. There are no duplicates. Our refund agreement provides for the return of the money any time within one year.

4 and 3-8	Carats	$350
3 and 1-4	"	325
3 and 5-8	"	300
2 and 3-4	"	250
2 and 1-8	"	185
1 and 1-2	"	125
1 and 3-16	"	85
1 and 1-16	"	82
1 and 1-2	"	75
1 and 7-8	"	57

CHARLES A. KEENE
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry,
180 Broadway New York

TYPEWRITERS RENTED
3 Months for $5

and upwards. Every machine is in fine working order and will be kept so during term of rental. Initial payment allowed to apply if purchased. WE SELL rebuilt machines, guaranteed for one year, at a saving of 50% to 75%. Send for catalogue.
TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St., 345 Broadway,
1 Doors from B'way. Cor. of Leonard St.
Tel. 6353 Cortlandt. Tel. 5408 Franklin.

ROLL TOP **DESKS**
Office Furniture
in great variety of Style and Price.
T. G. SELLEW
111 FULTON ST.

DESKS Roll and Flat Top. Chairs, Filing Cabinets. Office Partition.
HAMBURGER, 33 E. 20th St.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —HENRY CORN, Plaintiff, against HENRY ZIPKES and others, Defendants.

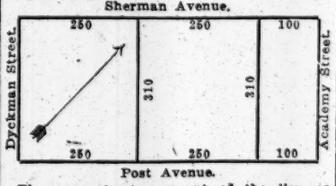
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 27th day of October, 1911, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of November, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by J. H. Mayers, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that land in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sherman Avenue, distant one hundred feet westerly thereon from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Sherman Avenue with the westerly side of Academy Street; running thence southerly parallel with Academy Street three hundred and ten feet to the northerly side of Post Avenue; thence westerly along Post Avenue two hundred and fifty feet; thence northerly again parallel with Academy Street three hundred and ten feet to Sherman Avenue, and thence easterly along Sherman Avenue two hundred and fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Subject to four certain mortgages, aggregating $76,000, made by Henry Corn and Rosella Corn, his wife, to the Union Dime Savings Bank, each mortgage affecting a portion of the above-described premises and each of said mortgages being dated April 15th, 1910, and recorded on the same day in the office of the Register of the County of New York as follows: A mortgage for $20,000 recorded in Section 8, Liber 70, of Mortgages at Page 242; a mortgage for $20,000 recorded in Section 8, Liber 71, of Mortgages at Page 149; a mortgage for Eighteen Thousand ($18,000) Dollars recorded in Section 8, Liber 71, of Mortgages, Page 139, and a mortgage for $18,000 recorded in Section 8, Liber 71, of Mortgages, Page 144.

Dated New York, November 1st, 1911.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.
STODDARD & MARK, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,104.87, with interest thereon from the 20th day of October, 1911, together with costs and allowance amounting to $369.65, with interest from October 20th, 1911, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $1,908.45 and interest.

Dated New York, November 1st, 1911.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BENJAMIN, ALICE ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York,

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALICE ELIZA BENJAMIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 545 West 111th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next.

Dated New York, the 9th day of October, 1911.

DUNCAN A. DOBIE, Executor of estate of Alice Eliza Benjamin, deceased.
J. BROWNSON KER, Attorney for Executor, 261 Broadway, New York City.

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$225 Buys a Bernard Piano, mahogany case; brand new. DECKER & SON, 25 East 125th St.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MAX SCHACK and HARRY SCHACK, composing the firm of M. SCHACK & SON, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order made by the Hon. Charles M. Hough, one of the Judges of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, made and entered on the 20th day of November, 1911, the property of the above-named bankrupts at No. 340 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, will be offered at private sale, and sealed bids will be received for same by Edward R. Finch, receiver in bankruptcy, at his office, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 28th day of November, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon. Bids may be made for all of said property or for any portion thereof. All of such bids must be accompanied by a deposit of not less than 10 per cent. of the amount of such bids. The receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids not deemed for the best interests of the estate.

All of the property for which no bids are accepted will be sold at public auction on the 4th day of December, 1911, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at the premises, No. 540 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.

The property consists of ladies' neckwear, ruchings, rufflings, handkerchiefs, wraps, shawls, raw material, machines, motor, safe, fixtures, &c. The property is open for inspection every day from November 20th until the 2d day of December, 1911, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Further particulars may be obtained from Edward R. Finch, Receiver.

EDWARD R. FINCH, Receiver,
32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
H. & J. J. LESSER, Attorneys for Receiver.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of THE ZUCKER & LEVETT & LOEB CO., Bankrupt.—No. 14,009.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Augustus H. Skillin, the trustee herein, at public auction under the rules and practice of this court, by Adrian H. Muller & Sons, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, 14-16 Vesey Street, in the City of New York, on November 15th, 1911, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

The property to be sold is as follows: Three shares of second preferred stock of the Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., par value $50 each, Certificate No. N. Y. 3152; two second mortgage 6% gold bonds of the H. W. Rogers Cutlery Co., Inc., for $100 each, Nos. 181 and 182.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least 75 per centum of its appraised value.

New York, November 1st, 1911.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
45 Cedar Street, New York City.

The above sale is adjourned to Nov. 22d, 1911, at the same time and place.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of FRENCH-AMERICAN STORES COMPANY, Alleged Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order made by the Hon. Charles M. Hough, one of the Judges of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, made and entered on the 10th day of November, 1911, Charles Shongood, auctioneer, will sell at public auction on the 24th day of November, 1911, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, the property of the above-named bankrupt at premises No. 92 St. Nicholas Avenue, and immediately thereafter the property of the above-named bankrupt at 140 West 125th Street, corner Seventh Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York. The property consists of mirrors, tables, chairs, fixtures, and other furnishings appropriate to an ice cream parlor or coffee house.

WILLIAM BLAU, Receiver.
H. & J. J. LESSER, Attorneys for Receiver, 320 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, N. Y. City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of FRENCH-AMERICAN STORES COMPANY, Alleged Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a direction made by the Hon. Charles M. Hough, one of the Judges of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, will sell for the account of Morris H. Petigor on the 24th day of November, 1911, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, the fountain located at the place of business of the above-named bankrupt at 141st Street and Seventh Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and immediately thereafter the fountain located at the place of business of the above-named bankrupt at 860 Westchester Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York.

WILLIAM BLAU, Receiver.
H. & J. J. LESSER, Attorneys for Receiver, 320 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, N. Y. City.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MIDDLESEX DRY GOODS CO., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 15,697.

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the bankrupt consisting of cotton and other piece goods and fixtures will be sold at the bankrupt's place of business, 9-13 Walker Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of November, 1911, at 2 P. M.

The aforesaid property will be open for inspection on the 27th and 28th days of November, 1911, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Dated New York, Nov. 22, 1911.

HARRY A. CUSHING, Receiver.
CHARLES L. GREENHALL, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS HIRSCH and JACOB HIRSCH, trading as HIRSCH'S HAT WORKS, Bankrupt.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, Nov. 22, 1911, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 31 Bond St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' hats, velvets, trimmings, frames, machinery, safe, fixtures, &c.; also receiver's right, title, and interest in and to the unexpired term of lease.

GUERNSEY PRICE, Receiver.
EUGENE L. BONDY, Attorney for Receiver, 366 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS DIESENHOUSE, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, Nov. 22, 1911, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 261 First Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of dry goods, notions, hosiery, underwear, ladies' wear, gents' furnishings, showcases, silent salesman, counters, fixtures, &c. CHARLES L. BROOKHEIM, Receiver.
JOSEPH STEINBERG, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

Advertise Lost articles promptly in the Lost column of The New York Times. If a Times reader finds them they will be restored.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ANDREW H. HOAG COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to an order of this court that Charles Shongood, auctioneer, will sell at public auction at the bankrupt's place of business, 251 West 19th Street, New York City, on Monday, Nov. 27, 1911, at 2 P. M., the entire assets, consisting of lamps, lamp shades, electric fixtures, together with materials and machinery used in the manufacture thereof. Further information can be had from the receiver or his attorney.

HENRY B. SIMSON, Receiver.
GEORGE W. WHITESIDE, 27 William Street, City, Attorney for Receiver.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JULIUS ORBACH, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 15,748.

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the bankrupt consisting of skirts, piece goods, trimmings, and fixtures, including partitions, safe, typewriting machine, &c., will be sold at the bankrupt's place of business, 60 University Place, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of November, 1911, at 10:30 A. M.

The aforesaid property will be open for inspection on the 25th and 27th days of November, 1911, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Dated New York, Nov. 22, 1911.

ALBERT FALCK, Receiver.
CHARLES L. GREENHALL, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of ANCHOR METAL NOVELTY COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, the undersigned, William S. Creevy, receiver in bankruptcy of the Anchor Metal Novelty Company, offers for sale the property, assets, and effects of the said bankrupt.

The property to be sold consists of the following: A complete plant fully equipped for the manufacture of all kinds of metal novelties, comprising machinery, tools, and dies; also a large stock of brass, tin, steel, and other metals, goods in process of manufacture, finished stock, office fixtures, pulleys, shaftings, together with the good-will of the said business.

The above described property may be inspected on the premises, No. 342 West 14th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, from Nov. 22, 1911, until Nov. 28, 1911, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Bids for the above described property, assets, and effects as an entirety may be submitted to the receiver at his office, No. 18 William Street, City of New York, on or before the forenoon of the 29th day of November, 1911, at which time and place the bids will be opened by him, and creditors may attend and express themselves in reference thereto. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for at least ten per cent. (10%) of the amount of the bid. The receiver reserves the right to reject any or all bids, in which event the said property will be sold at public auction on the premises by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, on the 10th day of December, 1911, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

Any further information may be obtained at the office of Maurice L. Shaine, Attorney for Receiver, 350 Broadway, New York City.

Dated New York, Nov. 21, 1911.

WILLIAM S. CREEVY, Receiver,
15 William St., City of New York.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Receiver, 350 Broadway, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES A. KAMIEN and MORRIS HALLER, individually and as copartners, trading under the name of KAMIEN & HALLER, Alleged Bankrupts

It appearing to my satisfaction by the petition of Jerome, Rand & Kresel, verified the 20th day of November, 1911, that a pet

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Noyes, JJ. 72—Matter of John Matthews. 85—Seaboard Air Line Co v. Allen. 97—Keeler v. Transfer No. 18. 98—Matter of Ironclad Mfg Co. 101—Same v. same. 107—H A Gould Co v. Pennsylvania Rubber Co. 108—Grauwiller v. Moses. 25—U S v. One trunk. 31—Von Bremen v. U S. 115—Mail & Express Co v. Life Pub Co. 20—Krauth v. Carter Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Holt, J. Jury calendar. 62—Ambrozawikus v. P & R Coal and Iron Co. 95—Atrata v. Penn Coal Co. 107—Lehtoner v. N Y, N H & H R R. 108—United States v. Holmes. 135—Seymour v. N Y, N H & H R R. 168—Boddicker v. Sayles. 179—Meyers v. N Y, N H & H R R. 193—Drabne v. Lukens I & S Co. 198—Huff v. N Y, N H & H R R. 69—Beagle v. Barrett. 77—Kurule v. Sullivan. 80—Orbach v. Erie R R. 166—U S v. Dickinson. 184—Daub v. Hill Dryer. 30—U S v. Herbst. 31—Wasson v. Burns. 33—Chaloner v. N Y Evening Post. 34—Groesbeck v. Rural Pub Co. 85—Wells Fargo Co v. Panama R R.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hand, J. Equity calendar. 36—Bonschur v. Scheidig & Co.

STATE.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohalan, J. Litigated motions. 1—Andrews v. Peterson. 2—Dawnes v. Wenninger. 3—Reese v. Vogelstein. 4—Horst v. Oregon R R & Nav Co. 5—Same v. Southern Pacific Co. 6—Hall v. Stern-Wolf Realty Co. 7—Rosaro v. Bklyn Hgts R R Co. 8—Altshul v. same. 9—Robb v. Errett. 10—Scaramelli v. Moro. 11—Cleveland v. Ryan. 12—Strauss v. Nassau Elec R R Co. 13—Gross v. Gross. 14—Kovacs v. I. Rakoczy Sick — & Socy. 15—Wix v. Hard. 16—Knickerbocker Trust Co v. Sabine. 17—Kiernan v. Flanagan-May Co. 18—Werner v. Werner. 19—Thornton v. Vernam. 20—Matter of Hurlimann. 21—Bleck v. Bleck. 22—Popick v. Popick. 23—Stephens v. Jennings. 24—Cullin v. Cullin. 25—Elgar v. Zuelck. 26—Glasner v. Escol. 27—Fruit Auction Co v. Irving Sav Inst. 28—Mittnacht v. Masche. 29—Petrie v. Linn. 30—Peoples v. Katz. 31—North Central Rlty Co v. Blackman. 32—Lavine v. Lavine. 33—Orlando v. Bone. 34—Socy Annonyme, &c v. Kahn. 35—McCullogh v. Guerrieri. 36—Kent v. Principi Amus Co. 37—Cohen v. Lamar. 38—Handges v. Handges. 39—Mathot v. Mathot. 40—Vivian v. Fuller. 41—Same v. same. 42—Rhinach v. Lozier Motor Co. 43—Williams v. Lozier. 44—Matter of Hartman Co. 45—Paulin v. Wm Morris. 46—Same v. same. 47—Cunningham v. Cunningham. 48—Hawes v. Dunlap. 41—Assoc Trade Press Co v. Natl 5c, 10c, & 25c Magazine. 50—Catlhos v. Fergeso. 51—Robinson v. Jenkins. 52—Matter of Isaacs. 53—Matter of Casper. 54—People v. Schmalzbach. 55—Standard Trust Co v. U S Restaurant & Rlty Co. 55—Matter of Silfa. 56—Matter of Silfa. 57—Reise v. Wells. 58—Silver v. Greener. 59—City of N Y v. Dalton. 60—Reich v. Bliss Bldg. 61—Union Paper Co v. Wisser. 62—Tasch v. N Y & Queens Co Ry. 63—Blum v. Blum. 64—Elway Co v. Leake. 65—Color Photo Co v. Donohue. 66—Matter of Baker Av. 67—Steinberg v. Boston Ins Co. 68—Carpenter v. Schravone. 69—Waxman v. Altro Realty Co. 70—Ohio Handle Co v. Perry. 71—Same v. same. 71—Rockefeller v. Rockefeller. 73—Gilbuer v. N Y Trans Co. 74—Terhune v. Terhune. 75—Mordecai v. Mason Bldg Assn. 76—Aetna Life Ins Co v. Weddle Co. 77—Manohades v. Manohades. 78—Bahner v. N Y Socy for Prevention of Cruelty to Children. 79—Fay v. Salzano. 80—Thornton v. Vernam. 81—Mercantile Natl Bank v. Heinze. 82—Matter of Gorman. 83—White v. Silverstein. 84—Matter of Fitzpatrick. 85—Barschi v. Barschi. 86—Moscowitz v. Shatzkin. 87—City of N Y v. Anneletta & Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Seabury, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Guy, J. Motions. Preferred causes. 4039—Licht v. Licht. 4143—Kornbluth v. 171st St Realty Co. General calendar. 1496—Cissel v. Giles. 1000—Godley v. Crandell & Godley Co. 2730—Miami Gas & Fuel Co v. Mill. 1025—Bernheim v. Jenney. 3431—Bijur v. Owens. 1390—Hatch v. Warren. 2340—Marcantonio v. Staple Realty Co. 3100—Humpfner v. Humpfner. 3102—Maloney v. Oppenheim Realty Co. 3138—Weinert v. Eble. 3153—Potter v. Fitzgerald. 3174—Clarke v. Precious Metal Corporation. 3337—Sweet v. Jackson, Inc. 3341—Driver v. Silverberg. 3380—McDonald v. McDonald. 3386—Menne v. Foeschman. 187—Mitchell v. Central Mines Development Co. 3392—Faulhaber v. Faulhaber. 3439—Rives v. Bartlett. 433—Norman v. Wittman. 713—Bracco v. Hart. 3371—Remlein v. Schmidt. 381—Beatty v. Guggenheim Exploration Co. 2905—Benguiat v. Benguiat. 1320—Schleider v. Dexter. Undefended divorces. 4208—Fleigner v. Fleigner. 4216—Lewis v. Lewis. 4222—Taylor v. Taylor. 4224—Miller v. Miller. 4225—Adler v. Adler. 4226—Smith v. Smith. 4227—Mossa v. Mossa. 4228—Gerhardt v. Gerhardt. 4229—Driscoll v. Driscoll. 4230—Erdody v. Erdody. 4231—Mosher v. Mosher. 4232—Colman v. Colman. 4233—Merh v. Merh. 4234—McCarthy v. McCarthy. 4235—Kleewitz v. Kleewitz. 3236—Lawson v. Lawson. 4237—Hunt v. Howes. 4238—Keeser v. Keeser. 4239—Fiedler v. Fiedler. 4240—Vaughn v. Vaughn. 4241—Thomas v. Thomas. 4242—Di Farco v. Di Farco. 4243—Gesualdi v. Gesualdi. 4244—Goldstein v. Goldstein.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Davis, J.—State franchise cases. 4005—Thirty-fourth St R R v. State Board of Tax Commissioners. 4006—Twenty-third St R R v. same. 4007—Sixth Av R R v. same. 4008—Ninth Av R R v. same. 4009—N Y & H R R v. same. 4010—Forty-second St, &c, Ry. v. same. 4011—Fort George R R v. same. 4012—Eighth Av R R v. same. 4013—Christopher St R R v. same. 4014—Central Crosstown R R v. same. 4015—Broadway R R v. same. 4016—Bleecker St R R v. same. 4017—Joline and Robinson v. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Marcus, J.—Criminal cases. 1—Ethel Conrad. 2—Max Weinstein. 3—Joseph Burke. 4—John Brennan. 5 and 6—Gerald Chapman. 7—Frank Burns. 8—Edward Lollo. 9—Angelo Lombardi. 10—Frank Flint.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Greenbaum, J. 5286—Fuchs v. Board of Education. 5288—Dempsey v. Board of Education. 5287—Keenan v. Board of Education. 2087—Baker v. Goldfield. 2250—Jackson v. Hellenic Trans Nav Co. 5485—Samarelli v. Samarelli.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Sawyer, J. 1210—Cohen v. Long Island R R. 1211—Simon v. same. 350—Dunn v. Linch. 416—Siegel v. B H R R. 1233—Duncan v. City of N Y & N Y & H R R. 456—Bennett v. Int R T Co. 460—Stevens v. Whitridge. 461—Stevens v. Whitridge. 447—Shanley v. Int R T Co. 451—Sferrazza v. B U El R R. 430—Jacobs v. B H R R. 446—Connolly v. Int R T Co. 448—Donnelly v. Joline. 457—Gross v. Whitridge. 472—Healey v. Central Park N & E R R. 413—Mafon v. Int R T. 477—Fernandez v. Central Park N & E R R Co. 421—Shner v. Int R T Co. 428—Rueseler v. Whitridge. 434—Edgar v. Joline.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—McCall, J. 2762—Glebner v. N Y Transfer Co. 2623—Fitzpatrick v. City of N Y. 2639—Mastranardi v. R W Boettger Silk Finishing Co. 2546—Winton v. Martin. 2535—Pratt v. A E Norton Co. 2628—J Ryan v. Feig. 2634—M Ryan v. Feig. 2667—Osterlitz v. Sternberg. 2677—Sollick v. Mittleman. 1209—Jones v. Smellie. 2556—Wolfert v. Eschwel. 6028—Kancher v. same. 6232—Dick v. Steel and Masonry Cont Co. 6235—Regan v. Champolle. 2115—Belmont Terrace Realty Co v. Troop & I Co. 2663—Horwitz v. United Metal Covered Door, &c, Co. 2709—Ain v. City of N Y. 2713—Ryan v. Fitzpatrick. 2728—Hallinger v. N Y Taxicab Co. 2735, 2736—Wilkins v. Manheimer. 2741—Hayward v. Spencer. 2742—Walker v. Healy. 2752½—Morrill v. Colgate & Co. 2754—Rooney v. Duke. 2756—Harvey v. Popper. 2761—Weaver v. Jackson. 2764—Slattery v. Nat Fireproofing Co. 2769—Rosenfield v. L I R R. 2524—Guttman v. Boles. 1469—Milligan v. 5th Av. Coach. 2545—Cranston v. Polifeine. 2608—Cohen v. Boroschek. 2714—Doty v. City of N Y. 2722—Johnson v. Lichfield. 2748—Funk v. Du Jardin. 2765—Beck v. Droste. 2766—Crear v. Wells-Fargo Co. 1757—Smith v. Palmer. 2187—Rechten v. City of N Y. 2716—Gallagher v. Birdsall. 2553—Schrader v. Harwood. 2076—Kaplan v. Mendetz. 2803, 2804—Miller v. Kirshbaum. 2536—Skallo v. Stewart Auto Co. 2580—Woods v. D Stephenson Brew Co. 1821—Lewis v. Joline. 1317—O'Brien v. N Y Cont Co. 2732, 2733—Stack v. Jacobs. 2793—Shapiro v. Mandel. 2799—Johnson v. McLaughlin. 2808—Whitehouse v. Ochs. 2810—Keller v. Harris. 2824—Freundlich v. Gardeshefsky. 2826—Jost v. Grosner. 2848—Smith v. U S Life Ins Co. 2800—Farrell v. Serschman. 2880—Klein v. Marry. 2881—Kearing v. Wiels. 2904—Quinn v. Whittle. 2956—Abramowitz v. Krischer. 2973—Pujol v. MacLeod. 2997, 2978—Hanley v. Rosenberg. 2986—Longacre Motor Co v. Joline. 2990—Walsh v. Sophran. 2896—Talhot v. Patterson. 2916—Ball v. Benet. 1090—Jaffe v. Scheer. 2356—Snyder v. Frawley. 2649—McGoff v. Schlomowitz. 1466—Lannor v. Evers.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Newburger, J. Inquest. 1917—Greenberg Co v. Mackenhorst 1570—Schultze v. Huttlinger. 2109—Con Finance Co v. Southack. 1761—David v. Alpha Copper Co. 207—Pemberton v. McAdoo. 1921—Mormando v. White. 3276—Crown v. Strotta. 3168—Hopson v. Trinity Church. 1793—Battan v. Kanthar. 3231—Miner v. Commi Credit Agency. 3235—Singer v. Phila Cas Co. 3250—Thornton v. Vernon. 1803—Johnson v. Blaney. 1385—Telehenty v. Dunne. 3306—Quentin v. Helnes. 3224—Johnson v. Wattson. 1649—Norman v. Bergstrom. 2066—Rosenstein v. Aetna Ind Co. 3157—Rosenberg v. Levy. 1711—Ficklein Concrete Const Co v. Meehan Const Co. 1712—Same v. Hunt's Point Const Co. 5404—Crawford v. Doble. 1680—Pluemer v. Berwind. 2377—Clarke v. City of N Y. 2714—Gabriel Blake Co v. P. J. Ralney Pier Co. 2576—Wilson v. Dotson. 5441—Shea v. Conant. 3240—Solotoroff v. Altheimer. 3289—Toomey v. P. Coleman Co. 3292—Fruit Auction Co v. Saitta. 3332—Baker v. Dietz. 5233—King v. Hudson River Realty Co. 3230—Murphy v. Moran. 3281—Maisel v. Periman. 3305—Pattison v. City of N Y. 1781—Katcher v. Lawrence.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fowler, S. Estate of Owen Gallagher. Wills for probate: Consant Mayer, Elenora M Browning, James A Seabright, Seur Schmalzer, Harriet Meyer, Franz C Gerards, Elizabeth M Duffy, Charles J Kumin, Abel F Peterson, Heinrich Lower, Elise Timme, Melburn W Hutchins, Mary Heilbrun, Mary A Duffy.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Cohalan, S.—Contested wills: 2876—Kate L Damon. 2877—Mary A Fletcher. 2859—Beresford Pickhardt.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I., La Fetra, J.; Part II., Lynch, J.; Part III., Green, J.; Part V., Pinelite, J.; Part VII., Delehanty, J.; Part VIII., Smith, J. Calendar called in Trial Term, Part III, room, 4638—Goldsmith v. Goldsmith. 4711—Christorowich v. Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Co. 4586—McGrath v. Diovio. 6043—First Co-op S & L Co v. Reinitz 4615—Hogan v. Lookstein. 4008—Lee v. Pelham Park R R. 4413—Crosthwaite v. Joline. 4096—Reznik v. Polansky. 4168—Rice v. Rice. 4264, 4313—Itkin v. Int R T Co. 4266—Browman v. same. 4307—Kirshner v. Am. Ice Co. 2598—Rabinowitz v de Jong. 4680—Kusiw v. Jadorecker. 4064—Frank v. Joline. 4303—Rosenbloom v. same. 4720—Piselzner v. Messinger. 4723—Salkind v. Martin. 4725—Rosenfeld v. Saleton. 4727—Simrod v. Fope Hartford Auto Co. 4728—Popak v. Frastiter. 4725—Weiss v. Halem. 4731—Leonard v. Untermeyer. 4733—Deeney v. Joline. 4730—Helling v. Valve Realty Co. 4740—Mason Seamon Transp Co v. Sloane. 4741—Dannico v. Engelberg. 4742—Floreanini v. Dreckman. 4743—McCauley v. Reilly. 4744—Brenner v. Cent Park, &c, R R. 4745—Costo v. Bickman. 4290—Greenfield v. Herrman. 816—Amama v. Hodges Realty Co. 6662—Gibbs v. M S Perlstein Co. 4418—Perlstein v. Klausner. 1830—Jolkow v. Met Life Ins Co. 3878—Argyropoulos v. Travliris. 1233—Birnbaum v. Ungar. 4010—Kaplan v. Liebermann. 7004—Schwartz v. Kuhn. 2076—Oetting v. Nassau Elec R R. 220—Levison v. Flashberg. 4192½—Drake v. Luna Park Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McAvoy, J. 3585—Gerson v. Blank. 3586—Asch v. Blank. 3608—Bauman v. Cohen. 3609—Bremsey v. Folk. 3673—Fried v. Ind Order B Abraham. 3683—Nat Printing and Eng Co v. Tangiers Dev Co. 3963—Rosenkranz v. Starr. 3664—Aronin v. Rutchlk. 3707—Katz v. Demmerle. 3708—Goodman v. same. 3564—Elson v. Rosen. 3659—Reid v. The America Co. 3589—Forrester v. Corb. 3587—Wolowitz v. Friedman. 3671—Lipper v. Cohen. 3670—Brill v. Childs Co. 3675—Columbia Bank v. Middlesex Dry Goods Co. 3665—Cronin v. Mooney. 3696—Magovitz v. Hays. 3698—Cohen v. Solomon. 3716—Lustgarten v. Hecht. 3684—Steckler & Feder v. Levin & Levin Cont Co. 3681—Century Holding Co v. Adams. 3621—Leo v. Goetz. 3677—Gerson v. Blanck. 3678—Asch v. same. 3610—Buchman v. Bielen. 3691—Mason Cont Co v. Rosens Bros. 3692—Godt v. Hanigson. 3603—Finkelstein v. Stack. 3694—Bennett v. Mackson-Richmond D Co. 3697—Bilowitz v. Michaels. 3699—Nussbaum v. Santini. 3702—Stephens v. Fischer Co. 3703—Iroquois Door Co v. Hadden Realty Co. 3705—Tuttle v. Handville. 3709—Jones v. Alloway. 3711—Park & Tilford v. Price. 3719—Itzeowitz v. Scher. 3710—Ellison Const Co v. Cotter. 3715—Greyholt Realty Co v. Kallscher.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Seabury, J.—Pohalsky v. Brown—Albert P. Massey. Kirchhof v. Deudicibus Brew. Co.—H. S. S. Simpson. Cromwell v. Foley—John Davis.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Tocci v. Forlenza—James Dunne.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Knolhof v. Mountain Const. Co. (3)—George J. Gillespie. Lawyers Mtge. Co. v. Brown—Denis Appellisy. Cromwell v. Mountain Const. Co. (4)—George J. Gillespie. Jackson v. Gingold—William T. Emmett. Backhus v. Shapiro—Nathan Burke. Sharp v. Doris—John F. Couch. Wicke v. Mestaniz—William H. Laughran. Moss v. Roberts—Edward J. Dowling.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Hlavacek v. McKenna—Max J. Kohler.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Seabury, J.—Julius A. Welgand v. Samuel Birnbaum—Herman M. Zodikaw.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Henry Kroger v. Isidor Wiesenberger—Henry W. Krumwelde, Jr. Hugo Gorsch v. Alex. Crighton—Marcel Ley.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—Jenks, P. J.; Hirschberg, Burr, Woodward, Rich, JJ. Day calendar. 799—People v. Schultz. 818—Wright v. McConnell. 805—Coleman v. McClenahan. 1005AH—People v. Butler. 835—Clyde v. B U E R R. 935—Fitzpatrick v. Howard. 939—Ridge Realty Co. v. Offerman. 633—Dady v. City of New York. 917—Johnson v. City of New York. 873—Murphy v. Fay. 874—Flynn v. Zimmerman. 816—Butnors v. Nat Sugar Co. 454—People v. Montelione. 728—N Y, N H & H R R v. Village of Port Chester. 850—Huber v. Marinaccio. 971—Douler v. Prudential Ins Co. 1033—Malara v. Prudential Ins Co. 1043—Smith v. Prudential Ins Co. 1044—Madura v. Prudential Ins Co. 831—Bauer v. N Y & C I R R. 1006—People v. Friedman. 1007—People v. Luskowitz.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Crane, J.—1354—McCarmack v. Robertson. 1449—Heaney v. O'Brien Realty Co. 1439—Dooley v. Myers Realty Co. 1448—Bocassecca v. Bocassecca. 1434—MacAdam v. Burrell. 1475—Henry Elias Brew Co v. Bolger. 1476—Scher v. Lebowitz. 1480—Beekman v. Kulesha. 1488½—Burhenne v. Phoenix Develop Co. 1485—Stehle v. Stehle. 1486—Reilly v. Lonergan. 1487—Uhlhorn Realty Co v. Warner. 1489—Illinois Surety Co v. Santomassimo. 1490—Franzese v. Bittman. 1382—Winter v. Winter. 1299—Duryea v. Foster. 1346—Newton Co v. Erickson. 1384—Donlon v. Donlon. 1387—McKenzie v. McKenzie. 994—People ex rel. Gerrish v. Purdy, Com. 245—Davidson v. Davidson. 1899—Hershfield v. Posner. 883—Huyler v. Smith. 1331—Cicala v. Schwenk Realty Co. 1410—Patten v. Patten. 1429—Lopardo v. Tolve. 132—Bauer v. Bauer. 1411—Suhr v. Suhr. Highest number reached on the regular call, 1,496.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Marean, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Clark, J.; Part V., Blackmar, J.; Part VI., Jaycox, J.; Part VII., Maddox, J. 2030—Tungstrom v. Rogers et al. 2520—Eckert v. B H R R. 1715—Manning v. Requa Mfg Co. 2119—Kerrigan v. Felstein. 1966—Patterson v. Frank. 5307—Heyman v. Rosenkrantz. 5484—Carey v. Moore. 5363—Anderson v. Conzen & Son. 4571—Wright v. Smith. 2432—Colin v. Friendship Dairy. 2331—Klein v. Wenschel. 168—Cohen v. Wells. 1204—Bannon v. Cole. 1171—Hollerman v. Sea Coast Amusement Co. 2216—Bronstein v. Bklyn El R R. 1356—Lewis v. Koch. 1845, 1846—Jordan v. Warnecke. 5452—Pearson v. Liberty Av Theatre. 4781—Manneschmidt v. Reisenberger. 2081—Heslin v. Rodgers. 1720—Searles v. Nassau R R. 1080—Hohnaber v. Mantel. 2247—Wardrobe v. Duffy. 1218—Ryan v. Johnson et al. 1979—Goldberg v. Nassau R R. 2222—Roberts v. same. 2279, 2283—Dyke v. same. 2277—Klarsfeld v. B H R R. 1213—Halvorsen v. Inter-State Lighterage Co. 2225—Campbell v. Hirsch. 2236—Karp v. C I & B R R. 2252—Smith v. B H R R. 1969, 1970—Hassett v. Schmadeke. 2490—Lafayette Trust Co v. Samovitz. 5022—Missoni v. Eagone. 2311, 2031—Tengstrom & Koskinen v. Rodgers et al. 2243—Fielder v. Strubel.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call: 2122—McGrane v. Nassau R R. 1797, 1798—Dunlap v. same. 2382, 2383—Herron v. High Ground Dairy. 5461—McGrath v. Overland Sales Co. 2527—O'Keeffe v. Department of Health. 2486—Peach v. B H R R. 2273—Dunn v. same. 1753—McGronen v. Greenwald. 2563, 2564—Lucadanio v. B H R R. 1096—Monahan v. Inter R T. 1705—Buckingham v. Williams. 1828—Stannard v. Enteman. 2391—Kern v. Welz & Zerweck. 2602—Schultis v. Waterbury Co. 1949—Marchese v. Brady. 1693—Flegenbaum v. Gross. 540—Punsch v. Johnson. 1345—Herman v. Krajewski Pecan Co. 652—Marchenka v. Hofman et al. 891—Carafa v. B H R R et al. 1569—Carey v. Nassau R R. 330—Nelson v. City of N Y. 1514—Lehman v. B El R R. 2587—Schilling v. Cross, Austin & Ireland. 2501—Anderson v. City of N Y et al. 1807—Schacht v. Mueller. 1328—Ubert v. Schonger. 2673—Rush v. B H R R. 2674—Beir v. B El R R. 2675—Terhune v. B H R R. 2679—De Fraine v. C I & B R R. 2680, 2681—Morris v. Nassau R R et al. 2682—Bayha v. C I & B R R. 2683—Babcock v. same. 2684—Osborn v. Equitable Life Ins Co. 2686—Ducker v. Tomashoff. 2687—Ulmer Brewery v. Gowchofsky. 2689—Cohen v. Kohn. 2692—Madden v. Nassau R R. 2693—Rooney v. Joline et al. Highest number reached on regular call, 2693.

COUNTY COURT—Part III., Ferris, J.; Part IV., Townsend, J. In re Seberry, an alleged Incompetent person. 914—Struss v. Nassau Electric R R Co. 987, 988—Fagan v. Brooklyn Union El R R Co. 989—Sullivan v. same. 966—Lickamovitz v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 812—Deaner v. Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. 935—Marcus v. Nassau Electric R R Co. 802—Durack v. Hill. 777—Ashe v. Messino. 991—Haas v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 994—Gavin v. same. 995—McGowan v. same. 997—Wells v. Day. 956—McCafferty v. Cententer. 920—Nicholson v. Nassau Electric R R Co. 978—DeMilt v. Brooklyn Union El R R Co.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 1001—Bailey v. Sweeny. 805—Zucker v. B, Q Co & Sub R R Co. 975—Stokes v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 823—Schlisman v. same. 721—Katzburg v. Abrahamowitz. 868—Levison v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 876—Alloco v. Nassau Electric R R Co. 948—Eisenstein v. Rhodes. 1008—Saitta v. Sonnenstrahl. 766—Levin v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 1012—Zeszaro v. Tarla. 1014—Sachawitckl v. Blanket. 1016—Lindros v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 1017, 1018—Wills v. Teller. 1010—Kravitz v. Levy.

Westchester County.

SUPREME COURT—Part I.—Tompkins, J.; Part II.—Mills, J. 160—Baruchi v. Ullmann. 71—Huppelsberg v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 44—Vigonio v. James McCaffery Co. —O'Connor v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 59—Kinsiter v. McNenny. 60—Cheers v. V. B. Cons Co. 78—Fitzpatrick v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 368—Brown v. Glyndon Cons Co. 809—Boisen v. Glindon Cons Co. 9—Bullock v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 188—Curtin v. Healy. 95—Ruzzuto v. Wood. 137—Rizzuti v. N Y Suburbs Co. 91—Herman v. New England Navigation Co. 129—Moore v. Central Brewing Co. 99—Hanley v. Yonkers Catholic News Co. 147—Hanley v. Yonkers Daily Herald Pub Co. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call. 56—Ryan v. N Y & Westchester Town Site Co. 92—Whalen v. Ringler & Co. 167—Davis Confectionery Co. v. Rochester German Ins Co. 171—Lord v. Wulff. 173—Cassidy v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 174—Borcher v. Lusk. Highest number reached, 175.

Queens County.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Putnam, J.—777—Hubert v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 432—McIntyre, as administratrix, v. L I R R Co. 842—Flanagan, as administrator, v. same. 222—Kreig, Jr, v. N Y & Q Co E L & P Co. 370—Flaherty v. the Onward Const Co. 261, 269—Smith v. B, Q Co & Sub R R Co. 170—Louona St Fire Eng v. Louona Vet Firemen's Assn, &c. 151—Wobker v. Joline and Robinson, as receivers. 111—Thompson v. B H R R Co. 189—Goetz, as administratrix, v. Duffy, ind and as executor. 191—Loewe, as administratrix, v. same. 381—De Angelis v. Somers. 396—Bottino and another v. Borgia. ..—Bachelor v. Degnon. ..—Same v. same. 115—Baum, as administratrix, v. L I R R Co. 149—Weissmann v. Soher and another.

The following causes if marked "ready" will be passed for the day. No cause will be set for a day on this call. 380—Spienlia v. B, Q Co & Sub R R Co. 442—McGinnis v. Standard Oil Co. 443—Youngs v. B H R RCo. 445—McKenna v. Miller, Inc. 447—Spear et al. v. 35 Per Cent Automobile Co. 448—Rosselle v. B, Q Co & Sub R R Co. 450—Schrotter v. Epstein and another. 195—Kerler v. Nassau E R R Co. 142A—Dragunatt v. Transit Development Co. 262, 263—Haring v. B H R R Co. 433—Miller v. Richmond Light & R R Co. 434—Bohrer v. same. 435—Krenig v. same. 452—Trudden v. Penn Tun and Term Imp Co. 453—O'Keefe v. Interborough R T Co. 459—Berkowitz v. L I Electric Ry et al. 838—McHale, an infant, v. Queal. 178—Meehan v. Bloomingdale. 112—Labriola, an infant, v. Laburella. 461—Hardenburg v. N Y C & H R R Co. 464—Matthay v. Sandblom Iron Works, Inc. 465—Ernst v. B, Q Co & Sub R R Co. 466—Green v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 467—Briskey, as administrator, v. L I R RCo. 468—De Brassio v. Klein, Jr. 462—Same v. same. 470—Rosch v. Platt. Highest number reached on general calendar, 470.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Term—Humphrey, J. 3388—People v. Rocco Rennan. 3340—Same v. Tony Kupreas. 3336—Same v. Samuel Levine. 3334—Same v. Edward Coyne. 3335—Same v. Herbert Coyne. 3318—Same v. Angelo Agrilla. 3319—Same v. Angelo Agrilla. 3339—Same v. Tony Camarest.

FIRE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Appointment as Chief Medical Officer Revoked—Herman L. Reis, M. D.

Designated Acting Chief Medical Officer—Joseph E. Smith, M. D.

Pensioned, Assistant Foreman Herman Weigel, Hook and Ladder 5, after more than twenty years' service, on his own application at $1,050 per annum.

To report to Foreman J. J. Henry, Supervising Engineer, for instruction in motor apparatus—Firemen John J. McKeough, Engine 85, and George J. Foster, Engine 24.

Girls' Trial To-day for Shooting Stokes

Ethel Conrad and Lillian Graham, who are charged with attempting to murder W. E. D. Stokes, the owner of the Ansonia Hotel, in their apartment several months ago, will be put on trial to-day before Justice Marcus in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Clark L. Jordan, the counsel for the two girls, said he would show that his clients shot Mr. Stokes in self-defense.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Colder weather overspread the Middle and South Atlantic States Tuesday, while a general change to warmer weather is in progress over the Mississippi Valley.

No unusual extremes in temperature were reported in any part of the country.

There were scattered snow flurries in the North Atlantic States and the Ohio Valley, and rains in Southern Florida. Over all other parts of the country the weather remained fair.

No disturbance of any consequence prevails within the field of observation, and indications are that the weather throughout the country will be fair Wednesday and Thursday, although there will be considerable cloudiness Thursday from the Mississippi Valley eastward. The temperatures will rise Thursday in the Atlantic States, but will fall Wednesday in the Northwest.

Winds along the New England Coast will be moderate to brisk; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate north and northwest; South Atlantic Coast, moderate to brisk north and northeast.

Steamships departing Wednesday for European ports will have brisk west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Wednesday. Thursday increasing cloudiness and warmer; moderate north winds, becoming variable.

New England—Fair Wednesday. Thursday fair, with rising temperature; moderate to brisk west and northwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1910.	1911.		1910.	1911.
3 A. M.	35	37	4 P. M.	47	40
6 A. M.	33	37	6 P. M.	46	36
9 A. M.	35	39	9 P. M.	44	32
12 M.	42	42	12 P. M.	42	31

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 37; for the corresponding date last year it was 40; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 42.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 36; at 8 P. M. it was 34. Maximum temperature, 43 degrees at 11:40 A. M.; minimum, 31 degrees at 10:30 P. M. Humidity, 81 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 51 per cent. at 8 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMSHIPS.

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‡PENNSYLVANIA.....Dec. 2, 2 P.M.
‡PATRICIA.....Dec. 7, 11 A.M.
†KAISERIN AUG. VIC..Dec. 12, 11 A.M.
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Lost

90c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

LOST—Sunday, between Madison Square, 5th Av., to 67th St., to 3d Av., a platinum and gold link bracelet; valued as heirloom; liberal reward; finder please return to Barrners & Jacobs, jewelers, 201 East 67th St.

LOST.—While attending a concert in ballroom of Hotel Plaza Monday morning, large skunk muff, probably picked up by some one by mistake. Finder please communicate with Adler & Ast, 55 West 17th St.

LOST.—Saturday evening, between 5:30 and 6, mink muff, in 8th St., between 5th and 6th. Reward if returned to Mrs. Sermilino, Hotel Gonfarone, corner West 8th and Macdougal Sts.

LOST.—On Nov. 6, 34th St. L station, from there to Macy's, in 6th Av., wedding ring, initials M. F. D. to J. A. F., Feb. 7, 1904; $5 regard. M. Donohue, 4,696 3d Av.,Tremont 303.

LOST—Crescent diamond pin, evening Nov. 21, between 66th St. elevated, Martinique Hotel, Churchill's; liberal cash reward. Cashier Hotel Gregorian, 35th St.

LOST.—Diamond horseshoe pin, on black bow, between 72d and 84th Sts. Reward if returned to Room 142, 14th floor, Hotel Ansonia, Broadway and 73d St.

LOST.—Diamond and pearl pin, Sunday afternoon, vicinity of Mount Morris Park; reward. Return J. S. Holmes, 25 Mount Morris Park West.

LOST.—Tan bag with red lining, neighborhood 42d St., Broadway, 5 P. M., Tuesday. Return bag and receive reward, 243 West 75th St.

LOST—Trip ticket, running between Poughkeepsie and New York. Notify A. S. H., Vassar College, Poughkeepsie; reward.

LOST—Persian lamb neck piece at 149th St., 3d Av., on Tuesday night; reward if returned to Mrs. H. Hollander, 960 Tiffany St.

LOST.—Gold beads, strung on chain; probably on 34th St., 5th Av. or 23d St.; reward if returned. Tilden, 510 West 151st St.

LOST—Monday, jewaled Delta Pheta fraternity pin; name D. A. Sullivan on back; reward. Gellen, 508 1st St., Brooklyn.

LOST.—Monday, diamond bar pin, 17 stones, either 5th Av. stage or near Tiffany's; liberal reward. H 119 Times.

LOST.—Gold mesh bag, initials "F. M. M."; $50 reward and contents; no question. 528 West 148d St.

LOST.—Oct. 1, wreath pin, diamonds and pearls; reward. 289 West 89th St., 9th floor.

LOST—Monday, 5th Av., 19th, round locket, diamond centre, photo; $10 reward. 38 W. 97th.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

$50 reward for long diamond cluster earring lost Nov. 17, between Madison Av. and 46th, Broadway and 48th, 59th, if returned. Joseph H. Bromley, 105 Fifth Av., N. Y.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

90c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

LOST.—Dog, Sunday afternoon in neighborhood of 102d and Broadway, large brown Pomeranian male dog, fluffy tail; no collar; answers to name of Dot; reward. 248 West 102d St.

LOST.—A small beagle hound, tan head, black and tan ears, black and white saddle; liberal reward. Apt. 705, 300 West 49th St.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Found

90c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

FOUND, Nov. 20.—INTERBOROUGH R. T. CO. Apply 9 Morris St. 2D AV. ELEVATED—Handbag, purse, book, music, photo, glove, astrachan, bag, cane. 3D AV. ELEVATED—Three umbrellas, handbag, satchel, fob, eyeglasses, part mesh bag, purse, books, statement, paper, music, pair gloves, overalls, trousers, oilcloth, aprons, coat, muff, paint, clock screw tops, clips. 9TH AV. ELEVATED—Four umbrellas, cigars, 2 books, pair gloves, 3 odd gloves, 2 aprons, tablecloth, dress, overalls, photos, coffee urn, brass joint, hat. 9TH AV. ELEVATED—Apron, comb, handkerchief, sign, tablecloth, umbrella, tub, dress suit case, 5 umbrellas, hat, eyeglasses, case, handbag, pocketbook, 5 purses, 2 cardcases, belt, 4 pairs of gloves, papers, envelope, railroad ticket, pictures, 8 books. SUBWAY—Trunks, shirt, veil, sweater, handkerchief, samples, overshoes, shoes, &c., pair rubbers, buckle, tools, lid, wrench.

FOUND—Nov. 21, BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT. Apply 168 Montague St., Brooklyn. Surface and elevated: Lady's belt, gloves, soft felt hat, waistcoat, jumper, school book, overalls, towel and shirt, check book, rubbers, box of wood, jacket, laundry, package of toys, towel and apron, lady's hat, man's shirt, photo plates, sweater, piece of iron, knife, cloth, hot water bottle, other articles, fur neckpiece, school books, spectacles, collars, lady's waist, child's suit case, package of type, pair trousers, blue print, emery wheel, cane, music, bank book, photos, whitewash, hand bags, pocket books.

FOUND, Nov. 20—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. CO., (Hudson Tubes.) Apply 137 Christopher St.: Bag, suit case, handbag, book, purse, apron, jacket.

FOUND, Nov. 20.—NEW PENNSYLVANIA STATION. Apply Baggage Room, 33d St. and 7th Av.: Muff, bottle of medicine, pair rubbers, fountain pen, soft hat, veil, nightshirt, fountain pen, pair rubbers, pair gloves, nightshirt, cup, umbrella, raincoat, dress suit case, pair rubbers, toilet bag, muff, pocketbook, case, hat, umbrella, pair gloves, package, watch, pair eyeglasses in case, purse, keys, pin, 2 packages, pair rubbers, pair shoes, pair gloves.

FOUND, Nov. 20.—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City: Pair spectacles, carriage coat, telescope, box, 2 umbrellas, package of tooth powder, package of underwear, package of stockings, pair gloves, single glove, overcoat, pocketbook, order book. Nov. 21—Book, dress suit case, pair gloves, pocketbook, key.

FOUND, Nov. 20.—N. Y. CENTRAL R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station: Two packages, 5 umbrellas, pin, railroad ticket, chain and brooch.

FOUND, Nov. 20.—LONG ISLAND R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City: Hairbrush, package.

FOUND, Nov. 20.—LACKAWANNA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Hoboken, N. J.: Three umbrellas, 5 packages, 2 pairs gloves, bracelet.

FOUND, Nov. 20.—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City: Lady's umbrella, blanket, pocketbook, 2 packages, lady's glove, gentleman's umbrella, case.

Business Opportunities

90c. a line 1 time; 84c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.

OPPORTUNITY FOR MEN IN LIFE INSURANCE.

THE PROSPECT OF SUCCESS IN THE BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE HAS NEVER BEEN BRIGHTER.

EQUITABLE LIFE OFFERS UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO ENERGETIC MEN OF GOOD CHARACTER WITH OR WITHOUT EXPERIENCE.

EXPERT ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING GIVEN. CALL OR ADDRESS TILDEN BLODGETT, MANAGER, BISHOP BUILDING, 271 WEST 125TH STREET.

Client has established haberdashery business in prominent hotel; $10,000 stock; handsome fixtures; will sacrifice complete to quick purchaser. E. B. Levy, Attorney, 346 Broadway.

First-class garage for sale; suburbs of New York; fully equipped every department; business established. S. P. Foster, 173 William St., East Orange.

Real estate office for sale, $350; Washington Heights; small running expense; good opportunity for live man. Box 138, 3,013 3d Av.

Owner of large deposit highest grade fire-clay wishes to arrange on favorable terms for mining and selling. Address Y 30 Times.

Business Notices

90c. a line 1 time; 84c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.

Multigraph typewritten letters, delivered promptly; samples submitted; addressing; filling in; classy signatures; work must be best produced, satisfactory to you. Telephone 1332 Cortlandt. William Gray, 93 Nassau St.

Personal

40 cents per agate line each insertion.

CHARLES WILKIE please communicate with Robert Day, 141 East 50th St.

Agents Wanted

90c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

AGENTS WANTED.—Hustlers to sell Electric Sidewalk Sign Projectors; outfit complete, $8. Rex Ad-Lite Co., 136 Liberty St.

Help Wanted

Employment Bureaus.

90c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Commercial.

STENOGRAPHER, $10; Stenographer with knowledge of Spanish, $15; clerical assistant, good at figures, $12, $15. Call immediately, Every Agency, 350 Broadway.

Help Wanted, Female

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

LADIES to copy, home work, during spare time; good pay, steady employment. Call, 10 to 3, Apartment 1, 215 West 80th St.

MOTHER'S HELPER to assist mother and maid in care of four small children, near Sea Cliff, L. I.; experience not necessary, but must be neat, willing, capable, and not afraid of work; salary $20. K 284 Times Downtown.

WANTED.—An experienced French maid; the best of New York references required; must know how to do hair, thoroughly capable, good needle woman; does not object to country or traveling; permanent position. Permanent, M 7 Times.

WANTED—A young girl as useful maid in apartment, where general housemaid is employed; experience not necessary, but character reference from reliable person required; must speak English. M. G. Clark, 671 Park Av.

WANTED—Experienced nurse for very young baby in country; must be neat; wages $25 per month. See A. Derby, 2 Rector St., Room 2,213, Nov. 22, 2 to 4 P. M.; Nov. 23, 10 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—Middle-aged woman for mother's helper; must furnish reference. Address Viele, 170th St., corner Fort Washington Av. Nassau Apt.

WANTED—General maid, who can cook and will wash and iron for family of four in an apartment; must have city reference. H 122 Times.

WOMAN, educated, of good address, and accustomed to meeting refined people; must be capable of earning $25 per week. The Century Co., Union Square.

Help Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN of good appearance with news stand circulation experience, is wanted by large magazine; must be willing to travel; trade acquaintance will be helpful; state age and salary expected; references required. Box K 259 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Bright; to run errands; apply with references; none other need apply. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

BRIGHT BOYS wanted; salary $5 a week. Standard Mail Order Co., 282 West 18th St.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, 299 Broadway, New York.

Public notice is hereby given that applications are being received for the position of DRIVER, DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING,

at the office of the Labor Bureau, on the ground floor of the Criminal Courts Building, corner of White and Centre Sts., from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Wages, $800 a year; 25c. an hour extra for Sunday.

Hours of work, 8; no grooming of horses.

Protection of Civil Service; pension fund when disabled, after 20 years' service or after age of 60 years.

Applicants must be citizens of the United States, and must present their naturalization papers at the time of filing applications.

FRANK A. SPENCER, Secretary.

SALESMEN.—Specialty men, sell siphon heads, kitchen utensils, milk bottles, and dairy supplies. Gem, 2 West Broadway.

SALESMAN WANTED—Good opportunity for right man. American Garden Beautifying Co., 430 4th Av.

SPLENDID OPENING FOR EXPERIENCED MAN SELLING STOCK BY MAIL IN AN ESTABLISHED COMPANY IN NEW YORK STATE, WHICH IS PAYING A DIVIDEND, AND SELLING STOCK TO PROVIDE CAPITAL FOR GROWING BUSINESS; NONE BUT AN EXPERIENCED MAN WILL BE CONSIDERED; ALL REPLIES CONFIDENTIAL. V 81 TIMES.

THREE INTELLIGENT MEN, 25 to 50; good money while learning; splendid prospects; dignified work. Mr. Spain, 156 5th Av., Room 528.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 2d Av., 749 6th Av., New York City; 303 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., or any recruiting station.

WANTED.—A young man with college or university training to teach English, mathematics, or other subjects in elementary school; experienced person preferred. Apply personally, bringing credentials. Institution, 150th St. and Broadway.

WANTED—COACHMAN and useful man, married, no children, to live in Bedford, N. Y.; private family; steady place. Call 14 East 52d St., Wednesday morning, between 8 and 10:30 or after 5 in the afternoon.

WANTED—Statement clerk for a bank; experience and best of references required; salary $600 per year. M 13 Times.

WANTED—Young man not over 20, accustomed to riding and caring for horses, for temporary job. Reply 129 Times.

Situations Wanted, Female

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Good knowledge stenography and typewriting; moderate salary; good references. Bookkeeper, 89 Delancey St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent bookkeeper, 23; exceptional ability; 4 years' experience. K 250 Times Downtown.

COLORED GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, good reference. Parker, 232 West 61st St.

FRENCH DRESSMAKER experienced, wishes work in private family, $3 daily; would also take work home. Mrs. Verdure, 751 2d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—Young woman; day's work; good laundress, cook, cleaning; personal references. 2,831 2d Av. Byrne.

MILLINER.—Artistic, stylish; out or work home; moderate. Morris, 534 West 124th St.

SECRETARY.—Expert stenographer and typewriter, and a woman of unusual refinement, business ability, and tact, has recently returned from an extended vacation, and having severed her former business connections of her own volition is for the first time in her career using this means of finding a concern or man of affairs who will appreciate her unusual qualifications. Kindly address Responsible, H 88 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; good correspondent; accustomed duties private secretary; seeks responsible position; $18. Address Competent, 1,161 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER. — College graduate; thoroughly experienced, reliable, painstaking; master technicalities grammatically; $10. K 227 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (20,) conscientious; six months' busy office experience; will work hard; capable giving satisfaction; references; $7. Box 51, 2,121 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER of ability; thoroughly experienced; intelligent, rapid operator; well recommended. 543 McDonough St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, several years' experience, legal, commercial; competent; accurate; best references. Y 220 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent and ambitious; two years' experience; $10; best references. K 218 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—2 years' experience; accurate; good worker; give best reference. K 273 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Three months' experience: accurate; live home. K 285 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, accurate; experienced in legal work; excellent references. H 120 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—4 years real estate; high school education; $10. K 228 Times Downtown.

WINDOW and HOUSECLEANER. — Day, hour. Acmem, 148 West 53d. Phone 7957 Columbus.

YOUNG LADY, expert stenographer and competent private secretary, desires position; banking or brokerage house preferred; best references. Address "Competent," Box M 15 Times.

Situations Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

ACCOUNTANT examines accounts, simplifies systems, keeps books written up, makes up profit, loss, business statements. George Christie, 863 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. Phone 2250-Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened; balanced; systems; arrangements with firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 57 Murray St. Tel. 5088 Barclay.

ACCOUNTANT (degree) desires additional work; any books, any time. P. O. Box 225 Madison Square.

Situations Wanted, Female

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

ACCOUNTANT (public,) and auditor; expert in all lines; cost systems, periodical audits, investigations, systematizations; corporation, mercantile, estate, and general accounting. Auditor, K 289 Times Downtown.

AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN, 22; five years' bookkeeping experience, exceptional ability, desires position of trust. K 258 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE draftsman and checker, with experience in both water, air-cooled, pleasure, and commercial cars; would like change; now employed by well-known auto manufacturing company. Y 20 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, first-class man, wants position with large concern; reliable, experienced accountant, head bookkeeper; office and factory systems. K 272 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—24; thoroughly experienced; good education; excellent references. K 280 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Good mechanic; understands care all makes; owns mechanical tools; does all repairs; personal references as to honesty and sobriety; good driver; $25 weekly. A. T., 203 East 48th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Skilled machinist; 12 years' shop experience; honest and sober; handles any car; seeks position, city or country. L 172 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, young Frenchman, 25, wishes position in good private family; references. Write Stanley, care Mrs. Remy, 110 E. 74th St.

COACHMAN, middle aged, competent; wife, plain cook; country. Daily, 806 West 146th.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, 22, desires to learn business in progressive house; some experience credit man; willing; exceptional references. B. M., 268 West 125th.

COLORED YOUNG MAN.—Reliable; can tend to switchboard; active; will furnish good references. B. Cook, 1,959 West 4th St., Gravesend, Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA STUDENT, (23,) working his way through college, wants employment evenings or part of the day that would not interfere with his college work; willing to do anything. H 93 Times.

DESIGNER, who has worked till now in engineering offices, looks for situation; would also try pattern or embroidery designing. Hegenbarth, care Mr. Braith, 400 Washington St., Hoboken.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR.—Young man, 24, will sit in February examination, wishes to connect himself with certified public accountant's office; chance for a man who knows his business; four years' experience; at present with Frank Broaker. Address Accountant, Y 218 Times Downtown.

EXPERT STENOGRAPHER DESIRES EVENING WORK. JAECKLE, H 106 TIMES.

GARDENER, first class, life experience, all branches: Greenhouse, kitchen garden, shrubs, lawns, &c.; good references; married; age 44; three children. M. D., 161 West 86th St., New York.

GENTLEMAN GOING SOUTH for the Winter recommends his thoroughly reliable and competent chauffeur for the Winter months; expert mechanician and accustomed to drive in New York City. Address Box 254, Southampton, L. I.

INVESTIGATOR.—College graduate with some experience in business and investigating, desires position. M 14 Times.

INSIDE and OUTSIDE MAN.—Situation in family; driving and care of horses, carriages, and general work as required; go anywhere; references. McDonald, 242 West 12th St.

MAN, married, good painter and carpenter; understands care of buildings and like work; needs job. K 242 Times Downtown.

MIDDLE-AGED MARRIED MAN; sober, industrious, handy with tools, desires light position as porter; references. Philip Cohen, 1,720 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man (18) wishes position as office assistant; knowledge bookkeeping and typewriting. K 261 Times Downtown.

PAINTER.—Young man, experienced, desires work, day or contract. Painter, 104 East 11th St.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Position requiring business training, executive, and trustworthiness; familiar with stenography, but simple amanuensis position not desired. K 230 Times Downtown.

PROFESSIONAL COLLEGE STUDENT desires position tutoring; cashiering, assistant bookkeeper; salesman; week days, after 3; Saturday; Sundays fully. Stern, 238 East 118th St.

SALESMAN.—Young man, 28, would like to represent first-class manufacturer of ladies' ready-to-wear line; Jan. 1; best references; Greater New York. Future, 1,418 5th Av.

SECRETARY, stenographer, correspondent; thoroughly experienced young man, (29,) whose ability and integrity make him valuable to busy man; 12 years' business training; qualified for position of responsibility and trust requiring initiative; exceptional references. H 118 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, with knowledge of all shipping, desires position; excellent references. K 271 Times Downtown.

SOUTH AMERICA TRAVELER.

A young man with good experience in South America and Central America. Spanish, reliable and trustworthy, desires to engage with a house of dry goods or as advertiser. First-class references. Apply, by letter, to Traveler, 794 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

TEACHER.—College graduate wishes position in elementary school; experienced. J. O'C., 357 West 34th St.

YOUNG MAN, 22, desires inside position of responsibility in small concern; at present employed in auditing department of large corporation; salary $18. K 288 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, well educated, desires clerical position; best references. Ambitious, 346 East 138th St.

YOUNG MAN, 18, educated, ambitious, desires position with reliable firm; moderate salary. H 123 Times.

Situations Wanted

Employment Bureaus.

90c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS, High-Grade Office Helpers, BOOKKEEPERS, Office Service Co., (Agency,) STENOGRAPHERS. 50 Pine St. Tel. 3425 John.

Domestic.

At Mrs. Malberg's Swedish Employment Agency, 115 East 26th St., formerly 352 4th Av.; reliable servants, for private families. Established 1881.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—Very neat; competent; good references; $25. Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St. Telephone 2224 Plaza.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Swedish; willing, obliging; neat appearance; $25. Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St. Telephone 2224 Plaza.

COLE EMP. AGENCY, 47 Lexington Av., Tel. 8875 Madison.—Reliable help; nice trade solicited.

COOKS, HOUSEWORKERS, CHAMBERmaids, firemen, porters, elevator boys. Porter's Agency, 142 West 125d. 94 Morningside.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—Reliable and willing; $25. Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St. Telephone 2224 Plaza.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th St. 'Phone 4786 Columbus.

KITCHEN MAID.—Swedish; competent; $22. Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St. Telephone 2224 Plaza.

NEAT, COLORED COOK, laundress, general worker; city, country. Instant Relief Agency, Telephone 7288 Morningside.

SELECT COLORED HELP furnished short notice. Middlesex Employment Agency, 2,229 5th Av. Harlem—6370.

TWO GIRLS, together; Swedish; cook, $30; chambermaid, waitress, $25; country only; good references. Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St. Telephone 2224 Plaza.

Boarders Wanted

15c. a line 1 time, 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

57TH ST., 5 AV., 46.—Comfortably furnished large, small rooms, with board; refined surroundings; references; table guests.

16TH ST., 20-22-38 WEST.—Large rooms, well heated and furnished; excellent board; telephone.

44TH ST., 260 WEST.—Alliance House, "Quiet Place for Quiet People"; single rooms; including board, $9 per week; use of bath; suites, consisting parlor, sleeping apartment, private bathroom, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam heated throughout; elevator service. 'Phone 798 Bryant.

Boarders Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Desirable large room; private bath; also small room; telephone exclusive.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large single rooms; private baths; house, table strictly first class; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.

Large and small rooms; references.

55TH ST., 43 WEST.—Large and small rooms, furnished and unfurnished, with board.

56TH ST., 42 WEST.—Two large rooms; table guests; references.

57TH ST., 142 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, with private bath; other rooms; excellent table board.

57TH ST., 337 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; excellent table. Telephone 214 Columbus.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, suitable for 1 or 2; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Large room, beautifully furnished; private residence; electricity; attentive service; Southern cooking; private bath; dressing room; also smaller room.

68TH ST., 67 WEST.—LARGE, SMALL ROOMS, BATHS; FAMILIES ACCOMMODATED.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable rooms, single or suite; private baths; superior table; telephone; references.

70TH ST., 30 WEST.—Large, sunny room, small room; bath, every convenience; board; select.

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—Second-story room; steam heat; hot-water supply; room telephone.

70TH ST., 269 WEST.—Neatly furnished rooms; 'phone, near Subway; board optional.

132 WEST 71ST ST.
FRONT ROOM WITH BOARD.

72D, 151 WEST.—Attractive suite front rooms; southern exposure; private bath; references.

72D, 159 WEST.—Large and hall rooms; suite or separately; parlor dining room; references.

74TH ST., 128 WEST.—Large, small, medium rooms; suitable for two; parlor dining room; telephone.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Attractive, warm rooms, suitable two; private bath; parlor dining; references: telephone.

76TH ST., 154 WEST.—Desirable large room, with bath; also small room; excellent table; table guests; references.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Attractive accommodations, single or double; electric lights; excellent table; table guests.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Opportunity secure medium room; steam; 'phone; excellent board; exceptional house; references.

76TH ST., 113 WEST.—Medium-sized rooms; first-class house; parlor dining; table guests accommodated.

76TH ST., 248 WEST.—Large second-story room; private bath; parlor dining room; reference.

76TH, 289 WEST.—Large room, twin bed, private bath; excellent table; other rooms; references.

78TH ST., 121 WEST.—Large, small connecting heated rooms; lavatory; adjoining bath; gentlemen; private family.

81ST ST., 118 WEST.—Most delightful large front room, near Subway, "L"; few table guests.

82D ST., 27 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, well-furnished, sunny rooms; refined surroundings; excellent table; references.

50-52 WEST 82D.

Attractive rooms; baths; electricity. 'Phone Schuyler 8397.

83D ST., 11 WEST.—Warm, sunny rooms; singly or en suite; homelike surroundings; excellent Southern cooking.

83D, 5 WEST.—Desirable suite, singly; private baths; table and house appointments the best.

85TH ST., 66 WEST.—Desirable room, high-class Jewish house; exceptionally fine table; references.

92D, 54 WEST.—Superior accommodations; large, small rooms; private bath; references; telephone 9989 River.

93D, 113 WEST.—Large and small rooms; exceptional table; table guests; convenient L, Sub.

98D ST., 804 WEST.—Newly decorated, beautifully furnished double and single rooms; table a specialty.

94TH ST., 144 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; parlor dining; telephone; table guests; moderate.

95TH ST., 247 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; southern exposure; parlor dining room.

(100TH,) WEST END AV., 828.—Attractive rooms; private modern home; superior board; table guests.

103D ST., 252 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; baths; bachelors, couples; table guests; references.

104TH ST., 61 WEST.—Double front room, $21; other rooms; refined, exclusive patronage; excellent table; references exchanged; table guests accommodated; Subway, elevated.

113TH ST., 611 WEST.—Private elevator apartment, near Drive and Columbia; pleasant room with board, $14 for one, $22 for two; telephone.

113TH ST., 257 WEST.—Well furnished room; excellent board; all conveniences; private house.

118TH ST., 417 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished rooms; Southern cooking, daintily served; Subway, trolley.

123D ST., 519 WEST.—Acropolis Hotel, near Riverside; single rooms, suites; board optional; reasonable rates.

127TH ST., 216 WEST.—Large and small rooms, nicely furnished, good table; reference.

187TH ST., 602 WEST.—Subway; finely furnished room; elevator apartment; private family; German cooking. Kissin.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Elegant rooms; private baths; electricity; table guests; references; 'phone Audubon 7217.

142D ST., 512 WEST.—Cheerful, large, small rooms; steam heated; 'phone; excellent board optional.

144TH ST., 467 WEST.—Desirable rooms; southerly exposure; running water; excellent board; table guests.

472 WEST 144TH ST.
FIRST-CLASS TABLE BOARD.

145TH ST., 412 WEST.—Handsome large room with dressing room; refined house; references; table guests.

149TH ST., 558 WEST.—Private house; beautiful rooms, suitable two; all conveniences; home cooking; telephone.

FIRST-CLASS TABLE BOARD.
122 WEST 71ST ST.

Good home offered refined business man; good table; elevator apartment; $12. Telephone 6305 River.

LA PORTE HOTEL, (117th St. and Amsterdam Av.)—First-class apartment hotel, elegant rooms, single, en suite; newly decorated; terms moderate; highest elevation in Manhattan; home cooking.

LARGE, COMFORTABLE ROOM, with dressing room; private house; west side, in the 80's; excellent table; gentlemen; references. Telephone Riverside 3536.

$22 and up secures for two people per week elegant suite of parlor, bedroom, and bath; electric lighted, steam heated, private telephone; finely appointed; includes delicious meals. Regular price $35 to $50. Within 35 minutes of Herald Square or the downtown district. Location of this new, high-class family hotel furnished free at my office, Room 32, No. 4 West 33d St., opposite Waldorf.

WEST END AV., 762, (97th St.)—Cheerful rooms, excellent table; fine location; table guests; phone.

WEST END AV, 930. Couple offers room and board to gentleman or couple appreciating good home. Alston.

101 WAVERLY PLACE, (corner Washington Sq.)—Large, sunny rooms; steam heat; private baths; excellent cuisine; most comfortable boarding house in city.

East Side.

16TH ST., 132 EAST.—Large and small rooms; hot water, steam heat, board; references; telephone.

86TH ST., 40 EAST.—Fine large and single rooms, suites or separate; elevator, steam heat; parlor dining room; excellent table; American.

IRVING PLACE, 53, GRAMERCY DISTRICT. —Nicholas Fish mansion; attractive those desiring quiet, well-ordered house; breakfast in rooms; references.

IRVING PLACE, 47.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent board; table guests; telephone.

MADISON AV., 210-212.—Large second-story sunny, newly decorated, furnished rooms; table board.

Board Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

ELDERLY, SEMI-INVALID LADY will pay $50 per month for good room and board in city or country, where sincere attention and interest will be shown. Address H 128 Times.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN, German, wishes board with refined American family; references. X., 442 Columbus Av.

Country Board

90c. a line 1 time; 57c. a line 3 times a week; $1.26 a line 7 consecutive times.

Long Island.

DOUGLASTON.—Douglas Manor Inn; Winter rates; attractive, homelike; log fires; steam heat; easy commuting.

New Jersey.

Couple with artistically furnished home would like few congenial people; private bath; electricity; well heated; moderate. Telephone 671 R. Irvine, 33 Clark Place, E., Mountain Station, Orange, N. J.

Furnished Rooms

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house; charming rooms; bachelors; sunny basement, suitable studio, students; electricity; references.

9TH ST., 31 WEST, NEAR 5TH AV.
Desirable furnished rooms for gentlemen.

12TH ST., 63 WEST.—Desirable large rooms; select neighborhood; running water, heat, telephone.

16TH ST., 136 WEST, (The Irvington.)—Large room; steam heat; all conveniences; gentleman. Hampe.

16TH ST., 181 WEST.—Housekeeping suite; 3 or 4 people; $7.50; also single room.

20TH ST., 345 WEST.—Parlor for business, and other rooms to let.

23D ST., 481 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, every convenience, suitable two, $4; single, $2.50; gentlemen.

46TH ST., 43 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath, running water; southern exposure; gentlemen; reference.

46TH ST., 28 WEST.—Large and small rooms to let; all conveniences; for gentlemen.

47TH ST., 56 WEST.—Parlor floor for business purposes; electric light, telephone, steam heat; private bath.

48TH, 107 WEST.—Desirable hall room in strictly first-class private house; gentlemen; references.

52D ST., 46 WEST.—Large, sunny room, near bath; gentleman; references.

57TH, 102 WEST.—Large and small rooms or en suite; bachelors; private family; every modern convenience; exceptional locality; moderate terms; references.

57TH ST., 432 WEST.—Single, double rooms; well heated; convenient Subway, "L"; electricity; telephone; board.

58TH ST., 222 WEST.—Furnished double rooms; gentleman or couple; bath and 'phone; Subway convenient.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

69TH, 107 WEST.—Beautiful suite; two rooms, bath; room Southern exposure; continuous hot water.

69TH ST., 65 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; steam heat; electric light; telephone.

70TH ST., 130 WEST.—Second-story room; private bath, hot-water supply; room telephone.

130 WEST 71ST ST.

Doctor's office; parlor floor; recently vacated; electricity.

71ST ST., 73 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, well-heated rooms; private bath; $6, $8 weekly.

71ST ST., 351 WEST.—Beautifully furnished one and two room bachelor apartments; private bath; telephone.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room for gentleman; private house.

73D ST., 166 WEST.—Attractive large and single rooms; baths; southern exposure; Subway express, "L."

75TH ST., 258 WEST.—Newly furnished room, twin beds; private bath; private house; references; gentlemen.

76TH ST., 57 WEST.—Large room, also single room; attractive neighborhood. 'Phone 8124—Schuyler.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Doctor's office; attractive back parlor, dressing room; use reception room; terms reasonable.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny front room; also back room; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large room on second floor; also single room; electric lights; telephone.

76TH ST., 180 WEST.—Large front room, private bath, electric light, also medium room; reference.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Comfortable small room, bathroom same floor; private family; 7965—Schuyler.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Elegant parlor-floor rooms, with extension; suitable doctor or dentist.

78TH, 114 WEST.—Large sunny room, with dressing room adjoining; bath; also single room; moderate.

78TH ST., 112 WEST.—Desirable single, double rooms; heated; hot water; near "L" and Subway.

78TH ST., 168 WEST.—Elegant rooms; all improvements; private family; Subway; excellent table; board optional.

79TH ST., 109 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms in attractive private house; breakfast optional; references; telephone.

80TH ST., 108 WEST.—A lady having beautiful home offers elegant parlor floor, physician, bachelor apartment, or private family; superior accommodations.

81ST ST., 135 WEST.—Large, well-heated room, newly decorated; second floor; southern exposure; references.

82D ST., 47 WEST.—Comfortable large and small rooms will be offered to those appreciating cleanliness and attention in quiet American home; exceptional terms for Winter.

82D ST., 56 WEST.—Large room and bath; southern exposure, electric lights, telephone; reasonable rates.

82D, 148 WEST.—Well-furnished room; dressing room attached, bath adjoining; suitable two; 'phone.

83D ST., 127 WEST.—Large, sunny room, suitable studio or family; also medium; refined; moderate.

84TH ST., 34 WEST.—One large second-floor room in physician's house; gentleman only; reasonable to satisfactory applicant.

85TH ST., 140 WEST.—Neat, finely furnished large, small rooms; private house; telephone; skylight room.

91ST ST., 21 WEST.—Handsome back parlor; private bath; clean, warm, select; every convenience; all cars.

93D ST., 55 WEST.—Large front room; running water; $6; also back parlor; "L"; telephone.

97TH ST., (west of Broadway.)—Select two-room suite; high-class elevator apartment; every comfort and convenience. Telephone 6750 River, Apt. 1B.

93D, 157 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; convenient Subway, L; private family; gentlemen only.

90TH ST., 301 WEST, (West End Av.)—Sunny front room; g

TO INCREASE BEAUTY OF FIFTH AVENUE

Borough President's Commission Opens Discussion on Many Plans.

CONTROL OF NEW BUILDINGS

Harmonious Scheme of Architecture Desired—Limit on Height of Loft Buildings Nearby.

Plans for the improvement of Fifth Avenue so that it will be made one of the most beautiful as well as one of the most serviceable of the world's great streets were discussed yesterday by the advisory commission appointed by Borough President McAneny. Mr. McAneny expects to co-operate actively in carrying out whatever plans the commission may present. Work on the thoroughfare will be started early in the Spring. The members of the commission are Arnold W. Brunner, Chairman; Joseph S. Auerbach, Edward Holbrook, President of the Gorham Company; George T. Mortimer, Vice President of the United States Realty and Improvement Company; Robert Grier Monroe, President of the Fifth Avenue Association, and Nelson P. Lewis, chief engineer of the Board of Estimate.

The commission met in the office of Mr. Brunner and these questions for the physical betterment of the avenue were discussed:

The question of the further widening of the roadway and the removal of sidewalk encroachments below Twenty-third Street, also whether the further roadway widening, if undertaken, should stop at Fourteenth Street or proceed to Washington Square.

Question of the desirability of mapping a diagonal avenue connecting the avenue at the library corner, at Fortieth Street, with the Herald Square and Pennsylvania station district, on the lines, generally speaking, of the plan proposed by Henry Rutgers Marshall and recently made public.

The possible introduction of isles of safety for the more congested parts of the avenue, as the present work of repaving proceeds.

Planting of trees where practicable, either on the avenue itself or at the intersections of cross streets.

The more satisfactory regulation of vehicular traffic and the possible diversion of particular kinds of traffic during the congested hours to other thoroughfares.

Limiting of the height of loft buildings used for factory purposes within a prescribed area on either side of the avenue.

The control of the architecture of private buildings facing the avenue, with a view toward securing at least a harmonious scheme.

More satisfactory control of the display of signs, electric and otherwise.

The plan of requiring that the architectural treatment of all buildings on the avenue shall have the approval of either the Municipal Art Commission or of some similar body was advocated some time ago by a committee appointed by the Architectural League and made up of Mr. Brunner, Grant La Farge, and the late John W. Carrere, but nothing was done.

RAN FROM HER FATHER.

Young Woman Arrival on Havana Liner Escapes in Closed Carriage.

Within the customs inclosure when the Ward liner Havana, in yesterday afternoon from Havana, docked, was a fine-looking old man. Outside of the inclosure and looking in was a big finely muscled man with a red beard and his wife. On the ship was a prepossessing widow, whom the customs officers said was the daughter of the man with the red beard, the stepdaughter of the wife, and the granddaughter of the handsome old man of military bearing.

The names of the grandfather, the father, and the stepmother were not disclosed by the customs people, but they said that the woman was Mrs. Ruth de Segueria, widow of a Cuban who died a few weeks ago, leaving her a considerable fortune. Five months ago the young woman, it was stated, went to Havana, where she married Mr. de Segueria.

The grandfather had a pass that admitted him to the customs inclosure, while the father and his wife had none, and were for that reason detained outside the lines. On the way up from Havana, according to the story told on the ship, Mrs. de Segueria, who is only twenty years old, told a friend that her father had married a second time since she went away. The customs officers say the young woman did not approve of it.

At any rate when the liner docked the widow, who had arranged to have a ship's officer go ashore with her, saw her grandfather on the pier. Her face brightened up and she said she would not need an escort. There was a joyful meeting between grandfather and granddaughter, and Mrs. de Segueria's baggage was quickly passed.

Mrs. de Segueria did not see her father until she was leaving the pier, and then just as she passed through the customs gate. The moment he saw her he rushed forward. The widow uttered a scream, and turning ran as fast as she could back to the ship. The customs officers went to her aid, and one of them told her he would get a closed carriage.

In the meantime the man with the red whiskers was demanding that he be permitted to go to the young woman. He was still demanding when a carriage in which the curtains were drawn drove rapidly off the pier. He did not know that the little widow and her grandfather were in it. When he did find out he said he would report the matter, which he said was an outrage, to Collector of the Port Loeb and the police.

It was said that the grandfather and his granddaughter went to Keyport, N. J.

SCIENTISTS IN SESSION.

National Academy Begins Its Convention in the New Library.

The National Academy of Sciences held the first session of its Autumn meeting in the New York Public Library yesterday afternoon. More than fifty of the leading scientists were in attendance. Prior to the session there was a meeting of the council in the Library at 9:30 o'clock, followed by a business meeting at 11.

The members of the academy heard an address by Director John S. Billings on the plan of the New York Public Library at 12 o'clock, and following this were taken on a tour of the building. At 1 o'clock they were entertained at luncheon at the Chemists' Club, 50 East Forty-first Street.

The scientific session in the afternoon was taken up with the reading of papers on technical subjects. The programme will be continued at a meeting in the Library this morning at 10 o'clock. Among the paper read was one on "Infantile Paralysis" by Dr. Simon Flexner, Director of the Rockefeller Institute.

A visit was made to the Rockefeller Institute on invitation of Dr. Flexner by the members and guests of the Academy at 4 o'clock, and in the evening they were entertained at dinner by Prof. Osborn at his home, 950 Madison Avenue.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.

12:45—906 Prospect Av.; Max Loman..... Loss. $500
1:55—93 Ludlow St.; S. Rosenberg..... $50
8:10—3,650 Broadway; Max Marx..... Trifling
8:50—92 W. 134th St.; Nicola Hose... Trifling
10:15—2,178 Lexington Av.; Mrs. I. Gluckman ..... Trifling
10:20—Public School 168, 509 E. 120th St., City of New York..... Trifling
10:20—169 Suffolk St.; Max Fielder..... $50
11:30—Southwest corner of 92d St. and West End Av.; Slawson & Hobbs.. Trifling
11:55—18 E. 111th St.; Vincent Vagarille.. Slight

P. M.

2:10—301 Rivington St.; K. Lippman..... $25
2:35—110th St. and N. R.; N. Y. C. R. R. $500
3:25—1,870 Boston Road, Bronx; H. Rudiaff. None
4:45—58 Rutgers St.; L. Prosbitzeky..... $200
4:45—592 E. 164th St.; unknown..... $25
4:50—129th St. and Bway.; unknown... Trifling
5:00—9 E. 118th St.; A. Van Buren.. Trifling
5:35—805 5th St.; H. Pasilo..... Trifling
6:55—1,423 Amsterdam Av.; — Haeser. Trifling
7:05—2,291 3d Av.; Nauss Bros..... Trifling
8:00—818 6th St.; Michael Duschinsky.. Trifling
8:00—107 West 104th St.; American Purchasing Co..... Trifling
8:40—218 East 9th St.; Joseph Grensvitch.. Trifling
8:40—Westchester and Eagle Avs.; Interborough R. T. Co..... Trifling
10:05—82 East 10th St.; Bertha Wetherbers.. $25

CONTROLS ITS OWN RADIUM.

The Bohemian Government Builds an Institute at Joachimstahl.

At Joachimstahl, a Bohemian mining place, the Government has erected an institute which is to be devoted entirely to the use of radio-active substances for medical purposes. It is well known, writes the Vienna correspondent of The Journal of the American Medical Association, that the startling discoveries of Becquerel and Curie in Paris were made on wranium obtained from material found in the mines of Joachimstahl.

Soon afterward exhaustive researches in the mother substance in Joachimstahl showed the water found in the mines to be the most radio-active natural water in the world. A syndicate was soon organized for the purpose of exploiting this natural resource, but public opinion forced the Government to assume control of the affairs and to erect a curanstalt, a therapeutic institution, accessible to all classes of the population.

From the material obtained in these Government mines—in old days they yielded a fair amount of silver, too—a large quantity of radium bromid could be manufactured, and in the institute all kinds of treatment by radio-active substances will be given. The building was recently opened; it contains radio-active baths, a large quantity of radium salts, and will be open all the year around. By pipes the water is drawn into the baths directly from the bottom of the mines, and filtered in such a way that it does not lose anything of its activity.

The institution is in charge of an expert medical radiologist from the Vienna University.

TALKS UP TO THE COURT

And Weary Witness at Scheftels Trial Is Permitted to Go Home.

A witness driven to desperation by his enforced attendance day after day in a crowded courtroom, when the marriage of his daughter was approaching, enlivened the proceedings yesterday of the trial of the Directors of B. H. Scheftels & Co. before Judge Ray in the United States Circuit Court on the charge of having used the mails to defraud. It was Edward Gill, a Police Magistrate of Havana, Ill., who was one of the complainants against the firm.

"Your Honor," he said, addressing the court, "I've been sitting around this courtroom for thirty-one days. My daughter is going to be married next Friday, and I'm not going to stay here any longer. It's an outrage. All this time wasted from my business. I want to go home."

Judge Ray soothed Mr. Gill as well as he could, and admitted that New York was never like Havana, Ill. He should, if it were possible, be back for the wedding, anyhow.

All the morning the wrangles between the counsel continued, while Mr. Gill sat and fumed. The court even expressed the fear that the rival lawyers would be striking each other if he did not watch out. It was not till after lunch that Mr. Gill was released. Then the defense said it would waive his cross-examination, and as soon as he had thanked Mr. Vorhaus and his associates, he hurried from the building to pack his grip and catch the first train home.

CAN SUE TO OUST SADLER.

Case Against New Jersey's Adjutant General Goes to a Jury.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 21.—The suit by which former Adjt. Gen. R. Heber Breintnall seeks to oust from office Adjt. Gen. Wilbur F. Sadler will go back to the Essex County Circuit Court for retrial, the Court of Error and Appeals, by a vote of 10 to 1, having reversed to-day the judgment of the non-suit entered by Judge Wilbur S. Heisley.

The litigation was caused by the military retirement law, under which National Guard officers were automatically retired on reaching the age of sixty-four. Gen. Breintnall, being one of the men affected by the statute, contended that he vacated the office under the provisions of the act, and should be reinstated. Adjt. Gen. Sadler's defense was that Gen. Breintnall resigned voluntarily rather than have the Legislature oust him. Breintnall's suit was sent to the Essex circuit for the determination of facts before a jury. Because of Judge Heisley's non-suit the case did not reach the jury, and Breintnall appealed.

TABLET FOR MAIDEN LANE.

It Will Give the History of the Street, with Illustrations.

A bronze tablet giving a brief history of Maiden Lane, presented by Edward Holbrook, President of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, to the Maiden Lane Historical Society, is to be unveiled next Saturday.

The tablet is designed to show that Maiden Lane, the seat of the jewelry trade in New York, is not only one of the oldest and most historical thoroughfares of the metropolis, but has been the headquarters of merchants in the jewelry industry since 1840. It is made in three panels, showing a picture of Maiden Lane in old Dutch times, when it was nothing but a path running beside a little stream. The centre panel contains the arms of the City of New York, while the lower panel contains the history of Maiden Lane as follows:

"Called 'T Maadge Paatje in the days of New Amsterdam, being a rural path beside a stream, still marked by the curved line of the present street, known during the early English period both as Green Lane and Maiden Lane. Laid out as a street in 1691. Began to assume the character of a jewelry district about 1840. Erected by the Maiden Lane Historical Society, 1911. Donated by Edward Holbrook."

It will be erected on the easterly side of the Silversmiths' Building.

$25,000 VERDICT FOR BOY.

Run Over by an Auto Truck and Has Been In Hospitals Two Years.

A Supreme Court jury returned yesterday to Justice Gavegan a verdict of $25,000 damages in favor of Henry Sigel, 13 years old, against the Rainier Motor Truck Company, one of whose trucks ran over him at Columbus Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, two years ago.

The boy has been in the Flower and German Hospitals since the accident, which broke his right leg and destroyed the skin of more than half of the leg surface. He was brought into court and testified from a stretcher, propped up on pillows. His counsel, Louis Steckler, who examined him, had to lean over him to hear his answers, which were given in a whisper and were inaudible to the jurors, to whom they had to be repeated by the court stenographer.

Cast for "Pride and Prejudice."

The cast for "Pride and Prejudice," the play to be presented by society amateurs at the Plaza on Dec. 8 for the Union Settlement, has been arranged. Miss Emily Gilbert will be the heroine Elizabeth; Miss Eleanor White is to be Jane; Eleanor Lockwood, Lydia; M. Isabel Foote, Kitty; Marjorie Sinclair, Mary; Phyllis Moore, Caroline Bingley; Katharine du Bois, Lady Lucas; Susan Colgate, Charlotte Lucas; Priscilla Lockwood, Gabrielle Darcy; Gertrude Pardee, Lady Catharine de Bourgh; Mary Cleveland, Anne de Bourgh; Martha Seggerman, Janey the maid.

Harold Peck is to be Mr. Collins, Edgar Baker, Mr. Bingley; Sterling Foote, Mr. Darcy; Lauren Carroll, Burnett; Manuel Johnson, Sir William Lucas; and John Day, Dwight Franklin, Edmund Johnson, and Thomas Lawrence will be soldiers.

Among the patronesses are Mrs. William Adams Brown, Mrs. James Colby Colgate, Mrs. William S. Edgar, Mrs. Raymond Hoagland, Mrs. Rudolph Schirmer, Mrs. James R. Sheffield, Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Mrs. Edward S. Harkness, Mrs. W. J. Schieffelin, Mrs. Parmalee Prentice, and Mrs. Henry Fairfield Osborne.

Arrest a Justice of the Peace.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Edward J. Marsh, late Justice of Peace at Maywood, N. J., was arrested at the home of his mother in this city to-day on an indictment charging him with having appropriated to his own use public moneys. Marsh was strenuous in the enforcement of the automobile laws, and many arrests and convictions were made. It is said that he imposed the maximum penalty for violations and turned over the minimum. The indictment was found in Bergen County, N. J.

NEGRO IS ARRESTED FOR ELLIS SHOOTING

Discharged Chauffeur Locked Up on Charge of Firing on Him Through Window.

BLOODHOUNDS ON THE TRAIL

But They Fail to Hold the Scent and the Posse Returns—Lumberman Will Recover.

Special to The New York Times.

BASKING RIDGE, N. J., Nov. 21.—Joseph Young, a negro chauffeur who was employed here recently by Monroe F. Ellis for only one day, was arrested today on suspicion that it was he who shot the wealthy lumberman last night through a window of his home. The arrest was made at 18 Maiden Lane, Newark. Young denied all knowledge of the shooting, and said that he spent all of Monday unloading freight in Newark. He denied having been here since his discharge by Mr. Ellis three weeks ago.

Ellis was seated at dinner with his wife and two young children when the shot was fired. The charge of slugs was fired at him from a distance of less than thirty feet.

Two bloodhounds belonging to John A. Roebling of Trenton were used to-day in an attempt to run down the assailant, but the efforts of the dogs to follow the trail proved fruitless. They were taken to the vacant lot adjoining the Ellis residence, from which the would-be murderer fired the charge of slugs and were started from the point at which the man is supposed to have stood.

They started off in a northerly direction, crossed the street on which the Ellis home stands, and ranged over a large field, going in a fairly straight line. After going a few hundred yards the dogs stopped and acted as if they had lost the scent. They nosed around for a while, but finally came to a standstill, and made no further attempt to follow the trail.

It was believed that Mr. Ellis was mortally injured, but Dr. Charles Ill of Newark, who was summoned to aid the local physicians, does not think an operation needful, and thinks he will recover. Two slugs entered his left side at the abdomen.

Eleven slugs were in the charge that was fired from a shotgun by a man standing about twenty-one feet from the window through which he fired. Mr. Ellis was sitting six or eight feet from the window, so that the charge scattered, and only two of eleven slugs hit him. Three others found lodgment in the wall beyond him, two are in pieces of furniture, and others are buried in the windowsill. It was thought last night that Mr. Ellis's young son had been hit by one, but a scratch was made on the back of his neck by a splinter of glass.

The distance at which the gun was fired was established by the finding of the wadding. Gunners say that a charge such as the gun must have held would drive the wadding about fifteen feet. The spot where the wadding was found was on a line about fifteen feet from the slight elevation on the far side of the vacant lot next to Mr. Ellis's home. The course of the slugs entering the house through the window looking out on this lot was slightly downward, and this bears out the deduction from the finding of the wadding that the would-be murderer stood on the little elevation and fired across the tennis court into the lighted window beyond which Mr. Ellis sat as he finished his dinner.

Several persons waiting at the Lackawanna station were within a short distance of the spot from which the shot was fired, and saw the flash and heard the report. Inside the house, after Mr. Ellis had been shot, all was confusion. Mrs. Ellis fainted, and the little boy and girl, who sat at the table with their parents, were panic-stricken, so an alarm was not given for some minutes. In that time the would-be assassin made his escape. As the firebell was sounded a few minutes after the shooting, and the whole village turned out and took up the hunt, it is thought possible that the shooter had to hide or abandon the gun in the woods, and search for the weapon is being made to-day.

Once the alarm was sounded, whoever fired the shot could have mixed with the crowd which gathered and have been safe, as persons were running in from all directions in response to the alarm.

Mr. Ellis is the head of the Conkling Lumber Company of Bernardsville. He has from time to time discharged men, and some of them were foreigners, but that any of them bore him ill-will was not known.

FATAL BULLET DISAPPEARS.

One That Killed Mrs. Golden Taken from Safe, Doctor Declares.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 21.—Great progress was made to-day in the trial of George Golden, a shoe merchant of Wickboro, Penn., for the murder of his wife on the night of July 18 last. Golden asserts he shot her in the belief she was a burglar.

William Semmens, a brother of the dead woman, told of visiting his sister at 7:30 o'clock on the night of the tragedy. Golden was not present, he said, but his sister had been crying. He next saw her at midnight, after she had been shot. She was lying on the bed, and the other pillow, he said, was undisturbed. Besides the bullet hole in her forehead, the brother says his sister had a scratch on each side of her nose and her right eye was turning blue. Three of her teeth were missing, Semmens testified.

Dr. S. A. S. Jessop said that during the autopsy he had taken the bullet and false teeth from the head of Mrs. Golden and placed them in a safe at his office. Three teeth were missing. The plate of teeth and the bullet, he said, had disappeared from his safe, and he had been unable to find them.

Mrs. Bender corroborated the testimony of Semmens concerning the missing teeth and discoloration of the woman's eye. She also testified to finding three false teeth and a blood stain in the hallway of the Golden home.

Scaffold Drops, Killing Two.

An iron clutch to which one side of a painter's scaffold was held at the third story of a dwelling house at 228 Barrow Street, Jersey City, broke yesterday and threw two painters, James Winters and David Small, to their death. They were hurled a distance of about forty feet. Winters, who was 50 years old, and lived at 113 Railroad Avenue, landed on his head, which was almost torn from his body. Small, 60 years old, who lived at 22 Colden Street, hit the sidewalk and nearly every bone in his body was broken. Winters was at one time worth about $100,000.

Slayer of Daughter to Die.

ALBANY, Nov. 21.—Philip Mangano, who shot his daughter in East 103d Street, New York, on March 24, 1909, must suffer the death penalty. The Court of Appeals to-day affirmed the judgment of conviction of murder in the first degree.

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Leaves New York 10 A. M. daily for Buffalo and Points West

The Road of Anthracite

MAY SAVE "MRS. WHITNEY."

Mysterious Woman Victim of Auto Accident Still Unconscious.

The woman who was seriously injured on Sunday night when a touring car whizzing along the road from Boonton to Little Falls, N. J., crashed into the bridge that spans the Morris Canal, had not regained consciousness last night at the General Hospital, in Paterson, where she lies suffering from a concussion of the brain. Since Sunday night no word has passed her lips, but she has improved slightly, and there is some hope of her recovery.

On the records of the hospital the patient is entered as "Mrs. Whitney," and her address is given as 107 West Forty-fifth Street, New York, which happens to be the address of the Friars. The young interne who responded to the ambulance call on Sunday evening and took the patient from Little Falls to Paterson, tells this story about her:

When he reached the doctor's office in Little Falls, where the woman had been carried, he found her attended by her escort of the ill-fated automobile ride, who escaped with a shake-up and a wetting by having the good fortune to land not on the hard road but in the waters of the canal. The man told him the woman was Mrs. Whitney. The interne had to have an address, too, in case of a turn in the case which would necessitate the notifying of her family. It was then that the address was furnished. And whom should the hospital notify? "Mr. Whitney," was the answer. The man said he was not Mr. Whitney.

The man spent the greater part of Sunday night at the hospital, solicitous as to the woman's condition, and left the next morning. At the hospital last evening it was said that since then there had been no inquiries as to her progress and nothing further seen of the man who shared the automobile ride with her.

Quite another story, however, was told last evening by Dr. MacGinnis, the surgeon whose private patient the sick woman is. He said that the man had not only made repeated inquiries but had been out to see him, and with him to visit the sick room in the hospital. The doctor said that he supposed the man was Mr. Whitney.

Although the hospital has the address as 107 West Forty-fifth Street, dispatches from Paterson say that the address was furnished as 109 West Forty-fifth Street, which is the St. James Hotel, next door to the Friar's. At the St. James Hotel a Mr. and Mrs. Whitney have been living for two months or more. Several inquiries made there yesterday brought forth no further information than that Mr. and Mrs. Whitney were out. Inquirers on Monday were met with William E. Whitney's assurance that the woman injured in New Jersey was not his wife. Mr. Whitney left the hotel early yesterday morning. A description of him furnished at the hotel tallies roughly with the description of the man in the automobile accident on the Boonton Road.

Mrs. Erlanger's Suit Discontinued.

Supreme Court Justice Bischoff signed yesterday papers approving the discontinuance of Adelaide Louise Erlanger's suit against Abraham L. Erlanger and Ruth Litt. Justice Greenbaum signed an order permitting papers in the case to be withdrawn from the County Clerk's files.

HIGHER HUDSON TUBE FARES.

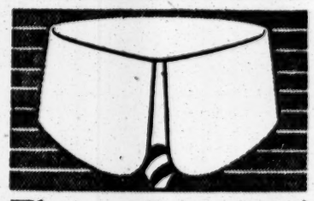
Seven-Cent Rate In Uptown Tubes Is Announced by the Company.

The Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company advertises this morning the expected increase in fare in the Hudson Tunnels from Sixth Avenue to Hoboken and Jersey City from 5 to 7 cents. The fare between the Hudson Terminal and Jersey City will remain as at present, at 5 cents.

W. G. McAdoo, President of the company, points out in explanation of the increase that even at 7 cents the fare charged to passengers going uptown from the Jersey City side of the river will still be a cent less than is charged by the rival route by ferry and trolley car. Moreover, when the tunnel service reaches Summit Avenue in Jersey City, the 7-cent rate will still prevail, though travel on the surface will cost 13 cents.

The reason for the change given yesterday at the offices of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company was simply that the amount of traffic had not equaled expectations. The 5-cent fare had been tried as an experiment and had not proved sufficient, so that there was nothing for it but to put on the extra 2 cents.

It was denied, however, that any deductions could be drawn between the experience of the McAdoo company and a company operating an ordinary subway in the city, especially Manhattan. The Hudson & Manhattan Company had had to provide all its own capital and was not favored by any exemption from taxation. Moreover, the long under-river tunnels were not only very expensive to build, but also were non-revenue producing on the way. From the Hudson Terminal to Jersey City is nearly as far as from Cortlandt Street to Fourteenth Street, and no passengers can be picked up en route, and the same conditions prevail on the uptown river tunnels. Also local traffic in Manhattan along the Sixth Avenue line from Christopher to Thirty-third Street is very small.



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We are increasing the capital of our profitable going plant in order to install additional machinery so that we may manufacture all parts of Gin outfits and increase our output.

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Our COMBING GIN is the first PRACTICAL IMPROVEMENT on the old cotton Saw Gin invented by Whitney in 1793. The advantages of our COMBING GIN are:

REDUCTION of waste to a minimum.

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HANDLING wet, lumpy seed cotton and bolls that cannot be handled by any other Gin.

Hundreds of our Gins have been in use for more than two years and are giving profitable results.

Our book, "A Primer of the Cotton Combing Gin," sent free on request, shows you how your investment is amply secured by our assets and by the scope of our patents, gives full information as to who we are and how the big profits are absolutely assured to investors in this proposition.

$100,000 worth of our stock is offered at $1.25 per share, full paid and non-assessable.

Subscriptions for one to 100 shares will be accepted—not more than 100 shares will be issued to any one party. Arrangements can be made on a month-by-payment basis, if desired.

Our present capital is $750,000, fully paid.

For full particulars and the book, address

J. W. Lindau, Forty-fifth St. Exchange, Suite 1,008 New York,

where Gin is on display, or

SOUTHERN COMBING GIN CO., Chattanooga, Tenn.

REFERENCES—Any Bank in Chattanooga.

Subscriptions and checks should be sent to our fiduciary agent, the

CITIZEN'S NATIONAL BANK, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Careful investigation of this proposition is solicited.

This ad. appeared in the Times, Herald and American on Nov. 12th—It was intended to present an unusually substantial offer to conservative investors.

Many answers were received—among these were those who asked "who are the promotors" of this organization.

We want to go on record NOW with this statement:

No promotors are selling our stock—

We can't afford to pay $30 out of every SHARE you buy, to outsiders for THEIR efforts to get YOU to invest. When you get a share of this stock you are INVESTING your money—$100 a share—in this company, and the company is getting the use of the entire $100 of your investment for legitimate WORKING capital, and is NOT dividing 30% with a promoter and getting only 70% for actual use.

There has never been a better profit opportunity for SMALL investors. Subscriptions for $100 to $10,000 solicited.

There has never been a company organized with a more attractive future before it, nor a bigger field.

Full particulars and our book, the "Primer of the Cotton Combing Gin," will be sent free, postpaid, on request to

J. W. Lindau, Suite 1,008, 45th St. Exchange, New York
145 West 45th St.

SOUTHERN COMBING GIN CO., Chattanooga, Tenn.

References: Any bank in Chattanooga, Dun, or Bradstreet.

All subscriptions should be sent and all checks be made payable to the Citizen's National Bank, Fiduciary Agents, Chattanooga, Tenn. Every facility for thorough investigation is open to those who would profit by this unusual opportunity.

Are You Quite Ready

For the Horse Show or other Social Event?

Browning, King & Co.

The Managers of some of our Seventeen Stores were dining together recently when the conversation turned to Evening Clothes.

They were of one accord in the opinion that the Fit and Style of our Dress Suits were unexcelled and that it was a pleasure to show them to the most discriminating Customers.

A personal statement of this kind may sound like self-praise, but we hope you will give us the opportunity to prove its truth. It will entail no obligation on your part to purchase; if you do so we shall hold your money on deposit until perfect satisfaction is assured, and you shall be the judge of that.

Metropolitan Dress Suits	$32.00 to $50.00
Dress Overcoats	$20.00 to $50.00
Standard Opera and Silk Hats	$6.00 to $8.00
Fancy Waistcoats	$3.50 to $8.00
Knitted Dress Mufflers	$3.50 to $10.00
New E. & W. Dress Shirts	$3.00
"Perfect" Dress Ties	50c
"Onyx" Silk Hosiery	50c to $2.50
"E. & W.," "Redman," "Arrow" Dress Collars	15c to 25c

"A NATIONAL INSTITUTION"

Browning, King & Co

Broadway at 32nd Street—Cooper Square at 5th Street
Brooklyn: Fulton at De Kalb

ASTOR B'way, 45th. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Mat. To-day 50c-$1.50. HITCH YOUR WAGON TO THIS STAR. RAYMOND HITCHCOCK delivers loads of laughter in THE RED WIDOW. Seats Selling 10 Weeks in Advance.

GEO. M. Cohan Theatre. B'way & 43d St. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. THE BIGGEST FAVORITE SINCE THE DAYS OF HARRIGAN & HART. COHAN and his own Company in THE SUCCESS OF HIS CAREER, The Little Millionaire.

GRAND 23 St. 8th Av. Opera Ho. 25c. to $1. Mat. To-day. Francis Wilson "The Bachelor's Baby." Next Week—ALICE LLOYD, "Little Miss Fix-It."

CENTURY (Formerly New Theatre) 62d and 8th Aves. Phone 8800 Col. TO-DAY 2 SHARP. 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2. Evs. 8 Sharp and Sat. Mat. 50c to $2.50. THE 8TH WONDER OF THE WORLD. THE GARDEN OF ALLAH. Seats to Dec. 30. Special Mat. Thanksgiving.

WALLACK'S B'way and 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day, Sat., Thanksg'g. POPULAR MATINEE TO-DAY 50c. TO $1.50. GEORGE ARLISS in DISRAELI. "Triumph for author and actor."—Evs. Sun.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. TO-NIGHT at 8, FAUST. Mmes. Farrar, Maubourg, Matfield; MM. Jadlowker, Gilly, Rothier, Begue. Conductor, Sturani. THURS. EVG. at 7:30, GOETTERDAEMMERUNG. Mmes. Gadski, Matzenauer, Fornia, Alten, Wickham, Sparkes; MM. Burrian, Well, Griswold, Goritz. Conductor, Hertz. FRI. EVG. at 8, (Double Bill,) CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA and PAGLIACCI. Mmes. Destinn, Alten, Maubourg, Matfield; MM. Caruso, Martin, Scotti, Gilly, Bada. Conductor, Sturani. SAT. MAT. at 1:45, LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Fremstad, Matzenauer; MM. Jadlowker, Weil, Witherspoon, Hinshaw. Conductor, Hertz. SUN. EVG. at 8:30—POP. PRICE CONCERT. The Celebrated Pianist, De Pachmann. MME. GLUCK. MR. WITHERSPOON. Entire Metr. Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Pasternack. NEXT WEEK: MON. EVG. at 8:15, LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Gadski, Sparkes, Case; MM. Jadlowker, Witherspoon, Hinshaw, Ruysdael, Murphy, Con., Hertz. WED. EVG. at 8, LA GIOCONDA. Mmes. Destinn, Orridge, Wickham; MM. Caruso, Amato, de Segurola. Conductor, Toscanini. THURS. THANKSGIVING MATINEE at 1, PARSIFAL. Mme. Fremstad; MM. Burrian, Amato, Witherspoon, Goritz, Hinshaw, Reiss, Murphy, Con., Hertz. THURS. EVG. at 8:15, IL TROVATORE. Mmes. Gadski, Orridge; MM. Martin, Gilly, Rossi. Conductor, Sturani. BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. SAT. NIGHT, NOV. 25, at 8, IL TROVATORE. Mmes. Gadski, Orridge (debut); MM. Martin, Amato, Rossi, Audisio, Mistiano. Conductor, Sturani. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

SYMPHONY CONCERTS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. Walter Damrosch.....Conductor. First Concert, Sat., Nov. 25, at 2:30. Classic German. Symphony, (Pastoral,) Romanze in G, (Violin Solo,) Beethoven, Overture "Oberon," Weber. Tickets at Office, 1 W. 34th St., & at Box Office.

BELASCO THEATRE. Mon. Aft., Nov. 27, at 3:30. Barrere Ensemble. Chamber Music for Wind Instruments. Mozart, Schubert, Chabrier, Rimsky-Korsakov. Assisting Artist: ERNESTO CONSOLO. Tickets $2, $1 & 50c. Mrs. Seaver, 1 W. 34th.

ANGEL A. CHOPOURIAN, Soprano. Song Recital, Carnegie Lyceum, TO-NIGHT at 8:15.

CARNEGIE HALL, Dec. 2, 2:30 P. M. FANNIE BLOOMFIELD ZEISLER. PIANO RECITAL. Only New York appearance this season. Steinway Piano. Seats 75c. to $2. Management Quinlan Musical Agency.

KINEMACOLOR Thea., 40th, nr. B'way. Phone 850 Bryant. Last 10 Times "CORONATION." Evs. Eve. inc. Sun. 8:30; Mat. daily ex. Sun. 2:30. "Nature's Wonders" Mon. Evg., Nov. 27.

MINER'S 8TH AVE. MAT. DAILY. WHIRL OF MIRTH. WRESTLING TO-NIGHT.

Opera Ticket OFFICE, 1,431 Broadway. Entrance on 40th St. Choice Seats all parts of house. SUBSCRIPTIONS Bought & Exchanged. Phone 7522 & 8133 Bry.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Evgs. & Sat. Mat. 25c.-$1. BURLESQUE. THE COLUMBIA BURLESQUERS. Smoking Matinee To-day 15c, 25c. & 50c.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S West 125th St. Matinee Daily. THE CRACKER JACKS. AMATEURS FRIDAY EVG.

OLYMPIC EAST 14TH ST. 'PHONE 738 STUYVE. HOME OF HIGH-CLASS BURLESQUE. MAT. TO-DAY. SEATS. 25c. BIG GAIETY CO. Amateur Night TO-MORROW.

Irving Pl. Theatre Every Eve. but Sat. Sat. Eve., "BOCCACCIO." MERRY WIDOW.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42 St. Evs. 25c. to $1. Sander, Coomba & Morgan; McIntyre & Heath in a new Daily Mat. 25-50-75c fact, and 15 other acts.

5TH AVE. B'way. 28th St. Daily Mat. 25 & 50c. Maclyn Arbuckle, Walter C. Kelly, Florentine Singers, others.

Academy OF MUSIC. 10, 20 & 30c. The Galley Slave.

MURRAY HILL Mat. To-day. Smoking. Evs. 8:15. DAVE MARION—Dreamland Burlesquers.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2:15. LAST 10 NIGHTS—LAST 5 MATS. JOHN DREW in his greatest comedy success, A SINGLE MAN.

LYCEUM Broadway & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Sat. at 2:15. LAST 14 TIMES. MISS BILLIE BURKE in the comedy, THE RUNAWAY. "Best role Miss Burke ever had."—Eve. Sun.

PARK 59th St. & B'way. Columbus Circle. Eve. 8:10. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:10. MATINEE TO-DAY BEST SEATS $1.50. The Quaker Girl With CLIFTON CRAWFORD.

HUDSON 44th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:20. "One of the best plays ever written."—Times. HELEN WARE in a new drama. THE PRICE.

HARRIS West 42d St. Eve. 8:20. Mats. To-morrow & Sat. 2:15. ROSE STAHL in Chas. Klein's Latest Success, MAGGIE PEPPER.

FULTON FORMERLY FOLIES BERGERE. 46 Street, near B'way. NEXT MONDAY EVE. (Seats To-morrow.) WILLIAM COLLIER in TAKE MY ADVICE.

Knickerbocker B'y, 38th St. Eve. at 8:15. Matinees Sat. at 2:15. "SIREN WALTZ INTOXICATES."—Alan Dale. DONALD BRIAN in New York's Pet Musical Comedy Triumph, THE SIREN. Cast of 100, with Julia Sanderson, Frank Moulan, Will West, Elizabeth Firth, Alan Mudie.

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. "That great big human and humorous play." PASSERS-BY.

GARRICK 35th St. near B'way. SEAT SALE TO-M'W. NEXT MONDAY NIGHT at 8:15. WM. H. CRANE in a new comedy, THE SENATOR KEEPS HOUSE. EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Eve. 8:15. Mat. To-day 50c to $1.50. Klaw & Erlanger's Musical Comedy De Luxe. THE PINK LADY.

LIBERTY W. 42d St. near B'way. Eve. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2:15. DUSTIN & WILLIAM FARNUM in a new American play by Edward Peple. THE LITTLEST REBEL.

GAIETY 46th St. & B'way. Eves. 8:20. Thomas A. Wise & John Barrymore. Mat. To-day 50c to $1.50. In the American Farcical Comedy UNCLE SAM.

NEW YORK B'way 45th St. Orch. 2 sharp. Matinee Saturday 2. KITTY GORDON in the operatic triumph, THE ENCHANTRESS.

JOE WEBER'S B'way, 29th St. Eves. 8:15. Mat. To-day 50c to $1.50. THE WIFE DECIDES. A comedy drama in 3 acts by THOMAS McKEAN.